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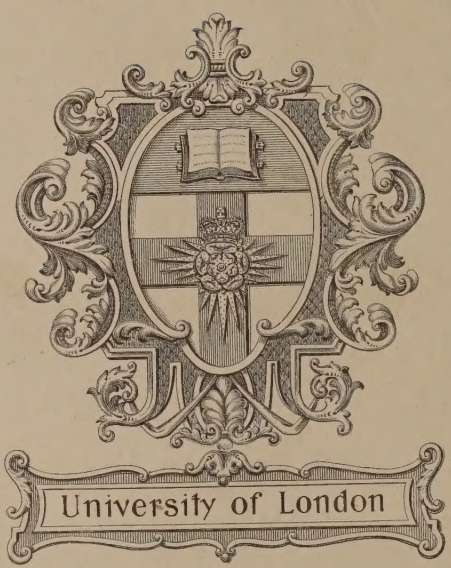

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ACCOUNTS AND PAPERS:

THIRTY-TWO VOLUMES.

— *(3.)* —

ARMY.

~~MEDICAL DEPARTMENT;~~
ORDNANCE; ORDNANCE SURVEY.

Session

8 *February* —— 10 *August* 1870.

VOL. XLIII.

[and folio portions of Vols 36, 37, and 39.]

1870.

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VOL. XLIII.

ACCOUNTS AND PAPERS:

1870.

THIRTY-TWO VOLUMES:—CONTENTS OF THE

THIRD VOLUME.

N.B.—*THE* Figures *at the* beginning of the line, *correspond with the* N° *at the foot of each* Paper; *and the* Figures *at the* end of the line, *refer to the* MS. Paging *of the Volumes arranged for The House of Commons.*

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208. Royal Warrant of the 1st October 1858, regulating the Grades of Medical Officers in the Army, &c.: — Names of the Medical Officers who served on the West Coast of Africa between the 1st April 1856 and the 1st April 1867, with Dates of their Promotions, and Length of Service:—And, of those who Died during the above Period - - - - - - - - - - 547

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ACCOUNTS AND PAPERS:

1870.

THIRTY-TWO VOLUMES.—CONTENTS OF THE

THIRD VOLUME.

Army. Medical Department.

[C. 138] Report on the Army Medical Department for the year 1868.

The above being an octavo paper will be found at the end of Vol XXXIX.

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 25 March 1870;—*for*,

"COPIES of that Portion or Portions of the ROYAL WARRANT of the 1st day of October 1858, regulating the Grades of MEDICAL OFFICERS in the Army:"

"Of Section 5 of the MEDICAL REGULATIONS of 1859:"

"Of Articles 296, 297, and 298 of the ROYAL WARRANT of the 3rd day of February 1866, regulating the MEDICAL SERVICE on the *West Coast of Africa*:"

"Of Clauses 15, 16, and 17 of the ROYAL WARRANT of the 1st day of April 1867, for the MEDICAL DEPARTMENT:"

"RETURNS of the Names of the MEDICAL OFFICERS who served on the *West Coast of Africa* between the 1st day of April 1856 and the 1st day of April 1867, with the Dates of their Promotions, and their Length of Service on the Coast:"

"And, of the Names of the MEDICAL OFFICERS serving on the *West Coast of Africa* who Died during the above Period."

War Office, April 1870. } EDWARD CARDWELL.

COPIES of Portions of the ROYAL WARRANT of 1st October 1858 Regulating the Grades of Medical Officers in the Army.

1. The grades of medical officers in our army shall be four in number, viz.:—

1. Inspector General of Hospitals.
2. Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals.
3. Staff or Regimental Surgeon; who, after 20 years' full-pay service in any rank, shall be styled Surgeon Major.
4. Staff or Regimental Assistant Surgeon.

COPY of Section 5 of ARMY MEDICAL REGULATIONS of 1859.

5. *West Coast of Africa.*

1. EACH medical officer volunteering for the West Coast of Africa will be required to serve at one of the stations on the coast for a period of 12 months; every such year of service on the coast to count as two years for promotion and retirement; and for every such year's service on the coast, he will have a year's furlough at home; and for every additional period beyond a year, he will have an equivalent extension of furlough. While he is on leave, he will receive lodging money for such periods as may be fixed by the Secretary of State for War.

2. When a vacancy to a surgeoncy occurs, the assistant surgeon who has served longest on the coast will be entitled to the promotion, unless disqualified; and when a vacancy to a surgeoncy arises in a West India regiment, it will be filled by the transfer to it of the surgeon who has served longest on the coast, and who, when thus transferred, will not be required again to serve in Africa, unless with his corps.

3. Any

3. Any medical officer who has volunteered for service on the West Coast of Africa, may be removed to the staff or to a line regiment after three years' actual service on the coast, provided he has given satisfaction in the discharge of his duties.

COPIES of Articles 296, 297, and 298 of ROYAL WARRANT of 3rd February 1866, regulating the MEDICAL SERVICE on the *West Coast of Africa.*

296. A medical officer volunteering for service on the West Coast of Africa shall, in order to come under the provisions of the two following articles, serve on the coast for a period of at least 12 months.

297. Each year of such service shall be allowed to reckon towards promotion and retirement as two years of ordinary service, but it shall not so reckon towards increased pay. If an officer shall be permitted at his own wish to prolong his stay on the coast, his further service shall be allowed to reckon in proportion.

298. For each year's service on the coast a medical officer shall be entitled to a year's leave at home, and for every additional period beyond a year he shall have an equivalent extension of leave.

COPY of Clauses 15, 16, and 17 of ROYAL WARRANT of 1st April 1867.

Service on the West Coast of Africa.

15. A medical officer volunteering for service on the West Coast of Africa shall, in order to come under the provisions of the two following articles, serve on the coast for a period of at least twelve months, and shall be governed by the following regulations:

16. Each year of such service shall be allowed to reckon towards promotion and retirement as two years of ordinary service, but it shall not so reckon towards increased pay, or qualification for the rank of surgeon major. If an officer shall be permitted, at his own wish, to prolong his stay on the coast, his further service shall be allowed to reckon in proportion.

17. For each year's service on the coast, a medical officer shall be entitled to a year's leave at home, and for every additional period beyond a year he shall have an equivalent extension of leave.

RETURN of the Names of the MEDICAL OFFICERS who served on the *West Coast of Africa* between the 1st day of April 1856, and the 1st day of April 1867, with the Dates of their Promotions, and their Length of Service on the Coast.

NAME.	Date of Promotion.	Length of Service on the Coast Prior to Promotion.	Length of Service on the Coast After Promotion.	Total Service on the Coast.	REMARKS.
		Yrs. m. d.	*Yrs. m. d.*	*Yrs. m. d.*	
Daniell, W. F.	11 Mar. 1853	2 9 5	2 4 4	5 1 9	Transferred to General Service.
Abbott, C. T.	31 Dec. 1858	3 0 22	1 0 10	4 1 2	- - ditto - - ditto.
Morphew, A.	18 June 1861	2 9 25	1 0 3	3 9 28	- - ditto - - ditto.
Fitzgibbon, R. E.	22 July 1856	4 0 17	1 6 28	5 7 15	- - ditto - - ditto.
Skeen, W.	13 Dec. 1859	2 8 26	1 4 13	4 1 9	- - ditto - - ditto.
Thompson, W. R.	14 Sept. 1855	3 2 28	3 8 2	6 11 0	Half Pay.
Schroeder, H. S. E.	2 Dec. 1862	1 10 0	0 7 28	2 5 28	- ditto.
Burrows, M. L.	16 Nov. 1866	3 4 8	1 0 13	4 4 21	On African Establishment.
Oakes, F.	13 Feb. 1863	3 5 6	3 4 15	6 9 21	- - ditto - - ditto.
Gore, A. A.	2 May 1868	3 11 28	0 9 2	4 9 0	- - ditto - - ditto.
Skues, F. M.	14 Oct. 1868	3 10 7	- -	3 10 7	Transferred to General Service.
Mosse, C. B.	18 Jan. 1867	2 2 28	1 3 8	3 6 6	On African Establishment.
Thomas, J. R.	17 Sept. 1866	3 4 16	1 4 12	4 8 28	- - ditto - - ditto.
Waters, R.	24 Nov. 1869	3 4 17	0 3 16	3 8 3	- - ditto - - ditto.
Gunn, F. L. G.	14 Mar. 1865	2 10 8	2 1 0	4 11 8	Transferred to General Service.
Davys, J.	4 Sept. 1857	3 2 14	0 11 0	4 1 14	- - ditto - - ditto.
Brien, E. A.	31 Dec. 1858	4 1 29	1 0 27	5 2 26	- - ditto - - ditto.
Hendly, J.	5 Dec. 1856	3 2 20	1 6 7	4 8 27	- - ditto - - ditto.
Roe, P. H.	27 May 1853	2 10 19	3 9 15	6 9 4	Half Pay.
M'Dermott, P. A.	16 Dec. 1859	2 2 14	1 1 1	3 3 15	Transferred to General Service.
Calvert, G.	18 July 1862	1 11 3	2 2 9	4 1 12	Died at the Gambia.
Hinde, B.	24 May 1864	2 3 6	2 8 21	4 11 27	On African Establishment.
Martin, C.	22 Feb. 1861	2 11 4	1 2 3	4 1 17	Transferred to General Service.
O'Callaghan, C.	6 Aug. 1861	2 0 17	3 8 25	5 9 12	*On African Establishment.
Bradshaw, J.	10 June 1862	2 3 16	3 3 5	5 6 21	- - ditto.
Belmore, A. J.	- -	- -	- -	1 4 4	Transferred to General Service.
Crow, J. W.	- -	- -	- -	2 1 20	Died on passage from Cape Coast Castle.
Eaton, U. B.	- -	- -	- -	2 8 10	Half Pay.
Heather, J. W.	- -	- -	- -	2 5 3	On African Establishment.
Long, A.	- -	- -	- -	3 4 20	Transferred to General Service.
Ley, E. G.	- -	- -	- -	3 0 8	On African Establishment.
Finucane, M.	- -	- -	- -	1 4 10	Died on passage from Sierra Leone.
O'Connor, P.	- -	- -	- -	1 1 17	Died at Sierra Leone.
Hammond, G.	- -	- -	- -	1 3 13	Died at Gambia.
Gray, J.	- -	- -	- -	3 5 28	On African Establishment.
Stewart, A. A.	- -	- -	- -	3 4 22	- - ditto - ditto.
Quinlan, M.	- -	- -	- -	2 2 17	- - ditto - ditto.
Elliott, A. F.	- -	- -	- -	4 5 26	- - ditto - ditto.
Oughton, T.	- -	- -	- -	2 8 -	- - ditto - ditto.
Heather, D. D.	- -	- -	- -	1 10 8	Transferred to General Service.
Harvey, C. H.	- -	- -	- -	3 9 9	- - ditto - - ditto.
Greatorex, J.	- -	- -	- -	1 7 17	Resigned.
Harding, W. S.	- -	- -	- -	3 7 6	Transferred to General Service.
Bradshaw, R.	- -	- -	- -	3 7 17	Resigned.
Page, W.	- -	- -	- -	1 7 13	Transferred to General Service.
Akers, E.	- -	- -	- -	3 7 18	Died at Gambia.
Trestrail, W. M.	- -	- -	- -	1 3 18	Died at M'Carthy's Island.
Bennett, J. W.	- -	- -	- -	1 0 16	Died in England on leave.
Beale, T. C.	- -	- -	- -	2 1 4	Died at M'Carthy's Island.
Campbell, C. D.	- -	- -	- -	1 0 11	- - ditto - - ditto.
Jones, W. H.	- -	- -	- -	1 0 18	Died at Torquay on leave.
M'Carthy, E.	- -	- -	- -	4 1 0	On African Establishment.
Fox, A. N.	- -	- -	- -	4 3 11	- - ditto - ditto.
Duggan, W. N.	- -	- -	- -	3 11 28	- - ditto - ditto.
Rowe, S.	- -	- -	- -	4 2 11	- - ditto - ditto.
Rutherford, G.	- -	- -	- -	0 3 19	Died at Cape Coast Castle.
Jay, W.	- -	- -	- -	1 8 18	Transferred to General Service.
Kearney, P. B.	- -	- -	- -	1 2 26	Services dispensed with.
Gardiner, W. A.	- -	- -	- -	1 8 7	Transferred to General Service.
Verdon, J. J.	- -	- -	- -	0 1 18	Resigned.
Horton, J. A. B.	- -	- -	- -	9 5 1	An African by birth.

* Mr. O'Callaghan refused the offer for transfer to General Service prior to proceeding on last tour of service to Africa.

RETURN of the Names of the Medical Officers who served on the *West Coast of Africa*, &c.—*continued.*

NAME.	Date of Promotion.	Length of Service on the Coast Prior to Promotion.	Length of Service on the Coast After Promotion.	Total Service on the Coast.	REMARKS.
		Yrs. m. d.	*Yrs. m. d.*	*Yrs. m. d.*	
Davies, W. B.				10 5 7	An African by birth.
Wright, T. W.				2 10 24	On African Establishment.
Power, A. G.				2 1 13	Resigned.
Tapin, J. D.				1 1 21	Services dispensed with.
Moffatt, C. W. G.				0 7 1	Died at Cape Coast Castle.
Creasy, J. G.				0 10 11	Transferred to General Service.
Teevan, T. S.				0 5 0	- - ditto - - ditto.
Lander, J.				1 10 23	Died at Cape Coast Castle.
Ward, E. W.				1 0 29	Half pay, 13 August 1862; services afterwards dispensed with.
Simpson, F.				3 5 14	On African Establishment.
Hooper, R. W.				1 0 3	Died at Gold Coast.
Sanderson, J.				0 4 8	Resigned.
Lewis, A.				0 4 25	Transferred to General Service.
Moriarty, T.				3 0 10	- - ditto - - ditto.
Wright, G. A. W.				2 8 19	On African Establishment.

Army Medical Department,
6 April 1870.

Thos. Crawford, M.D.,
Deputy Inspector General and Head of Medical Branch.

RETURN of the Names of the MEDICAL OFFICERS serving on the *West Coast of Africa* who Died during the Period from 1st day of April 1856 to the 1st day of April 1867.

NAME.	Rank.	Date of Death.	Station where Died.	Remarks.
Calvert, G.	Staff Surgeon	31 Aug. 1866	Gambia.	
Moffatt, C. W. J.	Staff Assistant Surgeon	28 June 1858	Cape Coast Castle.	
Akers, E.	- - ditto - ditto	21 Aug. 1858	Gambia.	
Bennett, T. W.	- - ditto - ditto	29 June 1859	England while on leave	Injury to spine.
Beale, T. C.	- - ditto - ditto	21 July 1860	M'Carthy's Island.	
Trestrail, W. M.	- - ditto - ditto	7 Aug. 1860	- - ditto.	
Campbell, C. D.	- - ditto - ditto	21 Aug. 1860	- - ditto.	
Lander, J.	- - ditto - ditto	11 Sept. 1862	Cape Coast Castle.	
Jones, W. H.	- - ditto - ditto	11 Feb. 1863	Torquay	While on leave from Africa.
Rutherford, G.	- - ditto - ditto	28 June 1863	Cape Coast Castle.	
Crow, J. W.	- - ditto - ditto	2 Dec. 1863	On passage home from Cape Coast Castle.	
Hooper, R. W.	- - ditto - ditto	20 Feb. 1864	Cape Coast Castle.	
O'Connor, P.	- - ditto - ditto	28 Aug. 1865	Sherbro, Sierra Leone.	
Finucane, M.	- - ditto - ditto	29 Oct. 1865	On passage home from Sierra Leone.	
Hammond, G.	- - ditto - ditto	18 Aug. 1866	Gambia.	

Army Medical Department,
6 April 1870.

Thos. Crawford, M.D.,
Deputy Inspector General and Head of Medical Branch.

ARMY (MEDICAL OFFICERS).

COPIES of Portions of the ROYAL WARRANT of 1 October 1858, regulating the Grades of MEDICAL OFFICERS in the ARMY; of Section 5 of the MEDICAL REGULATIONS of 1859; of Articles 296, 297, and 298 of the ROYAL WARRANT of 3 February 1866, regulating the MEDICAL SERVICE on the *West Coast of Africa*; RETURNS of the Names of the MEDICAL OFFICERS who served on the *West Coast of Africa* between 1 April 1856 and 1 April 1867, with the Dates of their Promotions, and Length of Service on the Coast; and of the Names of the MEDICAL OFFICERS serving on the *West Coast of Africa* who Died during the above Period; &c.

(*Mr. Brady.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*,
5 *May* 1870.

208.

Under 1 *oz.*

ORDNANCE.

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 26 May 1870;—*for*,

COPY

OF THE

REPORT OF THE ORDNANCE COUNCIL

ON

THE PROPOSED 35-TON GUN COMPETITION.

War Office,
13 June 1870.

EDWARD CARDWELL.

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PROCEEDINGS of a COMMITTEE which assembled at the WAR OFFICE, on Wednesday, the 4th May 1870.

PRESENT:

Lord NORTHBROOK, Under Secretary of State for War, President.
Major General the Right Hon. Sir H. K. Storks, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., Controller in Chief.
Captain the Hon. J. C. Vivian, M.P., Lord of the Treasury.
Vice Admiral Sir Sydney C. Dacres, K.C.B., Lord of the Admiralty.
Vice Admiral Sir R. S. Robinson, K.C.B., Controller of the Navy.
Major General C. Dickson, C.B., V.C., Inspector General of Artillery.
Rear Admiral A. C. Key, C.B., Royal Navy.
Major General F. M. Eardley-Wilmot.
Major General G. Gambia, C.B., Deputy Adjutant General, Royal Artillery.
Major General J. H. Lefroy, C.B.
Brigadier General J. M. Adye, C.B., Director of Artillery and Stores.
Captain W. A. Hood, R.N., Director of Naval Ordnance.
Colonel T. Elwyn, R.A., Commandant, School of Gunnery.
Colonel W. F. D. Jervois, C.B., Deputy Director of Works.
Colonel T. W. Milward, C.B., Royal Artillery, Secretary.

Questions:—

1. Shall an order be given for the manufacture of one or more 35-ton guns, according to either of the designs referred to herein?
2. What trial, if any, shall be made of Whitworth metal, at the public expense?

Sir Joseph Whitworth, Bart., Sir W. Armstrong, C.B., and Colonel F. A. Campbell, R.A., Superintendent Royal Gun Factories, attended the Committee, gave explanations, and answered several questions put by the Members. The Minutes of Evidence are annexed.

Resolved—

1. That an order be given for a 35-ton gun, according to the design submitted by the Superintendent of the Royal Gun Factories.
2. That steps be taken to make trial of the properties of the Whitworth metal, if it can be procured from Sir Joseph Whitworth.

Northbrook.

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE.

Sir JOSEPH WHITWORTH, Bart., F.R.S., Examined.

1. *Chairman.*] THE Council have asked you to attend to day, in order that, if you wish to make any general remarks, or give any information to the Council which does not appear in the printed correspondence which you have seen, you may have an opportunity of doing so, but we do not wish to have anything which is already in the correspondence repeated?—I only saw the correspondence yesterday for the first time, but I have made a few observations applicable to the gun proposed of 35 tons, which, if you will allow me, I will read, and then I shall be happy to answer any questions that may be put to me.

Having been invited by the Council to attend here to-day respecting the proposed 35-ton gun, I beg leave to make the following observations:—

1st. Proportion of Weight of Gun to bore.

I have kept the proportion of weight of gun to diameter of bore the same for all my naval guns, and in the 35-ton gun I propose to adhere to the same proportion, giving it a 12-inch bore. I should have been glad in all cases to have given greater weight, but my guns have been so much heavier than the Service guns, for a given bore, that I have advisedly avoided a further increase of weight.

Of late the Service guns have been made to approximate more nearly to my proportions, and I am told that precisely my proportion of weight of gun to bore is to be adopted in the proposed 35-ton Woolwich gun. This adoption of my proportion ought not, however, in fairness to operate against the construction of my own gun, which, as I will show, will possess other great advantages.

2nd. The importance of using the longest column of powder the bore of the Gun can consume.

On this quality in a gun depends lowness of trajectory and power of penetration—the two vital points of a gun's efficiency. In my guns not only is the longest column of powder that can be consumed used, but I am able to employ my new cartridge to burn it as effectively as possible. The Service guns, on the other hand, are too weak to bear the full charge due to the diameter of the bore, aud have for Service charges only half to two-thirds the full amount. The occasional use of a somewhat larger charge for battering purposes at close quarters is, I know, provided for; but even this, in the 12-inch gun, falls below the proper charge in the proportion of 67 to 117. For naval purposes in time of war the full charge would almost always be necessary, and never more so than when chasing or engaging a distant enemy, because the low trajectory would greatly increase the chances of hitting, and the penetrating effect would be in proportion to the increased charge. The range obtained with my 9-inch gun at 10 degrees, when my cartridge is used, exceeds by 1,000 yards the range of the Service gun, and the Council will easily see what a great advantage this implies both as regards penetrating effect and lowness of trajectory. It is quite true, as I shall show presently, that the employment of the full charge and long projectile increases the wear and tear of the gun; but this is no reason for not developing the full power of the gun when required, as with my metal it can be done with perfect safety.

3rd. Proper Rotation of Projectiles.

I presume it is admitted that the rotation given to the projectile of the present 12-inch Service gun is insufficient, even for the length of projectiles now used. But I have proved that projectiles of increased length would possess greater power of penetration, besides providing for greater bursting charges; such projectiles cannot be fired with the Service turn of rifling, but are fired with perfect efficiency from my guns.

4th. Form of Projectile.

I have fully worked out the question of the proper form for projectiles. There is a best form for flight, other forms for giving the greatest penetration under different circumstances, and longer shell for containing the greatest bursting charges. Some compromises must, of course, be made, as a great variety of shot and shell cannot be carried at sea; but I am of opinion that the Naval Service would be greatly benefited by the adoption of the forms of shot and shell which I propose. The best form for flight at high elevations which will give the longest ranges and the lowest trajectories, has a rounded head and a tapered rear, and is from three to four diameters long. The possession of such projectiles might often be the sole means of bringing on, or of determining a naval action; and in the case of ships like the "Thunderer" might enable them to lie out of the range of the enemy, and beyond his torpedoes, in order to attack land defences. For penetrating at angles and below water, the flat-fronted projectile should be furnished. I would also strongly urge the importance of supplying such ships with some very long shell containing large bursting charges. Their penetrating power is greater than that of shorter projectiles, and their destructive effect is enormous. They cannot be fired from the Service guns because the turn of the rifling is insufficient. I also propose to use rifled spheres for the purposes of ricochet fire. Several can be fired at one discharge, and their range is greater than case shot, by using cast-iron rifled spheres as they come from the mould, with proportionately smaller charges, the crews might be freely practised at the guns at very little cost.

5th. Economy.

As regards my gun, being made of a superior and more costly material, it will necessarily cost more than the Service gun, but if fired with only the same weight of projectiles and powder charge, it will be more durable than the Service gun. Its construction admits of the breach-end of the bore being re-tubed when necessary, a point of great moment, as regards cost, for the re-tubing would make the

the gun as good as ever. In my system, with its comparatively small bore and large powder charges, and my cartridge, the inner tube is, no doubt, severely tried; this is evidenced by the greatly increased range and power, for which we have, no doubt, to pay a high price in the shape of strain and wear upon the tube; just in the same way as you have to pay a high price in wear and tear and fuel of steam-engines for adding considerably to the speed of an already fast ship. But the large increase of range, and the reduced height of trajectory, is, in my opinion, well worth the price paid.

It is, however, in the projectiles that the great economy of my system is effected, owing to the absence of studs, and to the simple form of my shot and shell, I am able to fire them just as they leave the mould. Besides this, I have arranged self-acting moulding apparatus, by which I can mould the projectiles much more quickly and cheaply than by hand. It is impossible to produce the Service projectiles with soft metal studs by such simple means. The studded projectiles also require greater care than mine in storage and transport.

I have heard it said that we have the best guns in the world, and that we should remain satisfied with them. I maintain that even, if we had the best guns in the world, we ought not to remain satisfied with them so long as we know that better can be produced. If the Admiralty, who had already the best ships in the world, had subscribed to such an opinion, the "Thunderer," whose guns the Council are considering, would not be building. If it is right, as it no doubt is, to build a ship so much more powerful defensively than all other ships, it must be right to arm her with the most powerful guns that can be produced.

2. Will you be so good as to explain to the Council some of the specimens which you have here?—[The witness explained several specimens to the Council.]

3. Sir *Spencer Robinson.*] What would be the cost of the gun that you have tendered to make for the War Department?—We have had no experience in making a gun of that size, and it is very difficult to know what would be a fair price for it, but I think in our tender we state that we should be willing to take the same price per ton as already had been paid for the wrought iron 23-ton gun.

4. The offer that you make then is, that the gun which you propose will cost about 6,086 *l.*?—Yes.

5. Is that the lowest offer that you would make to the War Department for constructing that gun?—As I have said, it is very difficult without having made a gun of that size, to know what it can be made for, and it seemed to me a very reasonable proposition to offer to make it at the same price per ton as had already been paid for an inferior material; but I stated also that I was willing to leave it to the Minister for War to pay any price he liked for it.

6. May the Council understand that you would reduce the charge for this gun to anything that they chose to propose, say 2,000 *l.*?—Anything that they like to pay for it.

7. That is to say you would make and supply this gun for 2,000 *l.*?—Yes; and leave it to the Minister for War.

8. Let us understand each other perfectly; would you accept the actual sum that I have named, 2,000 *l.*?—That would be a very unreasonable sum.

9. I admit that it would be unreasonable, but would you accept of 2,000 *l.*?—I must give the gun for 100 *l.*, if I leave it to the Minister of War, and he says that is all that he will give for it.

10. That is to say, as I understand, you are actuated by such patriotic motives that you ought to supply this gun to the War Department if they thought proper to pay 2,000 *l.* for it?—Whatever they think proper.

11. May I take it as a matter of fact, that in your opinion the metal of which you are going to make this gun is very superior to all other combinations that you are acquainted with?—Yes.

12. Have you in the course of the manufacture of this metal taken measures to ensure very superior strength and ductility, and will you inform the Committee what those measures are?—The most important experiments that I have made have been with tubes similar to this which I hold in my hand, and I may mention that, up to the present time, we have burst upwards of 3,000 of those tubes. I observed in the papers that I received yesterday, that a correspondence has taken place between Professor Bashforth, and also Colonel Campbell, asking questions relative to the cylinders; and I think it was a pity that I had not been in communication with those gentlemen, in order that I might point out how those experiments were conducted. The most important thing with regard to those experiments is the measuring of the tube after each explosion. It is those fine measurements which I have been able to make that enable one to learn so much regarding the nature of the metal. Each of those tubes of the 3,000 has had perhaps on the average from six to seven explosions, and then we measure, as we can do very readily, to the one-twenty-thousandth part of an inch by the sense of touch, and we know exactly that we can make a perfect comparison by the measurement of those different metals, and we ascertain in this way the great superiority of one metal over another. Most of you gentlemen, I think, have seen those small tubes, and the large ones that you see in the room carry out exactly what we have been doing with those small tubes.

13. Are not the tests which you are now referring to gunpowder tests?—Yes; gunpowder tests.

14. Have you, in connection with the gunpowder tests, filled any of those various kinds of metals on which your experiments have been made with gunpowder, in order to show the relation which exists between what are called the Kirkaldy tests of metals and the gunpowder tests?—We have just got some tests from Kirkaldy that he has been making. We are just now beginning, and we are going to convert the results into popular language as it were, because this is not a gauge of the strength in the way that Kirkaldy does it.

15. As far as those experiments have gone, have the gunpowder tests of those several coloured metals corresponded to the tests used by Kirkaldy?—As far as they have gone they do.

16. Have you confidence therefore, that the gunpowder tests applied to those various kinds of metals will result in complete correspondence and harmony with the Kirkaldy tests applied to them?—I consider the gunpowder tests that I have been explaining are superior—of course they

they are in cylinders, but we are now making some tests for pulling asunder bars of metal, the same as Kirkaldy does—but in my opinion the gunpowder test is far superior to any other test; and I think the reason of it is, that the element of time, which is very important in all these experiments with gunpowder, is always the same; but when you apply hydraulic or lever tests for pulling the metal asunder, the element of time is not sufficiently observed, and in fact cannot be. With respect to gunpowder the time is always the same, and I think its great superiority lies in that. I may mention that, when I first got this metal, I applied a variety of tests myself to it in different ways, in order to see if I could not get a test that would be somewhat cheaper than this; because when we got our hoops we did not venture to put them into the gun until we had cut a ring off them, and made one of those cylinders from it, and then if we found that it did not bear the test, we took another, and sometimes a third. Sometimes there would be a little flaw arising from an air cell, so that we satisfied ourselves that we knew the character of the hoop, but the cutting of the hoop was an expensive process, and we calculated that one with another it cost us money out of pocket not less than twenty shillings for each small tube, but so satisfied were we of the superiority of this test that we have continued it.

17. Can you very shortly inform the Council what are the general risks in the manufacture of steel which have ordinarily led to its being not trustworthy in the construction of guns?—The untrustworthiness of steel is occasioned generally by the air cells, and those are in proportion to its ductility. If you run a solid ingot of steel, such as is used for cutlery or for cutting tools, the bottom part of the ingot will be sound, if it, what we term, pipes well; that is to say, if it makes itself, for one-third of its length, a little chimney through which the gases and the air escape. This is metal having a good deal of carbon in it, and the lower part of the ingot will be as good metal or thereabouts as it would be if it was compressed. The only advantage, or the great advantage, that we should get in pressing this kind of metal with this amount of carbon in it would be that we should save the piping, and the ingot would be sound through its whole length. But I would wish you to understand—because there are great mistakes made in consequence of parties thinking that in every case there is something peculiar in the metal itself—that there is nothing new in the metal itself or in the melting of the metal; the novelty is in dealing with the metal after it is melted. I may mention, to show the difficulty that there is when the steel is required to be of a ductile nature that it takes four times the quantity of coke to melt this ductile material that it takes to make ordinary tool or cutlery steel. In melting any of this material in a crucible, they have to guard very carefully against the carbon from the coke getting in amongst the material, and the crucible has a cover over it; and if by any chance the coke gets down into the metal, then it is spoiled; and in casting an ingot, say, that would require four or five pots, if upon one of those pots the coke had got in, of course that would be a very serious matter. If the metals are properly mixed together, and there is the proper quantity of carbon, that is the principal danger to which we are liable. The difficulty of producing sound, ductile steel, as I have said before, we have entirely got over by compressing it in its molten state, and so forcing out all the air and the gas.

18. That pressure, as I understand, is enormous, and far greater than any that has been applied by any manufacturer hitherto to the manufacture of steel?—There was no pressure, that I am aware of, applied to steel before.

19. And the pressure itself is enormous?—We get rid of the air and the gases by pressure of about eight tons to the square inch. That is sufficient to get rid of the air and the gases, but it is not sufficient to impart to the metal all the strength that we require; but, supposing the press to be powerful enough, and the area not too large, if we get 20 tons on the square inch on this material, it cannot be improved by any process whatever afterwards. If we only get eight tons on the square inch, then it requires to be re-heated and put under the steam hammer, or in our case we re-press it.

20. As a practical man, is the operation of the steam hammer comparable to the press for getting rid of the gases and impurities of the metal?—You cannot apply the steam hammer when the metal is in its molten state; the steam hammer is merely to press the atoms closer together. When we re-heat the metal, we merely heat it to what we term a blood heat. The gases have all been got rid of by the eight tons pressure, only the atoms have not been pressed sufficiently close together, and so the steel requires hammering or re-pressing as well.

21. When you have compressed what you call your metal by that extraordinary pressure, have you taken steps to cut it open to examine the cells?—Yes.

22. Can you inform the Council what is the condition of the metal before and after?—Yes; this is the metal after pressure (*producing a specimen*); it is quite clean on the other side. This (*producing another specimen*) is an ingot not made by ourselves, but sent by a celebrated firm, and it shows all the air cells that exist, and those, of course, are all pressed out in its molten state by this pressure. Mr. Krupp, in forging large masses, uses a steam hammer weighing 100 tons.

23. Are you able to inform the Council from the experiments that you have made of the bursting of cylinders made of your metal, whether such a quantity of gunpowder as would burst them causes a violent explosion of your metal, or does it only cause a rent?—It causes a rent. What we term the red metal has very little carbon in it; you cannot burst it into two pieces; it opens out.

24. Is the red metal that you propose to apply to the gun which is now under consideration by the War Department, one that cannot, according to your experiments, burst explosively?—No; it would rend.

25. Which of these metals would it be, Nos. 1, 2, or 3?—No. 3 for the large masses.

26. Has it a large proportion of ductility?—Yes, it will rend.

27. And elongate?—Yes.

28. In proportion to other metals you would call it a ductile metal?—Yes; and the great value of this compressing process is the certainty with which we can produce large masses.

29. Do you consider it absolutely necessary for the success of your system that the gun should be vented, as you have shown in the drawing, from

from the rear, and that the cartridge should be a compound one, made up in the manner I see in this drawing?—It is simply this, that if we use this hollow cartridge, the experience that we have had at Shoeburyness shows, all other circumstances being the same, that in 4,500 yards, we can get 800 yards more range.

30. Supposing there were on the part of artillery officers and naval officers an insurmountable objection to firing guns with the rear-vent, and that it was made a condition of accepting your tender that the gun should be vented in another way, according to the more usual custom by our artillery, do you consider that the merit of your gun would be lessened in any essential degree?—We ignite this little cartridge. We have got one plan for letting the friction tube come out here (*describing the same*), or we can vent it there (*describing the same*). All that I want is, that the rear-vent should not be condemned until naval men have had an opportunity of trying it fairly, and we have had an opportunity of making the cartridges in the best way. In the cartridges that are being used at Shoeburyness just now, a piece of copper wire is used for binding the cartridge together, and this tube is made of copper. It appears that sometimes a little bit of this wire gets driven through the vent; therefore when I found that this was the case, I sent down to Manchester orders to make for the 12-pounder gun, in which I worked this system out first, a cartridge without any metal in it at all, and they have done so, and I had one sent me on Saturday. It is all made of paper, so that there will be no difficulty on that score; but all that I would say is, that I will vent the gun in the old way if it is found absolutely necessary.

31. We are in no way whatever condemning or pronouncing any opinion upon the firing cartridges with a rear-vent, but my object is simply to know this, whether the actual performance of the gun that you propose would, in your opinion, be in any way seriously lessened if the vent was placed in any other part?—Simply that you will get less range; you get 20 per cent. more range by this arrangement than you can possibly get without it.

32. In your judgment, is the effect of this cartridge upon the tube or upon the bore of the gun, in any way advantageous?—It must be far better to have the perforation made through the end through the breech part than wounding the gun. I may mention that the Prussians have now adopted this mode. I had a letter from one of the attachés last week, asking me a question about it, and they have adopted the rear-vent.

33. Sir *H. Storks.*] What is the size of the testing cylinder?—Four inches long, 1¼ diameter, and ¾-bore. We always begin with a small charge, and then we increase the charges. When we make the first explosion, we take a measure, and ascertain exactly how much the cylinder has increased in size by that small charge; then we put in a second charge of so much more powder, and a third charge of so much more, and go on, making a small addition to each charge until it bursts, and in this paper (*handing in a paper*) the diameter of the cylinder at the time before it burst shows the enlargement; the cast-iron cylinder burst the first time in this case, and, therefore, of course, it could not be measured; in Staffordshire metal the enlargement is $\frac{2}{10}\frac{9}{0}\frac{7}{0}\frac{7}{0}$. You will see by looking at this paper how very much the enlargement varies.

34. Sir *Spencer Robinson.*] Are you in a condition at once to apply a pressure of 20 tons to the square inch?—No, not to large masses. We have a press in a very forward state; we are making one for the Barrow Company, and one for myself of 8,000 tons; the most powerful press we have at present is 2,500 tons, and therefore in pressing a large mass of steel, say, of five or six tons weight, we should have to re-heat it, and press it over again, in order to impart to it the greatest strength; but before this gun will be required, I expect that we shall be able to press the metal with an 8,000 ton press, which we are now putting up.

35. Captain *Hood.*] Do I understand you to state positively that a gun made of your red metal cannot be made to burst explosively with any charge of powder and weight of projectile?—I have not proved the fact, not on a large scale, but I have no doubt of it whatever. For instance, wrought iron does not burst into many pieces generally, and we have much greater ductility than wrought iron has, and therefore this will be less liable to go into pieces than wrought iron; but we have not the actual fact, for we have not been able to burst a large cylinder.

36. I ask you the question merely because you stated that it was impossible that that metal could burst explosively?—Yes; so I consider, from the experiments that we have made. It is more ductile than wrought iron, and we know that wrought-iron guns have been burst, and they do not fly into a great number of pieces.

37. Then, from the experiments which you have as yet carried out, you are not able to state positively that a gun made of your metal will not burst explosively?—We have not got the absolute fact.

38. Have the results obtained during the trials at present been carried out, but not completed, at Shoeburyness with your 9-inch gun when using it with the mechanical cartridges proved thoroughly satisfactory as to accuracy?—No; with regard to that I am sorry to have to make a great complaint. The firing of that gun, if it is mounted on a proper carriage, there is no doubt whatever would be perfectly satisfactory; but it has been put on to a carriage that has been made for the 12-ton gun, and its range is only 4,300 yards with a 250 lb. shell. Now, if we are to get 5,000 yards with a 320 lb. shell, it is evident that there must be a great deal more recoil, and therefore the right thing would have been to have put this gun, which is superior in range even to the 10-inch gun, on the carriage that the 10-inch gun has. The experiments have been stopped two or three times in order to doctor up this carriage, but the carriage is altogether too light, and it depends upon the goodness of the carriage as much as upon the gun, whether the shooting is accurate or not. Before the shot leaves the gun the carriage moves, and if the carriage moves irregularly the shooting will be irregular; and for this reason the shooting at Shoeburyness is not so satisfactory as it would be if the gun were on a proper carriage.

39. General *Adye.*] You are aware, are you not, that there were three large shells fired at Shoeburyness in March last?—Yes.

40. Can you tell me whether those three shells were

were made from the same bar of metal?—No, they were not.

41. They were all of your metal, but from different bars?—Yes; they were not of the same metal as the gun. You will understand that it is a different metal; it is a hard metal.

42. But the three shells were made of the same metal?—Of the same kind of metal, though not from the same cast; each had its own cast.

43. But was the metal used in the three casts the same?—Yes; it was intended that all three should be the same.

44. Then they were made from the same metal?—From the same mixings, not from the same melting, but there were the same ingredients put in for each projectile.

45. You intended them to be the same?—Yes; I may mention with regard to the first shot that was fired, which was flat-fronted, that it struck below the port-hole, and it only had about one-half of its diameter in contact where it struck; the other half was in the port-hole, and that shot broke up; it was sure to break up; it was quite right to break up under those circumstances; because when it struck there it got a cant, and it was broken up by the lateral strain. It did not break up because of the blow, it was in consequence of its being part in the port-hole, and getting the lateral cant, that broke it. With regard to the third one, it broke up in the gun, and that is a mystery to us. It was not, however, cast as we shall cast in the future. We shall cast the shells hollow. I may mention that in casting metal in ingots with much carbon in it, the great difficulty is the cooling. With ductile metal for guns we are not plagued, because of its ductility, the outside, which cools first, does not destroy itself, if I may so describe it, as the hard metal does. The outside cools quickly, but the inside cannot follow in the same manner, so there is great strain in cooling. That is the great difficulty that we have to get over. When we cast a hoop or tube we get the cooling inside and outside, and we find in a great many cases that it is better to cast the metal in the shape of a hoop, and then cut it up. There is, however, great difficulty, which I suppose we shall always have, especially in cutting tools, which approach the diamond in hardness.

46. Colonel *Jervois.*] Have any private firms adopted your compressed metal for any purpose, for parts of machinery, for instance?—To some extent; but we have not made it known that we are ready to supply it. We have been anxious to keep it as quiet as we possibly could. I was very anxious, and applied to Government two or three years ago to appoint a committee to investigate the matter, in order that the Government might have the advantage of it first. We shall now proceed to supply the metal to private firms. I have only shown the process to one firm, that is the Barrow Company, who are the largest manufacturers in this country of Bessemer steel used for rails, and they were so satisfied that they placed themselves entirely in my hands; they would do anything that I wished them to do in the matter. I am making an 8,000 ton press; but I have been anxious to keep it quiet, for I know by experience that there is nothing worse than to get up an excitement about a thing and then not be able to supply it.

47. Colonel *Elwyn.*] Will you give a more decided reply to the first question that was put to you by Sir Spencer Robinson, as to the cost of this gun; you stated that you were willing to take whatever the Secretary of State for War thought fit to give you, but I think that we ought to know what you are prepared to supply those guns for, supposing the Government decided to introduce them into the Service. According to the statement in your letter, you propose the same price per ton as was paid to Sir William Armstrong for the former gun, and if I recollect the figure rightly, that Sir Spencer Robinson quoted, it was upwards of 6,000 *l.* for his gun, which was the fair value to the manufacturer for supplying it; will you tell us whether you are prepared to supply guns, as many as may be wanted, for 2,000 *l.*, or whether 6,000 *l.* is the approximate estimate for supplying them generally?—I have no hesitation in saying that I should not be prepared to supply such guns for 2,000 *l.* I may mention that for the two 9-inch guns which are now in the Service, made by us, we had 3,200 *l.* for each gun. In consequence of the experience that we had in making the Brazilian 7-inch guns, and making our own metal, we lowered the price to 1,800 *l.* A great deal will depend upon the success that we have with the Bessemer material, but I have no doubt that the time will come when the guns will be made in this way cheaper than they can now be made by the coil system; that is my belief; that is to say, if there is a demand for them. The price, of course, depends greatly upon the demand.

48. Do you still adhere to the terms which you propose to the Secretary of State, namely, that he shall determine the price that you shall be paid for this gun. The Secretary of State, of course, will deal with you, we will assume, fairly, and pay you the value of your gun, but do you still maintain that 6,000 *l.* would be the fair value of this gun that you now propose to supply?—I cannot say more than I have said, that we are willing to take the price that was paid for an inferior material, the wrought iron, or that I am willing to leave it to the Secretary of State for War to pay whatever he pleases.

49. Will you be kind enough to inform the Council of what material the 9-inch gun that we are now trying at Shoeburyness, and to which you referred just now, is made?—It is all made of Firth's steel, except the two outer series of hoops, which are of my metal; the other gun is made with a Krupp barrel, the two outer hoops are of my metal, and the inner hoops of Firth's. I dared not send those guns in till I got my metal made, for I found the hoops that we had were full of air cells. We used them for moulding boxes and for other purposes, and they have burst since. That was the reason why I was two and a half years in executing that order. It is in consequence of the two outer coils being of my metal that I have faith in both guns.

50. You complain of the 9-inch gun having been mounted upon a carriage that was not originally intended for it when it was made, and you state that the range was very irregular in consequence of a certain jumping of the gun, from the carriage being too light?—Yes.

51. Are you aware that, at the last day's practice, the clamping arrangements and the elevating gear had been altered, and that the movement was very slight indeed, but the practice was worse than it was when the jumping was first discovered?—I have seen the return made by Mr. Leece; there seemed to be two exceptional shots the last day, but with that exception the shooting

shooting was better than it was before. I am aware that at Shoeburyness you have endeavoured to remedy the defects of the carriage, but I do not think it is possible to do so entirely; it is too light; but with the exception of those two shots, and I apprehend there has been something wrong with the cartridges, I think you will find that the shooting was better than on any other day.

52. I have not got the individual rounds with me, but you are aware that there were 10 rounds of shell fired, and 10 rounds of shot, and the mean difference of the range of the 18 rounds of shot, counting them all, was 51 yards, as against 52 on the first day, and as against 48, 43, 32, 19, 42, and 58, which had been the rounds fired on the previous occasions before the jumping of the gun had been remedied; we have proved it each day, but the last day the jumping was inappreciable?—Still there was the vibration and yielding of the carriage.

53. The last day the mean difference of 10 rounds of shell was 51·8 yards, and of 10 rounds of shot was 74, and I wish it to appear on record that the results do not quite bear out the statement that the jumping of the carriage was the cause of the different range?—There is no other cause, except it is in the construction of the cartridge; in those two shots there must have been something in the cartridge; as to the shooting of the gun, there is no question about that, it is fully to be relied upon. But I may mention that on two days the weather was very bad; it was very gusty, and very bad weather indeed.

54. That would, no doubt, affect the accuracy?—Yes; but with regard to the gun, it is even more to be depended upon than the rifle, and every one knows that that is as satisfactory as anything can be.

55. General *Lefroy.*] You gave us to understand that the great advantage in your metal is principally in respect of soundness?—Yes.

56. Take an equally sound piece of any size you like of metal cast in the ordinary manner, what ground of experience have you for believing that the quality of soundness attaches to masses of such size as you have in reference to this gun; we will say a column of 16 feet long, such as you want for a tube?—We have made many castings from three to four tons' weight of this metal, and we have cut pieces off castings of that size, and we have tested them, and therefore I speak from the actual facts.

57. Of what length were those masses?—I think the longest that we made may be about six feet.

58. Then you think it is safe, do you, to infer from a mass of 3 or 4 tons, and not exceeding six feet long, that the same process would make a mass of 20 tons and 18 feet long equally sound?—No doubt about it at all; in fact we have less difficulty in dealing with large masses than we have with very small ones. For instance, if you ask me to make an ingot two inches square, and put the pressure on, I could not make it, because it is a metal which sets so quickly that you cannot deal with it in a very small mass, but in large masses there is no difficulty at all.

59. You said just now that so far as you have applied the ordinary mechanical tests, the Kirkaldy test, to a similar material, they corresponded with your gunpowder tests?—Yes.

60. To take an extreme case, your gunpowder test gives the strain of cast iron as 20, and the strain of your steel as 325?—Yes; that is the metal for the projectile, and 275 for the gun.

61. Those figures are in the ratio of 16 to 1; the ordinary tension resistance of cast iron is 8 tons, so that the steel ought, according to that rule, to stand about 120 tons; have you found it to do so?—That does not follow, because the nature of cast iron is too brittle to bear the gunpowder shock which is given to it.

62. Wrought iron, I think, in figures stands at 60, does it not?—Staffordshire wrought iron stands at 90, and the other wrought iron, Marshall's, that is charcoal iron, is 177; that is the best iron that is made in England.

63. Do you consider that the number of grains of gunpowder with which those several test tubes were burst is the real numerical scale by which you may measure the comparative strength of guns of any size made of this material?—Yes; subject to explosion, no doubt of it. With regard to those larger masses that you see in those boxes on the table, we could tell beforehand, from the experience that we have had with smaller tubes, that cast iron would burst with 2½ or 3 ounces, and it was a question whether we would put in 2½ or 3 ounces. Knowing that it was very good we put in 3 ounces, and it burst at the first explosion.

64. What is the largest piece of your steel which you have burst, and not burst explosively, on which you base your belief that under no circumstances will this steel burst explosively into a number of pieces?—It is by experiments that we have had on a small scale; but, as I stated in answer to Captain Hood, we have no facts on a large scale. We intend to go on to burst the tube which is in this room, which has stood 31 explosions of 24 ounces, and that will be the first of that size that we shall have burst.

65. That has not burst yet, so you cannot say whether it will burst explosively or not?—No.

66. It appears from the correspondence that about a year ago you declined to supply steel to make the A. tubes so that we might have the benefit of this metal for the interior of the gun, even though we make the outside of a cheaper material; do we understand that you adhere to that decision now?—Yes; all my experiments go to show that it is wrong to put hard and soft metal together.

67. You lay a great stress, in the paper which you read to us, upon the lowness of the trajectory, and you illustrate that by pointing out that the same elevation of your gun gives 800 yards greater range than our gun does?—Yes.

68. That 800 yards representing about a degree of elevation, I presume; do you think that, for the purposes of chasing at sea, firing from a moving platform and a vessel in motion, that that flatness of trajectory is a matter of such great importance?—Yes, I do; I think that when you fire at unknown distances, the chance of hitting is in proportion to your trajectory. If you have one source of error in firing from a rolling ship, that is no reason why you should have another source of error.

69. You state also in the same paper that you lay down the charge at 117, or some such number, and you call that the proper charge; that is arrived at, is it not, by simply taking the charge due to a 7-inch gun, and the charge for a 12-inch gun, in the proportion of the cube of 7 to the cube of 12?—Yes.

70. Admiral *Key.*] It appears from what you have said to-day that you have had no experience of this metal in a gun of any description?—Yes, we have.

71. In what sized gun?—We have made a great many guns without any tube at all, 12-pounders principally, where there is no tube, but all of this metal in a single piece; and I do not want even the 32-pounder guns to have a tube, but they are all made solid, just as the old cast iron gun was.

72. Your present experience in this material does not go beyond 12-pounders?—Yes, it does; we have made a 20-pounder. I am not sure whether we have made a 32-pounder or not.

73. Have you ever tried any of those guns till they burst?—No; I think it is a barbarous thing to try guns until they burst, and that you ought to try the metal in the shape of cylinders, and make proper experiments by explosions, so that you can correctly measure the effects. The most important element in mechanics is that of nice measurement.

74. Do not you think it is of great importance to ascertain in what way it will burst when it does burst?—Certainly. Therefore I proposed when I first made that tube to go on to bursting, but it is determined that it will not burst at present. That tube represents a 9-pounder gun, only, knowing the great strength of the metal, I had it turned an inch smaller in diameter. In other respects it represents a 9-pounder gun, and all the powder is put into it that that size of bore is able to consume.

75. In making experiments with those tubes, does the powder occupy all the space that there is in the tube?—Yes.

76. Therefore you compress the powder, do you not, to a certain extent?—Very little.

77. You do not allow any air to be in it?—No; it is as shown in the drawing.

78. Do you suppose that the explosive force of the powder is the same when it is confined, as if the air were admitted?—Yes; I have made some interesting experiments with tubes where I have not allowed the gas to escape at all, and have let it out half an hour afterwards. It was a difficult matter to do in the first instance, but still we have done it. I have made a number of experiments to satisfy myself that there was no greater expansion of the cylinder when the gas was not allowed to escape than there was when it escaped out of a $\frac{1}{40}$th of an inch touch-hole. In fact, it was rather in favour of the touch-hole.

79. Do not you suppose that that gas was very likely to have been formed slowly instead of instantaneously?—They are so near alike that there was no object in departing from the mode that we have adopted in the explosion of all these tubes. I wanted to satisfy myself upon the point, which I did.

80. Have you lately made any large guns for foreign powers?—No; I have been requested to do so, but I have declined.

81. Sir *Sidney Dacres.*] In answer to General Lefroy's question with regard to the masses of iron of the size that you have cast of your metal, of course you look forward to a larger compressing power as you use larger masses and larger presses?—Yes; we are making two 8,000 ton presses now. We have used all the metal that we could produce up to the present time in making those presses and doing work for ourselves.

82. Admiral *Key.*] As regards the material that you use for the projectile, is that caused by the pressure only, or is the material not just the same as that for the gun?—The material for the projectile is precisely the same as that for the gun, only there is more of what we term speigelison in it; there is more carbon than there is in the gun metal.

83. And the same pressure as in the gun?—Yes; we put more pressure on the ductile steel than is necessary on the harder steel. I may mention, to show what absolutely takes place after the pressure is put on, that in the ordinary mode of casting the metal in cooling is a quarter of an inch to the foot shorter, so that if you have a column six feet high, it would be six quarters of an inch shorter when it was cooled. When we put on our pressure, in the first five minutes it goes down an inch and a half to the foot; that shows you the quantity of air and gases that the molten metal contains. It needs nothing else to a scientific man than to tell him that as a fact, that you can in five minutes reduce the column by that amount, and thereby expel the air and gases, which, of course, should not be inside.

84. Captain *Vivian.*] You have told the Council that you have made certain experiments on the Kirkaldy principle, but that you have not completed them; have you any objection to send into the Council a paper of the experiments that you have made on the Kirkaldy principle, as far as they have gone?—Certainly not; I will do so.

85. Colonel *Elwyn.*] The gun at Shoeburyness was examined on Monday last, and you have no doubt received a report of it from your own representative; it appears that it has fired 118 rounds; do you consider the condition of the gun now satisfactory?—Perfectly satisfactory as regards its expansion; it has enlarged very little indeed, about the 200th part of an inch; as far as that goes it is perfectly satisfactory, but I was in hopes there would have been a little less scoring than seems now to be taking place.

86. There are three fissures round the vent?—Yes; but that is nothing; the fissures are in a block or disc that is put in loosely; they do not matter, but as far as the gun goes it is perfectly satisfactory. In fact, I expected, with the length of the projectile that we are using, and the large charge of powder, that the bore would have enlarged more than it has done.

87. The largest expansion that is reported by the examiner from the gun factory is ·027; does that agree with your report?—No; Mr. Leece makes it less than that.

88. Do you know what he makes it?—No, I do not; but I know it is less than that.

Sir William George Armstrong, C.B., F.R.S., Examined.

89. *Chairman.*] The Council have met to consider the different tenders for the construction of guns which are before them, and they wish to call upon those who have sent in tenders to offer any observations which they think proper, and any explanation of the plans which may not appear in the tenders themselves; have you any remarks which you wish to make?—I shall be quite ready to

to answer any inquiries that may be necessary to elicit explanation. I may state that my gun is, in its most prominent principles, similar to the Woolwich gun. It perhaps may be described as a specimen of the thin coil system, but it is essentially a coil-made gun with a steel tube, and that is a mode of construction which I have the greatest confidence in, and which, I submit, has established itself by a very long course of satisfactory experience. And, in fact, I should be very glad that any arguments that can be used against the principle of constructing guns in this manner should be stated, in order that I may have an opportunity of meeting them. So far as I know, there is not the shadow of a case against the coil system.

90. General *Lefroy.*] You distribute the metal differently from what is the case in the previous guns, I think?—Yes; we have endeavoured to make it in strict accordance with the result of the recent gunpowder experiments. Slow burning powder exerts its greatest force more in advance, and therefore the strength is kept forward; altogether it is stronger in the chase than we have hitherto been making guns.

91. Does your experience support the objection which is sometimes taken theoretically to having a more ductile metal, that is to say, a wrought-iron tube more ductile than the steel which is used outside instead of inside?—I think the very fact of the rarity of the failures in guns made upon this principle establishes the correctness of the principle. I am hardly aware of a single instance of a coil-made gun bursting, and, in fact, all the failures have been, not in the part which has been made of coil, but in the part which has been made of steel. All experience shows that the steel is much more liable to fail than the wrought iron, and it appears to me that, if you alter the pattern so as to discard the wrought-iron coil in favour of the steel, you are really discarding that part which has never failed. Failures have been exceedingly few, considering the enormous number of guns which have been made, and the unnecessary severity of the powder hitherto used. I think I am entitled to say that the failures are marvellously few, and so far as my experience goes, I should certainly avoid the use of steel to the very utmost in guns, because I consider it is the only part that is not fully to be depended upon. I only introduced it originally as material for the bore on account of its superior hardness, but I depend far more upon the strength of the coil than I do upon the strength of the steel, as far as the safety of the gun is concerned. Then again, I do not think that the testing of metal in the ordinary way upon the Kirkaldy principle, that is, dead tension for purposes applicable to machinery, and so forth, is any criterion of what is most advantageous for a gun. I know as a fact that, in all my experience in gun making, I have always found the parts made of steel, for whatever purpose they were applied, were infinitely more liable to fail than the parts which were made of iron. I may mention a case which I think strongly illustrates the unfitness of steel for purposes of construction where violent shocks or concussions take place. It was when I first began to experiment upon the toughening effect of oil upon steel plunged into it in a heated state. I found that the effect of it was to give an extraordinary toughness to large masses, as well as very great strength. It then naturally occurred to me that steel armour-plate so treated would be the very thing that would be required to resist the shot, and accordingly a plate of steel was obtained from a steel-maker, and proved of an extremely fine quality. It was treated by this toughening process, and again tested, and it exhibited most extraordinary strength and extraordinary toughness and ductility, far exceeding that of any specimen of wrought iron that I ever saw. That plate was sent up to Portsmouth for trial, and I may say that Admiral Key will recollect its coming. It was sent there not without trial, and I had the fullest possible confidence that it would exhibit great superiority over any wrought-iron plates that had been tried, but it was found on trial that it yielded immediately to the shock of an ordinary cast-iron shot. Although tougher and stronger, yet the concussion of the shot had a greater effect upon it than it had upon wrought iron. It was starred in all directions, and in fact it proved to be perfectly useless for the purpose. The argument applies to guns, because there the strain is altogether of the character of a concussion; it is not a mere dead, quiet pressure put on and relieved as in ordinary testing, but it is a sudden and violent blow, setting up a violent vibratory action; and steel, according to all my experience, is much less adapted to resist a strain of that kind than wrought iron. I do not think it is a question of dead strength or of ductility, but it is a question of fitness for resisting violent concussions.

92. Have you ever had reason to suppose that wrought iron, applied as it really is applied in all guns with the shrinkage outside a steel tube, fails to give the steel tube its full amount of support, which would be shown naturally by the separation between the two, or the fracture of the steel tube itself; have you any reason to think that wrought-iron exterior fails in any way to give the full amount of support?—Not the slightest; the steel tubes have failed repeatedly; but there is no reason for attributing that to the wrought iron; they failed from the shock, from the jar, from concussion.

93. I see in your inclosure to your letter, you give prices for Palliser shot and Palliser shell, but none for steel shot or steel shell; is that because you deliberately reject the use of steel in your projectiles?—I think that is a question entirely independent of the gun. This gun is equally adapted to steel projectiles as it is to cast-iron projectiles. I am hardly prepared to say that the chilled metal has proved itself equal in penetrative power to steel, but it has advantages that steel has not.

94. Admiral *Key.*] Do you consider that the 12-inch calibre is the best for a gun?—Yes; I think I would choose it.

95. Have you any reason to doubt that you can make a steel tube of that size perfectly sound?—Not the least in the world.

96. Are you going to make it with an open end or a closed end?—A closed end.

97. Do you always make your steel tubes with closed ends?—Yes. The difficulty originally was to avoid a defect in the centre. The hammering drew the material away from the centre, and you got an inferior quality at that point, and therefore, while the steel was subject to that defect, it was a practice at Elswick to bore the gun entirely through and plug the end; but now that you obtain perfect soundness, that is no longer necessary.

98. May I ask why do you prefer three cylinders to two?—Because I think theoretically the greater number of cylinders the stronger must be the gun. The condition of greatest strength is that of the gradual increase of tension or stretch as you recede from the centre towards the exterior, and I may observe that that is a condition which you cannot possibly have in a gun made in one block; and, in fact, it has been demonstrated that in any cylinder made in a single block there is a limit of thickness beyond which you gain no increased strength whatever, and the external part never comes into play. You want to take up the slack of the exterior, as it were, and to make it co-operate with the inner layers in resisting pressure, and you can only do that by proceeding upon the built-up principle in which every succeeding layer has a greater stretch than the one below. In order to attain that theoretical advantage in the highest degree, it is desirable to multiply the number of layers, but of course there are considerations of economy and construction that render it undesirable to multiply them beyond a certain point. It is a matter of opinion whether there should be three cylinders, or two, or four, or five, or any other number.

99. Putting on one side the advantages which you have spoken of, do you think that there is any practical objection to putting on only two cylinders; that is to say, any difficulty in making two cylinder guns?—I am not prepared to say that there is at all. I simply give the preference to the other mode, but I do not mean to say that it has any great superiority over one with only two layers; but I should very much object to a gun made in one block, without any succession, without any building up. Then upon the question which you asked me, respecting the difficulty of obtaining a sound tube for so large a gun, I may say that, as far as the soundness goes, we have no difficulty whatever with steel makers. We get the steel perfectly sound, but the difficulty that we have is to get it uniform. We sometimes get it hard and sometimes soft, sometimes of one quality and sometimes of another.

100. In the same block?—I have known the two ends of the block widely different, and different from a sample taken out in the middle. All that is very much improved of late; the manufacture is very much better than it used to be; but the real difficulty is in getting uniformity, and not as regards soundness.

101. Can you now depend more upon uniformity than you used to be able to do?—Very much more.

102. Captain *Vivian.*] You say that you have altered the construction of the gun, and brought the strain rather further forward on account of the new powder which you referred to, the pellet powder?—Yes, the pellet powder. There is not a great deal of difference between the pellet powder and the pebble powder; the wide difference is between the small grain powder, which has hitherto been used, and the powder which is in lumps of greater density.

103. What is your opinion, so far as you have been able to test the new powder?—I think it is the most important advance that has ever been made in gunnery. We know now for the first time the forces that we really have to contend with, and the strains existing in different parts of the gun; and, therefore, we can proportion the strength of the gun accurately to the forces that exist. And then again, we find that in order to produce a given amount of velocity it is not necessary to exert a strain upon any part of the gun exceeding a comparatively moderate limit: that is to say, from powder which we should have formerly called weak powder, we really produce an equally favourable result, with incomparably less injurious effect upon the gun.

104. You have expressed a very strong opinion that, in the cases where accidents have happened with the gun, it has been the result of the steel rather than of the wrought iron?—Yes, certainly.

105. Will you tell the Council your experience with regard to steel in the experiments that you have made with steel in large or small masses?—From first to last I have been experimenting with steel; in fact the very first gun that I made was a gun with a steel barrel, and enveloped in tubes, exactly according to the present principle. For a while I was driven from that, simply from the difficulty of getting steel uniformly good; it was so frequently defective as to be very treacherous. One gun, which might be perfectly dependable, was no criterion as to what another gun might be; and therefore, for a time, I was obliged to resort to coiled tubes for the interior of the gun, as well as for the other parts; but by degrees, as the manufacture of steel improved, I again resorted to steel for the barrel, and I have used it ever since as the material.

106. Your bias was in favour of steel?—My original bias was altogether in favour of steel for the barrels, and I only discontinued it owing to its uncertain quality. In breech-loading guns I pertinaciously adhered to steel for the screws and for the vent-pieces, until I was completely driven away from the material. I could not depend upon it, the material was so various in quality; and all subsequent experience has shown that, for those purposes, wrought iron stands incomparably better than steel; and to this day all vent-pieces are made of wrought iron instead of steel.

Colonel F. Campbell Examined.

107. *Chairman.*] Have you any remarks to make in explanation of the drawing which you have put in for the gun?—No; I have only to say that we think that that is the best gun that we can make at that weight and that length, the weight and the length being given us; that we consider is the best gun we can make for naval purposes.

108. Will you be kind enough to explain how you would build up this gun; beginning with the tube, of what is the tube constructed of?—The tube is of steel, and the rest is a coil. The breech piece is a coiled breech piece, and over that is a breech coil, so that there are two coils over the breech, a breech coil and a coil over that; it is not all made in one coil. There is a B tube over the muzzle of the gun. Here is a section (*producing the same*). The only difference is, that some of the small guns have only one large coil; that is the distinction up to seven inches; after that we put on a breech coil and a coil over that. Another great distinction is, that the breech is made of coil. The first stratum after the tube is not made of common forged wrought

wrought iron, but it is made of coil iron, with a breech coil over it.

109. Sir *Spencer Robinson.*] Does this differ in any essential particular from the one which you put before us in March last?—Not in the least, except its weight; and we diminish the calibre to 11·6, but that is more with the object of penetration.

110. You propose to fire the same charge?—You may fire higher charges, as you have given us 5 tons more weight.

111. With what charge do you propose to fire the gun?—I suppose 120 lbs. is the highest charge.

112. What proportion will the length of the projectile be to its diameter?—About $2\frac{3}{4}$, but we cannot tell that exactly at present.

113. What twist to you propose to give?—One in 40 is the twist that we shall give.

114. In some of the small guns that are made upon this principle, the twist has been larger; 1 in 35 has it not?—Yes.

115. Have you any particular reason for reducing it to 1 in 40?—Yes; we are afraid on account of the shearing of the stud. The stud in the projectile confines us to giving a less twist than I should like to give to any gun.

116. Would the projectile be 2·30 or 2·50?—It will be about $2\frac{3}{4}$, I think, but we cannot tell that exactly. It may vary from $2\frac{3}{4}$ to $3\frac{1}{3}$ calibre, because we do not know what strength we may have to make the sides. We must think what the thickness of the sides of the projectile must be; if we are confined to a certain weight, we must see what the thickness is.

117. The weight is of your own choosing, is it not?—Yes; but I mean to say that it will be a matter of experience, because a charge of powder might destroy the shell if it was too thin.

118. As to your estimate, have you sufficient confidence that the cost of the gun will not exceed what you have given?—I have sufficient confidence in it, but I must point out that in all those cases the estimate for our gun is merely an estimate, because failure may take place. If you are making 10 guns, of course in the first gun the breech-piece, worth 200 *l.* or 300 *l.*, might fail, therefore I have taken a fair sum for contingencies; but still there is a great difficulty in anyone giving an estimate when they are going to make one large gun which they have never made before. It is merely an estimate, for you really cannot tell exactly what it may cost.

119. The establishment charges are of course taken in the general expenditure, and you appear to have added an estimate also of the general expenditure?—I have added every expense that I could think of in the general expenses.

120. So that, if you were the manufacturer of the gun and no failure took place, that would be the turned-out price of the gun?—No; if it was 1,000 *l.* more, I should say that the price was fair and reasonable. If I had to certify to a contractor's gun, I should say, if it cost 1,000 *l.* more than that, the price was fair and reasonable, because remember, although I have taken all the charges that I know, there are other charges that the manufacturer has to contend with, such as rent, the value of land, the failure of banks, and every sort of contingency for which he has to provide, and which I cannot possibly put in.

121. So that a manufacturer's price of 1,000 *l.* beyond the estimate that you make, would not be unreasonable in your opinion?—No, it would not.

122. General *Dickson.*] Do you consider Sir William Armstrong's estimate of 3,500 *l.* unreasonable?—No, not unreasonable; nor do I consider Sir Joseph Whitworth's estimate of 6,000 *l.* unreasonable, considering the material. In fact, in making our gun in that way we may lose money by it; and either gentleman might, for what I can say.

123. Captain *Hood.*] Do you consider that the increase in the twist given to this gun will entirely obviate the inaccuracy of flight now observed in a 12-inch gun of 25 tons at very short ranges?—No, I should not think it would altogether. I think it will improve it very much. I should like to have given a greater twist.

124. Do you propose to use projectiles with one or two rows of studs?—I do not know that I can say; that is rather a question which I have yet to consider.

125. That would involve an alteration would it not, in reference to your rifling?—Yes; there are experiments going on now with one row of studs and two rows of studs, and I should wait till those experiments were finished before I decided upon that. That is a question now under experiment.

126. Should you be afraid if you adopted a sharper twist, say 1 in 25, that the studs would be sheared?—I should be afraid so, or I would have adopted it.

127. Colonel *Jervois.*] I understood you just now to say, or rather the inference might be drawn from what you said, that the stud itself is inapplicable to guns of 11 or 12 inches bore, and that you might obtain a better result from some other system?—There is a memorandum of mine which perhaps I might be allowed to read, for it is very short, on the whole subject of the rifling of this gun. It is a very difficult subject, and in my memorandum I say:—"The form of rifling has "but little to do with the accurate shooting of the "gun, which depends principally upon the twist "given and form of projectile used. The strain "on the gun induced by different descriptions "of rifling will vary, but it may be conceded "that an increasing twist with a suitable projectile "strains the gun the least. The Woolwich "system of rifling adopted in the service, requires "metal studs on the projectiles, which are objec-"tionable from their liability to shear, and thus "prevent the correct centring of the shot, and "their liability to become damaged in transport "and on service. In heavy guns the liability to "shear necessitates an increased number of "grooves if a quicker twist than now employed "is given. The system has the great disadvan-"tage of local scoring.

"The Whitworth method of rifling may be "described as a grooved system, the bore being "grooved out so to form a slightly hexagonal "figure. The advantages of this plan consist in "its allowing a quicker twist to be employed than "can be applied to the Woolwich system, and "the simplicity of the projectile. The scoring is "also less local. This form of rifling, however, "must certainly throw a greater strain upon the "gun. But it must be remembered that the "Woolwich rifling has been very extensively "tried, and may be considered very successful, so "far as range and accuracy are concerned. We "have also by these extensive trials found out "all the defects of the system, while as thorough "a trial of the other forms of rifling might bring "forth defects which we do not at present fore-"see.

"see. It would, therefore, appear hardly desir-
"able to re-open the question of rifling, unless a
"very extensive and necessarily expensive course
"of experiments be contemplated."

I mean to say that there are disadvantages in the Woolwich system in that way, and a better system of rifling might be found; but I only say that we have had such experience with the Woolwich rifling, that really to enter again into a competition with regard to rifling, would cost an immense sum of money; and I do not know that, on the whole, you would get very much better than you have at present.

128. General *Wilmot.*] The twist of the 7-inch gun is 1 in 35, is it not?—Yes.

129. And there is a certain proportion between the length of the gun and the diameter of the bore?—No; there is nothing with regard to length and diameter.

130. There must be a certain proportion between the two things, must there not?—I mean not in the directions that I have received.

131. In the new gun, is there any similar proportion maintained?—No.

132. You think the 7-inch gun shoots admirably?—Yes.

133. The shot goes towards the point almost immediately?—Yes.

134. If the same proportion was taken, the same result would follow?—Yes; if you will allow me to make the same proportionate length of gun, I shall be most happy.

135. If you observed the proportion that is obtained from well-known results, how much would you require?—I should require at least another calibre and a half.

136. Then it is morally impossible to get a gun of that length to shoot in the way that an officer wishes to shoot?—But it will shoot nearly as well. Unless you maintain certain well known proportions, you cannot have the best results; but I have been limited as to length.

137. Captain *Hood.*] Do you anticipate that the gun will shoot as accurately as the present 12-ton 9-inch gun?—I should think it would.

138. Colonel *Elwyn.*] In the paper that you have just read, you refer to the scoring of the gun being greater with those studded projectiles; you have lately examined Sir Joseph Whitworth's 9-inch gun at Shoeburyness; do you consider that the amount of scoring in that is much less than would have occurred in a 9-inch gun which had only fired 118 rounds?—The Whitworth gun had larger charges of powder, so that I cannot compare them; directly you commence larger charges of powder, the scoring increases immensely.

139. Is there a greater amount of scoring now than there would be with a 9-inch gun with the same number of rounds?—I have seen our guns as much scored as that, but it varies a good deal according to the nature of the steel.

140. Are there large fissures in the vent and an enlargement of the bore?—The enlargement of the bore being very trifling is nothing against the gun.

141. But the fissures at the vents?—With the fissures in the vent, if it was a solid ended tube, I should be alarmed at firing the gun any more; but it is not a solid end, it is a loose end, and I think that it will fail shortly; it will require to be watched, but for the present I should say the gun might be considered serviceable.

142. How many rounds would you consider that it could fire now without being examined?—It will have to be examined every 25 rounds now.

143. Would it be necessary to fire it under precautions?—No; not at present, it might fire 25 rounds before it is examined.

144. General *Lefroy.*] You heard opinions expressed both by Sir Joseph Whitworth and Sir William Armstrong on the subject of enveloping the steel tube by wrought iron?—Yes.

145. You are not restricted in the manufacture of your gun, and you give this gun, in which the steel is enveloped in wrought iron, as the best gun you can make?—Yes.

146. With reference to the opinion which you expressed about the shearing of the studs, is that based upon any careful examination of a large number of fired projectiles; because in guns with the increasing power that you are going to make, the rotating of the shot does not commence until the shot is already well in motion; it is got up extremely gradually, and my observation is that the studs do not shear?—I have seen them shear.

147. You mean that they shear in two, not off altogether?—No.

148. To the extent of one-tenth of an inch?—Yes; as much as that. I have seen them as much as that, and for that reason I should be afraid to give a greater twist than I have.

149. You also seemed to admit to General Wilmot that the 7 and 10-inch guns do very good shooting under the present system?—Yes; a 10-inch gun is a well-proportioned gun, and you ought to get equally good shooting with the 10 inch as with the 7 inch.

150. I turn to the Table, and it certainly shows that there never has been any better practice than this is with the 12 inch; to take one particular case, with the fire at different ranges from 2,000 yards to 3,000 yards, the mean deflection is half a yard; that seems extremely good shooting for the 12-inch gun?—Yes.

151. Admiral *Key.*] Have you any reason for preferring two cylinders to three, beyond the saving of expense?—For myself I prefer a heavy coil, because I think it is easier to get a good gun made with coils which are welded as those are, than by shrinkage; but the great question is the cost; I do not think that there is much in it except the cost.

152. Have you arranged the proportion of coils or the strength of the gun, in anticipation of using pebble powder?—I do not yet know anything about this powder; but the gun is so proportioned that pebble powder could not possibly affect it; the gun is equally strong from the breech to beyond the trunnions.

153. *Chairman.*] Have you received a report of the 25-ton gun after 200 rounds had been fired from it?—Yes.

154. What is your opinion upon the result of that experiment?—I thought it very satisfactory.

155. Do you wish for manufacturing purposes to carry it further?—I think that it would be very advantageous, as there are in the service a great number of those guns (there are 18, I believe, in the service), that it should be carried further; but I would not carry it further, except in this way; this gun now has got 200 rounds nearly the start of all other guns of the same size; it is not probable that any of them will complete their 200 rounds for some time; and in the meantime this gun at Shoeburyness can be used for experiments in trying shot and shell, and in that way it will soon run up a large score of rounds,

rounds, and will always be very much in advance of the few other guns that are in the service, and, as I suppose, it is not contemplated to make 12-inch guns in future so light as they are, that would be sufficient for the few guns that are in the service.

156. Does the recent experiment give you confidence in respect to the manufacture of guns on the coil system, and that weight and size?—Yes; it does.

Sir William George Armstrong; further Examined.

157. *Chairman.*] What system of rifling would you suggest for the gun?—The Woolwich system of rifling; but I would state with reference to that subject, that I have tried a very great number of twists varying from 1 in 50 to 1 in 30, and I never could find any advantage whatever in making the twist more rapid than 1 in 38. I believe that 1 in 38 will give all the advantage that can be gained, therefore I do not think that we have anything to look to as regards increase of accuracy by adopting a quicker twist. At all events the right twist lies very near indeed to that; it may be a little above or a little below, but I should say that 1 in 38 is exceedingly near. With regard to the studs, I would point out that in future where much milder powder will be used, the strain upon the studs will be proportionately less, because of course it is the maximum pressure which causes the failure of the stud, and as you reduce the maximum pressure, so you increase the stability of the stud. Then again, I think, that all large guns should be rifled with an accelerating twist beginning at nothing. I feel the greatest possible confidence that, with an accelerating twist and the milder form of powder that will hereafter be used, there is nothing to apprehend whatever from the stud shearing. In fact, I may say that even up to this point I have had no experience whatever of studs shearing. I think they have stood perfectly well, and in standing perfectly well, as they have done, we have a guarantee that they will stand better in future, because the strain upon them will be so very much lighter, not only from the milder powder but from the mode of rifling. I would undoubtedly adopt an accelerating twist in the mode of rifling in future. I might also point out that it is one of the advantages, and a very great advantage, I think, of the stud system of rifling, that it admits of an accelerating twist. Any system of mechanical fitting extending throughout a considerable portion of the length of the projectile is incompatible with an accelerating twist; you must have in that case a uniform twist; whereas with the stud system you are free to adopt either an accelerating twist or a uniform twist.

158. You say that you have made experiments upon the subject of the twist lately, could you tell us what the nature of those experiments has been? — They have extended throughout the whole of my practice, from time to time, on all classes of guns; 1 in 38 is the best twist, as far as my experience goes.

159. That is the twist which all your guns have?—Yes, or nearly so; it was what I arrived at after numerous experiments. I do not think that there is anything to be gained by an alteration. I recommend 1 in 38 for all sizes. My first impression was that it would not be good for all sizes, but I believe it is. I think much more depends upon the proportion that is given to the projectile, the relative length, the form of the head, and other conditions of that kind; but I do not think that we have anything to look for in the way of increased accuracy by varying the twist which is already adopted.

Sir Joseph Whitworth; further Examined.

160. *Chairman.*] With respect to the rifling of the gun which you have suggested, what is the system of rifling which you propose?—I propose the polygonal system; and as I show you by the projectile on the table, I am now able to fire it as it is cast, thereby saving the expense of studs, and I have to observe that the twist that I give is absolutely necessary if you fire shells six diameters long. The question is, is it desirable to be able to fire a shell six diameters long holding a double charge of powder. If you say, "Yes," then you must have a greater twist, because with less the projectile turns over; it will not go. Therefore you have simply to ask yourselves whether you want a shell, six diameters long, that will hold a double charge and penetrate at an angle of 65 degrees. I say also, with regard to the gun, you cannot obtain a low trajectory, say 5,400 yards at 10 degrees, and surely it must be desirable to have the lowest possible trajectory. Dare you put such a charge of powder in the service gun so as to obtain it? I maintain that the rifling I propose is right, because I can fire a shell as it is moulded, and guarantee to fire these long projectiles that will effect greater penetration, besides holding a double charge of powder.

161. Sir *S. Robinson.*] Have you found in the various practice that you have had that the twist that you generally adopt, which is 1 in 18, contributes essentially to the accuracy of the flight of the projectile?—No, I would not say that, except in the case of long projectiles; if you have projectiles of a certain length you must have a greater twist, but for short projectiles you can do with less twist.

162. But the object of the greater twist given is to enable a long projectile to be used?—Yes; and that is the reason that in very long ranges the effects of the projectile fired from my gun have always been so much greater than have been obtained by any other gun, and it is simply because the projectile is longer. The resistance of the air increases with the diameter, but not with the length; but then the difficulty hitherto has been with long projectiles to get the gun to stand, but this is obviated by the material I use.

PAPERS prepared for the Information of the COMMITTEE assembled at the WAR OFFICE, on the 4th May 1870.

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1.

PROCEEDINGS of a COMMITTEE assembled at the WAR OFFICE, on the 21st of December 1869.

PRESENT:

Lord Northbrook, Under Secretary of State for War, President.
Major General the Right Hon. Sir H. K. Storks, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., Controller in Chief.
Captain the Hon. J. C. Vivian, M.P., Lord of the Treasury.
Vice Admiral Sir Sydney Dacres, K.C.B., Lord of the Admiralty.
Vice Admiral Sir Spencer Robinson, K.C.B., Controller of the Navy.
Major General Sir W. Gordon, K.C.B., Inspector General of Engineers.
Rear Admiral A. C. Key, C.B., R.N.
Major General J. H. Lefroy, Director General of Ordnance.
Major General G. Gambier, C.B., Deputy Adjutant General Royal Artillery.
Colonel T. Elwyn, R.A., Commandant School of Gunnery.
Captain Hood, R.N., Director General of Naval Ordnance.
Colonel J. M. Adye, C.B., R.A.
Colonel W. F. D. Jervois, C.B., R.E., Deputy Director of Works.

Colonel *T. W. Milward*, C.B., R.A., Secretary.

Colonel F. A. Campbell, Superintendent Royal Gun Factories, attended the Committee and gave evidence.
Sir Joseph Whitworth, Bart., also attended.

Questions:—

1. Shall a 30-ton gun be made for trial, on the drawing submitted by Royal Gun Factories, and approved by Admiralty?

2. Shall Sir Joseph Whitworth and Co. be invited to tender for a gun of their metal, and with polygonal rifling?

Sir J. Whitworth having agreed to tender, if called upon, for a gun of his metal within certain limits of external dimensions, which should be stated to him:—

Resolved:

1. That the Superintendent Royal Gun Factories should be called upon to submit designs for the construction of a gun, the dimensions of which shall be within the limits to be laid down in calling upon Sir J. Whitworth and Co. to tender for a gun of their metal.

2. That Sir J. Whitworth and Co. be invited to make a tender for a gun, to be constructed of their metal, within such limits as to length and largest external diameter as shall be determined by Admiralty.

That the trial of the 25-ton gun be proceeded with up to 200 rounds.

(signed) *Northbrook.*

SCHEDULE.

Paper.	SUBJECT.	Page.
(A.)	Précis - - - - - - - - - - -	15
(B.)	Minutes relating to gunpowder, bearing upon the subject under consideration - - - - - -	17
(C.)	Progress of test of 12-in. gun of 25 tons - - - -	18

Paper (A.)

Precis.

1. In accordance with the Resolution of the Committee assembled at the War Office on the 8th May 1869, the Superintendent Royal Gun Factories submitted, on 14th May 1869, a design for a 12-inch gun of 30 tons (W. 3381).

Proposed Dimensions.

		Inches.
Lengths	over all - - - - - - - - -	208
	from axis of trunnions to face of muzzle - -	128·95
	of bore - - - - - - - - -	168
	of trunnions - - - - - - - -	7·75
Diameters	greatest - - - - - - - - -	55·5
	at shoulder of trunnions - - - - -	55·5
	at muzzle - - - - - - - -	20·0
	of trunnions - - - - - - - -	13·0

2. This was forwarded to the Admiralty, 9th June 1869, with a request that the Lords Commissioners would consider "whether any future guns of 12-inch calibre for the Naval service should have the proposed dimensions, and whether, in that event, the question of reducing the present 25-ton gun to an 11-inch calibre may, so far as concerns the Navy, be dropped."

3. On 29th June 1869 the Admiralty notified their approval of the construction of a muzzle-loading gun of 30 tons weight, and 12-inch calibre, and of the other dimensions shown in the design above referred to, except as regards length, which, as it was desired that this gun should be appropriated to the turrets of ships of the "Thunderer" and "Devastation" class, should not exceed 16 feet.

4. On 9th July 1869, the Superintendent Royal Gun Factories explained that the construction had been decided upon quite independent of the powder question, about which nothing was definitely settled. He deprecated any decrease in strength or weight of the gun, which were already at a minimum.

He stated that the gun could be reduced 1 ft. 4 in. in length, so as to bring it down to 16 feet, by cutting off the cascable loop and reducing the muzzle by 4 inches. To take the whole length off the muzzle would impair the efficiency of the gun. He suggested a removable eyebolt, to be screwed into the breech, for lifting the gun, if necessary.

5. With reference to the above, the Director General of Naval Ordnance, 17th July 1869, stated that it was considered necessary that a sufficient length of neck-ring of the most suitable form for attaching elevating gear should be left, and requested that a drawing and estimate of a 30-ton gun might be prepared, of a total length of 16 ft. 3 in.; the reduction from 17 ft. 4 in. to be obtained by reducing the neck-ring from 14·5 inches to 5·5 inches, and reducing the muzzle by 4 inches.

6. On 28th July 1869, the Superintendent Royal Gun Factories submitted a new design (W. 3397), prepared in accordance with the above. He explained that he was unable to show the position of the vent, as that point was not yet settled.

Estimated cost, 2,103 *l.*

 7. This

7. This design was forwarded to the Admiralty, and on 30th October 1869 it was returned with a request that the necessary materials for a gun of this nature might be procured, and the manufacture of it be proceeded with.

8. On 7th November 1869, the Secretary of State decided that the question should be submitted to the Council of Ordnance, and the following letter was addressed to the Admiralty on the subject:—

9.

War Office to Admiralty.

Sir, 17 November 1869.

Referring to your letter of the 30th ultimo, expressing the desire of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty that the manufacture of a 12-inch rifled gun of 30 tons should be proceeded with, I am directed by Mr. Secretary Cardwell to request that you will point out to their Lordships that there are many grave considerations connected with so great a step as this, which induce him to desire that it should be delayed until the subject has been discussed by the Ordnance Council; the more so as it is understood that guns of this nature will not be required for any vessels of Her Majesty's Navy before 1872. Their Lordships specify a gun of wrought iron. Mr. Cardwell thinks the occasion opportune to consider how far it is expedient to adopt wrought iron for this gun, and whether or not Sir J. Whitworth & Co. should be afforded an opportunity of tendering for a gun of steel, and whether or not the rifling should be that of the Woolwich system.

On these and other grounds Mr. Cardwell proposes, if their Lordships concur, to submit the question to a Council to be assembled before Christmas, when the Superintendent Royal Gun Factory and other experienced persons may be heard.

I am, &c.
Northbrook.

10. Admiralty replied, 30th November 1869, as follows:

Admiralty to War Office.

Sir, 30 November 1869.

In reply to your letter of the 17th instant, No. 73 | 3 | 9074, respecting the manufacture of a 12-inch rifled gun of 30 tons, I am commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to acquaint you, for the information of Mr. Secretary Cardwell, that they concur in his suggestion, that the subject should be discussed by the Ordnance Council on the different points adverted to in your letter, viz., whether Messrs. Whitworth & Co. should not be afforded an opportunity of tendering for the manufacture of a gun rifled on their system, either to be made of steel or of the new metal which they now employ, and whether or not the rifling should be that of the Woolwich system.

2. My Lords would urge on Mr. Cardwell the necessity of this subject being brought before the Ordnance Committee as soon as possible, as the guns for the "Devastation" will be required in 1871, and not, as the Secretary of State for War supposes, in 1872, the progress being made with that vessel being greater than was anticipated.

3. I am to add, that the limits of weight and length for the gun must be such as can be carried with efficiency in the turrets of Her Majesty's Ship "Devastation" as designed, such limits being the same as those of the guns to be constructed at Woolwich.

I am, &c.
Vernon Lushington.

Paper (B.)

Minutes relating to Gunpowder, bearing on the subject under Consideration.

Minute by Director General of Ordnance to the Special Committee on Eplosives.	Reply of Special Committee.
President, Special Committee, The Secretary of State has directed the construction of a gun, weighing 30 tons, to be taken into consideration by the Council of Ordnance; will you therefore furnish, at your early convenience, such information as may have been gained by the gunpowder experiments having a bearing on the subject.	Director General of Ordnance, In reply to your queries—

The

The questions that occur to me are these:

1. Given a bore of 15 feet long, and a shot of 600 lbs., would a 10-inch, 11-inch, or a 12-inch bore, probably, burn most powder?

1. The Committee have had no experience with guns of so large a size, but they consider there can be little doubt that a gun having a bore 180 inches in length, firing a 600 lbs. shot, will burn more powder with advantage in a 12-inch calibre than in one of 11 inches or 10 inches.

2. Given the charge of powder, say 80 lbs., would it, probably, strain the gun most in a 10-inch or a 12-inch bore?

2. Upon this point the Committee are not yet in a position to offer a decided opinion, in the absence of direct experiment.

3. So far as can be foreseen, is the use of a forward vent likely to be necessary with the powder of the future, or a vent as far forward as it is placed now?

3. The Committee consider that the use of a forward vent gives a more uniform strain in the powder chamber, while at the same time it gives a higher velocity; they think, therefore, it will be found advantageous to continue venting near the centre of the battering charge in heavy muzzle-loading rifled guns.

4. Are the exact determinations of pressures likely to lead to any modification of external form and distribution of metal?

4. The Committee do not anticipate that any alteration will be necessary in the external form of heavy muzzle-loading rifled guns (wrought iron).

5. Does an increasing twist cause any relief to the gun, so far as can be inferred from the curve of pressures in a smooth-bore?

5. The Committee think that an increasing twist in the rifling should give relief to the gun, but their experiments have not yet been extended in this direction.

6. If any other subjects occur to the Committee, perhaps you will be good enough to advert to them.

6. With reference to the concluding paragraph, the Committee are of opinion that, when a suitable powder has been determined upon, the weight of the gun of the present Service construction will depend mainly upon the power of controlling recoil, and they therefore think that before deciding upon the calibre of a gun 30 tons in weight, it would be advisable to ascertain whether the existing 12-inch guns of 25 tons will not bear with perfect safety the strain thrown upon them by the powder which is at present in course of elaboration.

J. H. Lefroy.

19/11/69.

C. W. Younghusband,
Colonel R. A.
President, Committee on Explosives.

26/11/69.

Paper (C.)

Progress of Test of 12-Inch Gun of 25 Tons.

1. The 12-inch rifled muzzle-loading gun of 25 tons, No. 372, which is undergoing the test for endurance in accordance with the resolutions of the Committee of 8th May and 16th July 1869, has fired 100 rounds.

2. Abstract of Report of Practice with the above-mentioned gun.

Minute 27,526.

Gun:—Weight, 24 tons 9 cwt.; preponderance, 17 cwt.; length, 14 ft. 3 ½ in.; length of bore, 145 in.; grooves, 9; spiral, increasing from 1 turn in 100 calibres to 1 in 50 at muzzle; rifling commences at 18 in. from bottom of bore; vent, steel, with a copper core and tip of iridio-platinum, at side, 9·8 in. from bottom of bore; conical chamber.

Carriage:—W. I. garrison sliding; weight, 56 cwt. 2 qrs.; compressor, hydraulic buffer, four 0·9 in. holes in piston.

Platform:—W. I. dwarf traversing; weight, 111 cwt. 1 qr.; slope, 4°.

Projectile:—C. I. shot, 1·5 D head; weight, 600 lbs.; length, 27·2 in.; with 1 and 2 rows of studs.
C. I. shell, 1·5 D head; weight, 600 lbs.; length, 31·1 in.; with 1 and 2 rows of studs.

Cartridge:—67 lbs. R. L. G. powder, 20. 6. 68., lot 1371; length, 22 in.; diameter, 11 in.

Wads:—Bolton's, with projections to fit the grooves; weight, 4 lbs. Grummet.

With reference to Minutes 27,177–232, Secretary submits the results of the practice carried on up to 10–11–69 with 12-in. M. L. R. Gun, Expl. No. 372, to test—

1. Endurance and range, &c.
2. Carriage and platform on C racers. Trucks of platform with only a front flange, which is outside of racer on front, and inside on rear trucks.
3. Hydraulic buffer for checking recoil.
4. Traversing gear.
5. Question of dispensing with rear ring of studs on heavy projectiles.
6. Vents.

—	Date.	Number of Rounds Fired.	Nature of Projectile.	Corrected Elevation.	Recoil. Amount of Oil or Water in Cylinder Cistern.	Recoil. Mean Recoil.	Time of Flight corresponding to Mean Range.	Range. Minimum.	Range. Maximum.	Range. Mean.	Mean Difference of Range.	Mean Observed Deflection.	Mean Reduced Deflection.
				° ′	*Gallons.*	*Feet.*	*Secs.*	*Yds.*	*Yds.*	*Yds.*	*Yds.*	*Yds.*	*Yds.*
2 3–4	12–11–69	5	Cast-iron solid shot, with two rings of studs, 600 lbs.	1 25	12 oil	4·8	2·09	707	765	738	20·4	0·8	0·6
	15–10–69	5	- ,, -	2 17	,,	5·9	3·04	1,063	1,123	1,088	23·2	2·3	2·2 *a*
	,,	5	- ,, -	4 10	,,	5·7	5·18	1,798	1,875	1,835	21·6	2·4	1·9 *b*
	,,	5	- ,, -	6 7	,,	5·6	7·76	2,638	2,778	2,693	44·0	7·0	4·9 *c*
	,,	5	- ,, -	7 6	12 water	5·6	8·80	2,988	3,082	3,031	30·0	14·6	6·3 *d*
	,,	5	- ,, -	8 5	12 oil	5·6	10·08	3,419	3,484	3,445	16·6	10·7	3·6 *e*
	,,	5	- ,, -	9 5	12 and 12·5 water	5·3	11·16	3,716	3,761	3,716	30·0	14·1	6·3 *f*
	11–11–69	5	- ,, -	10 5	10·5 oil	4·8	12·14	3,916	4,062	3,995	48·4	31·6	3·7 *g*
	12–11–69	5	Cast-iron shell, with two rings of studs, 600 lbs.	1 25	12 oil	5·3	2·02	720	744	728	6·8	0·8	0·3
5–6	11–11–69	5	- ,, -	2 17	12·5 oil	5·2	2·90	1,042	1,063	1,054	7·2	1·6	0·4 *h*
5	10–11–69	5	- ,, -	3 12	12·5 water	5·1	4·28	1,505	1,548	1,524	15·6	3·0	0·9
	11–11–69	5	- ,, -	4 10	12·5 and 11·5 oil	5·2	5·20	1,800	1,822	1,814	8·8	7·6	1·6
	10–11–69	5	- ,, -	5 8	12 ,,	5·1	6·50	2,211	2,271	2,239	15·6	8·4	1·2
	11–11–69	5	- ,, -	6 7	11·5 ,,	4·9	7·54	2,558	2,612	2,601	21·8	10·3	0·5
	,,	5	- ,, -	8 6	11·5 and 10·5 ,,	4·9	9·74	3,235	3,285	3,263	12·2	16·8	2·0
	12–11–69	5	- ,, -	10 5	10·5 ,,	4·9	12·18	4,005	4,061	4,043	16·4	10·1	2·6
	15–10–69	5	Cast-iron solid shot, with one ring of studs, 600 lbs.	3 13	12 water	5·6 and to buffer.	4·15	1,373	1,508	1,466	44·0	2·7	0·8
	,,	5	- ,, -	5 8	,,	5·7	6·50	2,267	2,309	2,289	16·8	5·4	2·0
	10–11–69	5	Cast-iron shell, with one ring of studs, 600 lbs.	7 6	11·5 oil	5·2	8·75	2,928	3,017	2,956	24·8	13·7	1·3
	,,	5	- ,, -	9 5	11 ,,	5·3	10·98	3,651	3,706	3,674	17·6	19·9	2·3

a 2 a little unsteady.
b 1 unsteady, and 1 a little so.
c 1 unsteady at end of flight.
d 2 a little unsteady.
e 1 a little unsteady.
f 4 a little unsteady.
g 2 a little noisy.
h V of these rounds taken.

Round 1.—Oil on right girder, from workmen having been drilling holes in right cheek.

„ 2.—Right girder still oily.

„ 4, 9, and 14.—Buffer shifted round slightly.

„ 16.—Axles of front truck appear to have given way.

„ 17.—Trucks bear against flange of platform.

„ 18.—Right strap of rear excentric roller broke.

At the termination of the practice of 15. 10. 69., the fore trucks were taken off, and the axle pins were found to have bent 0·05-inch. *See Minute* 37,463. Three-inch bolts were subsequently placed as axles of front trucks, and the flanges of all four trucks were placed outside the racer.

Round 21.—A scotch was placed in front of buffers; the buffers were compressed about 0·5-inch.

„ 30.—Running-up bar broken in halves.

„ 93 to 95.—Slight appearance on seizure on girders.

„ 96.—Great seizure on front of left girder.

„ 97 to 100.—Girder slightly cleaned with oiled rag.

After the 40th round the gun was searched, and a quantity of small pieces of unburnt cartridge found in bore.

The ordinary service-sponge, damped, used each round. The gun was searched from time to time during the practice, and a small quantity of unburnt cartridge extracted each time. The "Greenfield" brush sponge supplied, *Minute* 26,669, could only be used to clean the bore and grooves at the termination of each day's practice, as its shape did not admit of its entering the chamber.

The Bolton wads were too high, and rendered the operation of loading a very laborious one.

On account of the shape of the wad, preventing to a great extent the escape of air, a hole was bored through the rammer head; this, however, did not facilitate the loading to any appreciable extent. Separate loading of the cartridge and wad was also tried, as it was thought that probably the wad might overrun the cartridge; this rendered the loading a little easier, but is objectionable from its causing an extra operation.

Quill friction tubes were used on 11. and 12. 11. 69.

The gun was again examined by the R. G. F. at the termination of the 100th round.

The projectiles with one ring of studs were, on the whole, remarkably steady in flight.

The following arrangements were made in order to ascertain the proper mode of working guns of this weight when mounted *en barbette*:—A fence was erected round the gun, representing the parapet of a battery, the projectiles were rolled from the shell room to the muzzle of the gun along a plank way, and raised to the proper height for loading by means of the muzzle derrick. No particular difficulty was experienced in the loading, although only a space of 22½ inches at times existed between the muzzle of the gun and the interior of the parapet. Further trials as to the best method of working the gun and bringing up the projectiles will be made during the firing of the second 100 rounds, and a fuller report made.

Practice 15. 10. 69.

Traversing jerky and uneven.

27. 10. 69.

An artificer from R. G. F. attended and replaced the vent by one in which the copper lining of the upper part was compressed internally for two or three inches at its lower extremity. On removing the old vent, it was found that there had been a slight escape at the cup-shaped junction of the iridio-platinum end with the upper removable part.

1. 11. 69.

The carriage was fitted with an arrangement for taking curves of time of the recoil, as follows:—

Attached to the right bracket of the carriage was a pencil, brought into action by a spring; parallel to the right cheek of platform was fixed a cylinder six feet long covered

with paper. The cylinder was made to revolve at the rate of about one revolution per second, and on the gun recoiling the pencil traced a curve on the paper cylinder.

The recoil curves of nine rounds were taken.

10. 11. 69.

Since the above date the following alterations, &c., have been made to the carriage and platform :—

A new handle fitted to Cunningham's training gear. The radius of the old crank handle was 1′ 6″, and Mr. Cunningham considered that in having to move it round so great a circle the men could not follow the speed up quick enough; the present one is 1′ 3″ in radius.

A new connecting bar and stop, to replace those broken in previous practice, and thin washers on front axles of platform placed on the inside between truck and flange of platform, so as to keep them apart should the axle give way a little.

The R. G. F. examined the gun, which appears in good order, showing only slight signs of erosion.

General Remarks by the Superintendent, *Shoeburyness.*

Gun.

The gun was re-vented at the 20th round, and examined by the R. G. F. examiner after the 40th and 100th rounds.

Projectiles.

Nineteen with two rows, and seven with one row have been brought in. The studs on the former show but little signs of wear, those on the latter appear to have been slightly started.

Carriage.

The clamping arrangement of the elevating arcs is clumsy and defective, it does not prevent the gun running down about ½° on firing, even when clamped as tight as possible, and to do this the handles have to be struck with a lever, for if only hand-tightened, the gun alters its elevation several degrees. The front trucks do not run true, due to a slight giving way of the inside bearings of the axles.

Platform.

The upper service of the girder is a good deal scored by seizing, and will require repair before the next experiment; from the same cause the under side of the carriage will also require, probably, filing down.

The pivot bolt is bent about 3–16 inch, and the socket broken. The second front transom is bent ¾ inch forward. These injuries appear due to the first shock of the recoil being thrown on the pivot, on account of the play of ¼ inch between the racer and the flange of truck. He recommends a much larger pivot bolt being tried, probably one the diameter of the bore of the gun used as a pivot would not be found too large.

The axle bolts of the trucks are uninjured.

Traversing.

The new handle supplied by Mr. Cunningham, being 9·5 inches longer in the handle, and 3 inches shorter in the crank, than his old one, renders the labour of working the gear a good deal easier, but still the traversing is not as quick or as steady as it should be; the movement of the gun being still somewhat jerky and uncertain.

The racers will require relaying, as they are indented under each truck from the whole of the practice having been necessarily carried on in one direction. As he understands that a rack traversing arrangement is to be fixed to the platform, he suggests that both systems be tried fairly with the new racers, and with the trucks as at present, as well as with the trucks with both flanges.

Mr. Butter, R. C. D., was present 15. 10. 69., and the Assist. Supt. R. G. F., was present 11-12. 11. 69.

3. Report of Examination of 12-inch M. L. Rifled Gun, Experimental No. 372, at Shoeburyness, 15/11/69 :—

After firing 40 *rounds*, 9/11/69.

There is a very slight roughness of scoring on the upper part of the bore, caused by the escape of gas, from 104″ to 120″; very slight wear on edge of grooves from 107″ to 116″; and it is slightly grazed from 114″ to 120″ "down."

Very slight opening round edge of platinum vent bouche. Slight longitudinal marks from 128″ to 135″ up.

Diameter of vent - -{True gauge passes down to top of platinum. Bottom - - ·25″.

After firing 60 *rounds*, 10/11/69.

The opening round the edge of platinum has slightly increased in depth.

Diameter of vent - -{True gauge passes down to top of platinum. Bottom - - ·25″.

After firing 100 *rounds*, 13/11/69.

The scoring on the upper part of the bore has increased in length and depth; it extends from 99″ to 122″; the wear on edge of groove has slightly increased, and grazed from 109″ to 116″ "right"; there is also a slight expansion from 122″ to 125″, viz., ·001″.

The opening round the edge of platinum has increased.

Diameter of vent - -{Full to top of platinum. Bottom - - ·3″.

The measurements of the bore are as follows:—

	40 Rounds.	100 Rounds.	
	Inches.	*Inches.*	*Inches.*
At 107 inches from muzzle - - -	11·992	11·989	·003 } Contraction.
„ 110 „ „ - - - -	11·992	11·989	·003
„ 113 „ „ - - - -	11·992	11·989	·003
„ 116 „ „ - - - -	11·993	11·991	·002
„ 119 „ „ - - - -	11·993	11·993	Nil. } Expansion.
„ 122 „ „ - - - -	11·993	11·994	·001
„ 125 „ „ - - - -	11·995	11·996	·001
„ 128 „ „ - - - -	11·995	11·995	Nil.
„ 131 „ „ - - - -	11·995	11·995	Nil.
„ 134 „ „ - - - -	11·995	11·995	Nil.

F. A. Campbell, Colonel,
1 December 1869. Superintendent Royal Gun Factories.

4. Extract from a Report by the Assistant Superintendent Royal Gun Factories, with reference to the above :—

" The state of the gun is very satisfactory; the scoring has commenced, but not yet formed continuous lines. The sides of the grooves near the chamber have been a little set-up, causing the gun to gauge small in diameter, but not sufficient at present to be of importance. The vent begins to show a little opening between the platinum bush and bore, otherwise it seems sound.

" The exterior has not the slightest mark of commotion in the component parts."

[*End of Proceedings of* 21*st December* 1869.]

2.—Admiralty to War Office.

Sir, 23 December 1869.

I AM commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to inform you, with reference to the decision arrived at yesterday at the Ordnance Council, under the presidency of Lord Northbrook, their Lordships are of opinion that the dimensions to which the gun proposed for the new turret ships must be limited are--greatest length, 16 feet 3 inches; greatest external diameter, 56 inches.

I am, &c.
Vernon Lushington.

3.—War Office to Sir *J. Whitworth & Co.*

Gentlemen, 29 December 1869.

I AM directed by Mr. Cardwell to inform you that he has approved the resolution of the Council of Ordnance, which assembled at the War Office on the 21st instant, to the effect that "Sir J. Whitworth & Co. be invited to make a tender for a gun, to be constructed of their metal, within such limits as to length and largest external diameter as shall be determined by Admiralty." Sir Joseph Whitworth having attended the meeting of the Council, and expressed his willingness to tender as above, if called upon, I now beg to inform you that the dimensions above adverted to are fixed as follows, viz.: length, 16 feet 3 inches; greatest external diameter, 56 inches; and to request that you will forward your tender at your earliest convenience.

I am to request that the tender may be accompanied by a drawing of the gun proposed, and that full information may be afforded on the following points, viz. :—

Cost.	Nature and weight of powder charges.
Weight and calibre of gun.	Cost per 100 of projectiles.
Nature of rifling.	Nature of venting.
„ and weight of projectiles.	Date of delivery.

I am, &c.
Northbrook.

4.—Sir *J. Whitworth & Co.* to War Office.

My Lord, 13 January 1870.

IN reply to your letter 73—3—9154, dated the 29th December, we herewith enclose you tracing of muzzle-loading rifled gun of 12 inches bore, proposed by Sir Joseph Whitworth, at the same time adhering to the dimensions given, viz.: 16 feet 3 inches in length, and 56 inches the greatest external diameter.

Sir J. Whitworth's tender.

With regard to the price of the gun, we beg to refer you to the sum of 4,000*l.* each, paid by the War Department, for wrought-iron guns of 13 inches bore, weighing 23 tons.

The gun now proposed will be made of a superior and much more durable material, and we think should not be charged at a less rate in proportion to the weight, particularly for only one gun; but we are willing to leave the question of price to the decision of the Secretary of State for War.

We shall be glad to receive the order as soon as practicable, and on its receipt will at once proceed with the necessary preparations, which will take about two months.

We

We shall then be prepared to complete and deliver the gun at any time on the expiration of three or four months' notice.

We have, &c.
Joseph Whitworth & Co.

Enclosure in the above.

44, Chorlton-street, Portland-street, Manchester,
13 January 1870.

SPECIFICATION.

Whitworth 12-inch muzzle-loading rifled gun, as per drawing.
Weight of gun, 35 tons.
Rifling, polygonal, one turn in 220 inches.

Ammunition.

Description.	Weight.	Length.	Price per 100.
	Lbs.	*Diameters.*	£.
Rifled spheres - - -	218	- - -	150
Solid shot - - - -	750	$2\frac{3}{4}$	750
Common shells - - -	750	$3\frac{1}{2}$	750
Shrapnel shells - - -	750	—	—
Case shot - - - -	750	—	—

Armour shells, tempered steel, $3\frac{1}{2}$ and 5 diameters in length.
Powder charge, 117 lbs.
Vent, platinum and copper.

Joseph Whitworth & Co.

---

5. Controller in Chief to Superintendent, Royal Gun Factories.

Colonel Campbell will submit a plan, specification, and the cost of a gun of 35 tons weight; length and exterior diameter to be given to him.

He will be at liberty to propose the form and weight of the projectile, the charge of powder, and any change in the twist and number of grooves of rifling which he may think best calculated to give a good and serviceable gun of this nature for sea service.

The calibre to be optional, and the system of rifling to be the Woolwich pattern.

Any point which may occur to Colonel Campbell he will be good enough to submit for consideration and decision.

21. 1. 70. *H. K. Storks.*

Royal Gun Factories' Estimate and Specification.

6.—ESTIMATE and SPECIFICATION submitted by Superintendent, Royal Gun Factories.

DETAILED estimate of the cost of the manufacture of one 35-ton muzzle-loading rifled gun, complete with sights.

Papers, 47,674.
Drawing, 1,182.

Detailed Estimate Book - - {No. 3. Page 86.

DETAILS.	Material. £. s. d.	Labour. £. s. d.	TOTAL. £. s. d.
Material and labour (including shop charges) - -	1,214 10 –	300 – –	
Contingencies and manufacture - - - -	72 5 –	30 – –	
Total - - -	1,286 15 –	330 – –	
Special per-centage (8 per cent. on material and 33 per cent. on labour) - - - - -	102 19 –	110 – –	
Tools for making guns - - - - - -	64 6 –	100 – –	
Total - - - £.	1,454 – –	540 – –	1,994 – –
General per-centage, 70 per cent. on direct labour - - - - - -			378 – –
Total, up to Proof - - -			2,372 – –
Making sights and completing gun after proof - - - - - - -			40 – –
			2,412 – –
Contingencies, 2½ per cent. on Total - - - - - - - - -			60 – –
Total, No. 1 Balance Sheet - - - £.			2,472 – –

F. A. Campbell, Colonel R. A.,
Superintendent, Royal Gun Factories.

28 January 1870.

Specification of 35-ton M.L. Gun.

The material of the inner tube to be Firth's steel, tempered in oil; the remainder of the gun to be of R. G. F. wrought iron. The construction to be upon the "Fraser" double-coil system.

The external dimensions are made to conform to those furnished by the Admiralty, viz., 16 ft. 3 in. long and 56 in. extreme diameter.

The bore is 11·6 in. in diameter, or 12 in. over grooves; and 162·5 in., or 14 calibres in length.

The gun to be rifled on the "Woolwich" system, with nine grooves, 1·5 in. wide and ·2 in. deep, having a twist uniformly increasing from 0 at breech to 1 turn in 40 calibres or 464 in. at muzzle.

The charge to be 120 lbs. and the projectile 700 lbs. weight.

The estimated weight is 35 tons 7 cwt., and the preponderance 1½ cwt.

(signed) *F. A. Campbell*, Colonel R.A.,
Superintendent, Royal Gun Factories.

28 January 1870.

7.—War Office to Sir *W. Armstrong & Co.*

Gentlemen, 9 February 1870.

I AM directed by Mr. Secretary Cardwell to acquaint you that designs, specifications, and estimates for the construction of a rifled muzzle-loading 35-ton gun have been prepared and submitted by Sir J. Whitworth & Co., and the Superintendent of the Royal Gun Factory, and that the same will very shortly be considered by the Ordnance Council.

Should your firm be desirous of sending in a design, specification, and estimate for a gun of this nature, Mr. Cardwell will be prepared to consider it with the others. No time should be lost, however, in submitting the same.

I am to add that the gun must not exceed 16 ft. 3 in. in length, nor 56 in. in greatest external diameter.

I am, &c.
J. H. Lefroy.

P.S.—Prices of projectiles, and estimated period required for manufacture of gun, &c. should be given

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8.—Sir *W. Armstrong & Co.* to War Office.

Sir, 16 February 1870.

REFERRING to War Office Letter of the 9th instant (73—3—9212), we have now the honour to forward our design, specification, and tender for a gun of the dimensions specified therein, together with prices of its projectiles.

We propose a charge of 120 lbs. of powder, and a projectile weighing 700 lbs. for this gun; but we are willing that any charge and weight of projectile which may be used with a competing gun of equal weight, should be used also with our gun. Sir William Armstrong & Co.'s tender.

We recommend Palliser projectiles for the armour-piercing shot and shell of the gun; but steel projectiles of any length and of any form of head can likewise be used, if the great expense of this material be not considered to preclude its general adoption. The prices we give for the chilled-iron projectiles are at the same rate per cwt. nearly as those of the projectiles of the present service 9-inch and 10-inch guns.

The gun being of exceptional weight and of a new pattern, we estimate that we should require (seven) 7 months for its completion; but we may state that we have already for some time had in progress alterations and additions to our plant, which will shortly place us in a position to turn out guns of this weight with almost the same rapidity with which we are now producing 18-ton guns.

Our tender is for a single gun only, as requested, but we may add that we are ready to make any number at the same price each.

We are, &c.
W. G. Armstrong & Co.

Enclosure in the above.

SPECIFICATION and TENDER for a 35-ton Muzzle-loading Armstrong Gun with Projectiles, with our Letter to the Director General of Ordnance, dated 16/2/70.

THE gun to be about 35 tons weight, and to be made in general accordance with tracing No. 3281 herewith; length over all, 16 ft. 3 in.; greatest diameter, 56 in.; calibre, 12 in. The gun to be made of coiled wrought iron, with an interior barrel of tempered steel. Price 3,500 *l.*

	£.	*s.*	*d.*	
Chilled Pallister shot, 700 lbs. weight - - -	5	16	8	each.
„ „ shell „ „ - - -	6	–	–	„
Common shell - - - - - - -	5	8	4	„

Lengthened shell, whether chilled or common, at the same rate per cwt.

W. G. Armstrong & Co.

APPENDIX to the PAPERS prepared for the Information of the COMMITTEE ordered to assemble at the WAR OFFICE on 4th May 1870, to consider the Questions as to whether an Order shall be given for the Manufacture of One or more 35-ton Guns, and what Trial, if any, shall be made of Whitworth Metal at the Public Expense.

(*See* also Parliamentary Sessional Papers Nos. (501, 1866, and 356, 1867.)

SCHEDULE of PAPERS upon the Subject of the Whitworth Metal and the Whitworth System of Ordnance and Projectiles.

(A.)

CORRESPONDENCE between Royal Gun Factories and Whitworth Company, relative to the Supply of Steel for Use in the Royal Gun Factories.

No.	Date.	SUBJECT.	Page.
1	23. 6. 66	Royal Gun Factories to Mr. Whitworth, asking for prices and dates at which steel tubes for 8-inch, 9-inch, and 12-inch guns, could be delivered	29
2	25. 6. 66	Whitworth Company to Royal Gun Factories, stating that they are not yet in a position to supply steel castings of the size required	29
3	12. 12. 66	Royal Gun Factories to Mr. Whitworth, asking if he is yet in a position to quote prices	29
4	29. 1. 67	Royal Gun Factories to Mr. Whitworth, requesting reply to the above	29
5	30. 1. 67	Whitworth Company to Royal Gun Factories, stating that they are still unable to give price of steel tubes for 8 inch, 9-inch, and 12-inch guns	29
6	22. 6. 68	Royal Gun Factories to Whitworth Company, asking if they are now prepared to supply steel cores for tubes of guns, and at what price	30
7	25. 6. 68	Whitworth Company to Royal Gun Factories, stating that they can supply barrels or hoops of steel up to 30 cwt., and asking the purpose for which particular forgings are required, in order that they may judge of material and temper, and quote price	30
8	26. 6. 68	Royal Gun Factories to Whitworth Company, asking how soon and at what price two cores for 12-pounder rifle muzzle-loading guns can be supplied, explaining that forgings referred to in previous letter were for vent pieces, not now required	30
9	29. 6. 68	Whitworth Company to Royal Gun Factories, offering to supply cores for 12-pounders at 65 *l.* per ton	30
10	9. 2. 69	Royal Gun Factories to Whitworth Company, forwarding tracings of solid forgings for 9-inch, 8-inch, and 7-inch gun cores, and asking whether and at what price they could supply such forgings*	31

(B.)

CORRESPONDENCE between War Office, Admiralty, and Sir *J. Whitworth*, relative to the Whitworth Metal proposed for Ordnance and Projectiles, Sir *J. Whitworth's* mode of Testing Metals, and the Whitworth System of Ordnance generally.

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2	16. 1. 67	War Office to Admiralty, declining to appoint Special Committee	31
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4	26. 11. 68	War Office to Mr. Whitworth, asking, in reply to the above, whether he could supply a tube of his metal for a 9-inch service gun, and if so, in what time and at what cost	33
5	18. 2. 69	Royal Gun Factories to Director General of Ordnance, forwarding letter from Whitworth Company, 17. 2. 69, in which they state that they can only supply their metal in finished work, and object to supplying it for inner barrels for built-up guns	33
6	5. 3. 69	War Office to Mr. Whitworth, forwarding 9-inch Service projectile, and asking if he will make a gun to fire such projectiles, and on what terms	33
7	12. 3. 69	Whitworth Company to War Office, forwarding estimate for 9-inch gun as requested (1,830 *l.*)	34
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* For reply to this letter, *see* B. No. 5.

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(C.)

PROPOSAL by Sir *J. Whitworth* to supply 70-pounder Guns, Carriages, and Projectiles of his Metal.

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(D.)

INVITATION to Messrs. *Whitworth & Co.* to supply two 9-inch Shells of their Metal, to be Fired, in comparison with Shells of *Firth's* Steel, from a Service Rifled Muzzle-Loading Gun against an Iron Target.

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(G.)

Whitworth 9-inch Guns.

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8	4. 12. 69	War Office to Sir J. Whitworth, requesting him to reduce diameter of 60 projectiles	60
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(A.)

Correspondence between Royal Gun Factories and Whitworth Company, relative to supply of Steel for use in Royal Gun Factories.

1.—Royal Gun Factories to Mr. *Whitworth.*

Sir, Woolwich, 23 June 1866.

Will you be good enough to state at what price you could supply 20 steel tubes of your own manufacture, for 8-inch and 9-inch guns, and two for 12-inch guns, stating the dates at which you could deliver them?

I am, &c.
F. A. Campbell, Colonel R.A.,
Superintendent.

2.—The Whitworth Company to Royal Gun Factories.

Colonel Campbell, Manchester, 25 June 1866.

We beg to acknowledge the favour of your inquiry of the 23rd instant (No. 31,622, 159—5), respecting steel gun tubes of our own manufacture; and regret that we are not yet in a position to supply compressed steel castings of that size.

Our new works are however in progress, and as soon as we could execute such an order as the one referred to, we shall be glad to communicate with you.

We are, &c.
The Whitworth Company (Limited),
W. J. Hoyle, Secretary.

3.—Royal Gun Factories to Mr. *Whitworth.*

Sir, Woolwich, 12 December 1866.

Referring to your letter dated 25th June last, will you please say whether you are yet in a position to quote a price at which you could supply steel tubes, of your own manufacture, for 8-inch, 9-inch, and 12-inch guns, and oblige, &c.?

F. A. Campbell, Colonel R.A.,
Superintendent.

4.—Royal Gun Factories to Mr. *Whitworth.*

Sir, Woolwich, 29 January 1867.

I should feel much obliged if you would favour me with an early reply to my letter of 12th December last, as to the price at which you could supply steel tubes of your own manufacture for 8-inch, 9-inch, and 12-inch guns.

I am, &c.
F. A. Campbell, Colonel R.A.,
Superintendent.

5.—The Whitworth Company to Royal Gun Factories.

Dear Sir, Manchester, 30 January 1867.

We beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 29th instant (34,863, 159—5), and have first of all to apologise for our oversight in not replying to your former inquiry of the 12th ultimo.

We are unable to give you a price for steel tubes of our own manufacture, for 8-inch, 9-inch, and 12-inch guns, as our operations are at present confined to the manufacture of shells, and hoops and trunnions for our own guns up to 7-inch bore.

We are, &c.
The Whitworth Company (Limited),
W. J. Hoyle, Secretary.

6.—Royal Gun Factories to Whitworth Company.

Gentlemen, 22 June 1868.

With reference to your letter of the 30th January 1867, and previous correspondence, will you please state if you are now prepared to supply steel cores for inner tubes of guns, as specified in your letters, and at what price per ton?

Will you also state whether you can supply steel forgings, of compressed steel, to the three tracings enclosed herewith, viz.: (W.—3222, 3223, and 3224), and, if so, at what price per ton?

I am, &c.
F. A. Campbell, Colonel R. A.,
Superintendent.

7.—The Whitworth Company to Royal Gun Factories.

Sir, Manchester, 25 June 1868.

We duly received your communication of the 22nd June, and have to inform you that we can now supply you with barrels or hoops of our steel of any weight up to 30 cwt., rough bored and turned.

We shall also be glad to supply you with steel forgings of our material to the three tracings sent with your letter, viz.: (W.—3222, 3223, and 3224). If you will please state for what purpose they are intended, so that we may judge of what material and temper to make them, we will at once quote a price for them.

We are, &c.
The Whitworth Company (Limited),
J. Leece.

8.—Royal Gun Factories to Whitworth Company.

Gentlemen, 26 June 1868.

In reply to your letter of the 25th instant, I beg to enclose herewith a tracing, (W.—2080), of a *core, solid*, for 12-pounder wrought-iron muzzle loading guns, showing the forged dimensions; and I shall be glad to be informed how soon, and at what price per ton you can undertake to deliver here two such cores.

With reference to the latter part of your letter, I beg to state that the tracings forwarded were those of forgings for vent pieces, but as none of those forgings are required just at present, the question of their supply will be postponed.

I am, &c.
F. A. Campbell, Colonel R. A.,
Superintendent.

9.—The Whitworth Company to Royal Gun Factories.

Sir, 29 June 1868.

We are duly in receipt of your letter of the 26th instant (42,462).

In reply, we beg to state that we will undertake to supply two cores for 12-pounder muzzle-loading wrought-iron guns, as per the tracing sent us (W.—2080), at 65 *l.* per ton (sixty-five pounds), delivered at the Royal Gun Factories, Woolwich, the same to be delivered in two weeks after receipt of order.*

We note your statement respecting the forgings for vent pieces referred to in our letter of the 25th instant.

We are, &c.
The Whitworth Company (Limited),
J. Leece.

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* Only one of these cores was eventually required, the order for the second was consequently countermanded. The core supplied was inserted in a 12-pounder gun made for use in proof of powder at Waltham Abbey. It had fired about 900 rounds to December 1869, and was then in good order.

10.—Royal Gun Factories to the Whitworth Company.

Gentlemen, Woolwich, 9 February 1869.

Referring to your letter of the 25th June last, stating that you could at that time supply forgings of your steel of any weight up to 30 cwt., I shall be glad to be informed whether, and if so at what price, you can now undertake to supply forgings of a heavier description.

I enclose tracings $\frac{W}{2075, 2076, \text{and } 3156}$ of solid forgings for 9-inch, 8-inch, and 7-inch 7-ton gun cores respectively, and I shall be glad to be informed whether, and at what price, you could undertake to supply forgings of those descriptions.

I am, &c.
F. A. Campbell, Colonel, R.A.,
Superintendent.

Note.—For reply to this letter, *see* No. 5, page 33.

(B.)

Correspondence between War Office, Admiralty, and Sir J. Whitworth, relative to the Whitworth Metal proposed for Ordnance and Projectiles, Sir J. Whitworth's mode of testing Metals, and the Whitworth System of Ordnance generally; together with Official Minutes thereupon.

1.—Admiralty to War Office.

Sir, 7 January 1867.

Mr. Whitworth having proposed to my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty that a committee, composed partly of marine engineers, should be appointed to report on his new homogeneous metal, which he states is adapted both for guns and projectiles, and for steam machinery,* I am commanded by their Lordships to request that you will refer the question to the Secretary of State for War for his consideration.

I am, &c.
J. W. Romaine.

2.—War Office to Admiralty.

Sir, 16 January 1867.

I have laid before the Secretary of State for War your letter of the 17th instant, on the subject of an application which had been made to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty by Mr. Whitworth, that a committee composed partly of marine engineers should be appointed to report on his new homogeneous metal, which is stated to be adapted for guns and projectiles, and for steam machinery.

In reply, I am to request that you will acquaint the Lords Commissioners that it appears to Lieutenant General Peel that the value of this metal for guns and projectiles can only be ascertained by experiment, and that the existing War Office Committees are best qualified to investigate the subject. If, therefore, Mr. Whitworth is desirous of submitting his material for trial, and the Secretary of State considers it desirable that inquiries into its value for military purposes should be made, they will be undertaken by the department: but General Peel can see no grounds for departing from the usual course by the appointment of a special committee for that purpose.

I am, &c.
Edward Lugard.

3.—Mr. *Whitworth* to War Office.

Sir, Manchester, 23 November 1868.

On the 6th November 1866, I asked for a committee to report on the value of my new metal for the manufacture of guns, shells, and other implements of war, but my request was then declined.

I now, after the lapse of two years, again beg to call your attention to the value of this metal for gun construction, and also to what is now being done in order to make the old cast-iron smooth bores available as rifle guns.

The annexed diagram shows that, while my metal has a strength capable of resisting the strain of gunpowder equal to the numerical number 275, with a power of enlargement before bursting of 0·1659 inch, the combination of cast and wrought iron, as now being carried out in the conversion of smooth-bore guns, has only a strength of 30, with a power of

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* *See* Letter, No. 19, page 30 of Parliamentary Sessional Paper, No. 556, of 1867.

of enlargement of only 0·0010 inch; my metal thus having a strength nine times greater to resist gunpowder than this combination of wrought and cast iron.

Such being the case, it is obvious that the present attempt to convert the old smooth-bores into rifle guns will be most unsatisfactory, and result in great loss to the service.

The success which has attended the production of my metal has already enabled me to reduce the price of the 9-inch gun to 1,800 *l.*, and that of the 7-inch to 950 *l.*

Permit me also to call your particular attention to the cost of ammunition. We are now paying in workmen's wages (piece-work) for the manufacture of 7-inch polygonal shells, after they are cast, one-fifth of the wages now paid at Woolwich for the manufacture of the grooved gun brass-buttoned shells. The simplicity of the polygonal system, and its adaptability to self-acting machinery, enables this to be done.

It is evident, from the variety of its different applications, that the present system of rifling, with its buttoned shot, is not satisfactory; some of these, are as follows:—

The 64-pounder service gun is shunt rifled.

The 7-inch 6½-ton gun is rifled with an even twist.

The 8-inch 9-ton gun is rifled with an increasing twist, starting from 0.

The 9-inch 12½-ton gun is the same.

The 10-inch 18-ton gun is rifled with an increasing twist, starting from about one in 100 calibres, and ending with one in 50 calibres.

The 11-inch 22½-ton gun is rifled with an increasing twist, the same as the 10-inch gun.

The 13½-inch 22½-ton gun is rifled with an even twist.

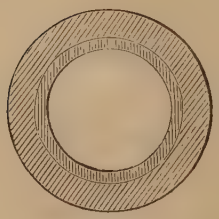
When it is further considered, that to these variations of pitch, must be added the varying number of buttons which are fitted to each shell according to its size, also that the buttons are of various forms, proportions, and dimensions, and that the metal of which they are composed, is in some cases copper, in others brass or zinc, it is evident that a system of rifling more complicated than that now in use in the service, could hardly be conceived.

It is in marked contrast to my polygonal system, which is "of one nature or principle "from the smallest bore rifle to the largest cannon or mortar."

I am, &c.

Joseph Whitworth.

EXPERIMENTS with Cylinders 4 inches long, 1¼-inch Diameter, ¾-inch bore, showing the Numerical Comparative Strength and Expansion of different Metals when burst with Gunpowder, also their Combinations as used in the different Systems of built-up Guns.

			Numerical Comparative Strength.	Expansion of Cylinder before Bursting.	Number of Pieces when Burst.
No. 5.		Whitworth Metal, No. 2, Red - -	275	0·1659	2
No. 7.		FRENCH SYSTEM. Cast iron inside tube 0·16 inches thick; steel outside tube 0·09 inches thick.	60	0·0060	Cast iron 27. Steel 4.
No. 8.		PALLISER SYSTEM. Cast iron outside tube 0·184 inches thick; wrought iron inside tube 0·066 inches thick	30	0·0010	Cast iron 14. Wrought iron opened out.

4.—War Office to Mr. *Whitworth.*

Sir, 26 November 1868.

I AM directed by the Secretary of State for War to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 23rd instant, in which you call attention to the value of your metal for the construction of guns, &c.

In reply, I am to request that, before further consideration is given to this subject, you will have the goodness to state whether you could, if required, supply a tube of this metal for a 9-inch gun of the service construction, and if so, in what time and at what cost.

I am, &c.
T. W. Milward, Colonel,
Assistant Director of Ordnance.

5.—Superintendent of Royal Gun Factories to Director General of Ordnance.

Director General of Ordnance, Royal Gun Factories, 18 February 1869.

REFERRING to my letter of 31st January 1867,* upon the subject of the supply of steel tubes for guns by Mr. Whitworth, I beg to state that I have again applied to that gentleman to see if he is yet in a position to make such description of tubes as we might require; and I now enclose his reply, from which it will be seen that there is no probability of his supplying this department with steel tubes of the description required for our guns.

F. A. Campbell, Colonel R.A.,
Superintendent.

Enclosure in the above.

14, Chorlton-street, Portland-street, Manchester,
Sir, 17 February 1869.

WE are in the receipt of your favour of the 9th instant, enclosing tracings of steel cores for 7, 8, and 9-inch guns, and inquiring whether, and if so, at what price, we could supply them as forgings.

In reply we beg to say that we cannot, just now, supply our metal in the state of forgings, but only in finished work.

We have also an objection to supplying this metal to form the barrels of guns which are to be built up with soft malleable iron hoops, the experiments which Mr. Whitworth has made proving that a combination of metals of different degrees of strength and hardness in the same gun is not advisable.

We are, &c.
The Whitworth Company (Limited),
W. J. Hoyle, Secretary.

Colonel Campbell, R.A.,
Superintendent, Royal Gun Factories,
Woolwich.

6.—War Office to Mr. *Whitworth.*

Sir, War Office, 5 March 1869.

IN reference to a letter addressed to the Superintendent of Royal Gun Factories on the 17th February, and signed W. J. Hoyle, in which that gentleman expresses on your part a disinclination to supply steel for the interior of guns to be built up in the manner practised in the Royal Gun Factories, on the ground of experiments which you have made, proving that a combination of metals of different degrees of strength and hardness in the same gun is not advisable, I am directed by Mr. Secretary Cardwell to inform you that he has given directions for forwarding to you a 9-inch projectile of 250 lbs. weight, and requests that you will be good enough to inform him whether you are prepared to make a gun on your own plan of construction, and with your new metal, capable of firing such projectiles, and upon what terms. Any detailed particulars of bore and rifling that you may require, will be furnished to you by the Superintendent of Royal Gun Factories.

I am, &c.
J. H. Lefroy,
Director General of Ordnance.

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* Forwarding copy of letter from Whitworth Company, dated 30th January 1867. *See* No. 5, p. 27.

7.—*Whitworth & Co.* to War Office.

44, Chorlton-street, Portland-street, Manchester,
My Lord, 12 March 1869.

In further reply to your communication (80—W.—1057), we have the pleasure to enclose you an estimate for a 9-inch gun, constructed on our plan, and of our metal, capable of firing the projectile which has been sent us.

We are, &c.
Joseph Whitworth & Co.,
J. Leece.

Specification of 9-inch Gun.

One 9-inch M.L. gun, made of Whitworth metal, bored and rifled, to suit the 250 lbs. projectile received from Woolwich (this day), for the sum of one thousand eight hundred and thirty pounds (1,830 *l.*)

The above price includes delivery at the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich.

Joseph Whitworth & Co.,
J. Leece.

8.—War Office to *Whitworth & Co.*

Gentlemen, War Office, 16 March 1869.

In reference to your letter of the 12th instant, inclosing a tender for a 9-inch gun of your metal, bored and rifled to suit the 250 lb. projectile sent to you, will you have the goodness to state the weight and length of bore of the gun contemplated, and whether it will correspond in external figure and dimensions with the service 9-inch 12-ton gun, so as to fit the same carriage. If not, will you be good enough to inclose an outline of it.

I am, &c.
J. H. Lefroy,
Director General of Ordnance.

Mr. Whitworth explained, in a personal interview with the Director General of Ordnance, that his estimate was for a gun of 15 tons.

9.—Mr. *Whitworth* to War Office.

Sir, Manchester, 22 April 1869.

Referring to my letter of the 13th instant,* I now beg to submit the accompanying sketch and description of the plan I propose for testing the relative values of metal for guns.

A is a cylinder made of coiled wrought iron, lined with a metal tube B, and representing the Woolwich system of construction. This cylinder is closed at each end with strong-screwed caps C, D, one of which is fitted with the vent E; the only escape for the gases being through this vent.

I propose to fire in this cylinder charges of powder, measuring the bore after each discharge, and gradually increasing the charges until rupture is produced, and the ultimate resistance of the cylinder ascertained.

If you think well to have such a cylinder made of any dimensions that may be considered most suitable, I shall be happy to make a similar one of my metal, and by submitting the two to the same tests, the relative values of the two systems represented would be arrived at.

I have, &c.
Joseph Whitworth.

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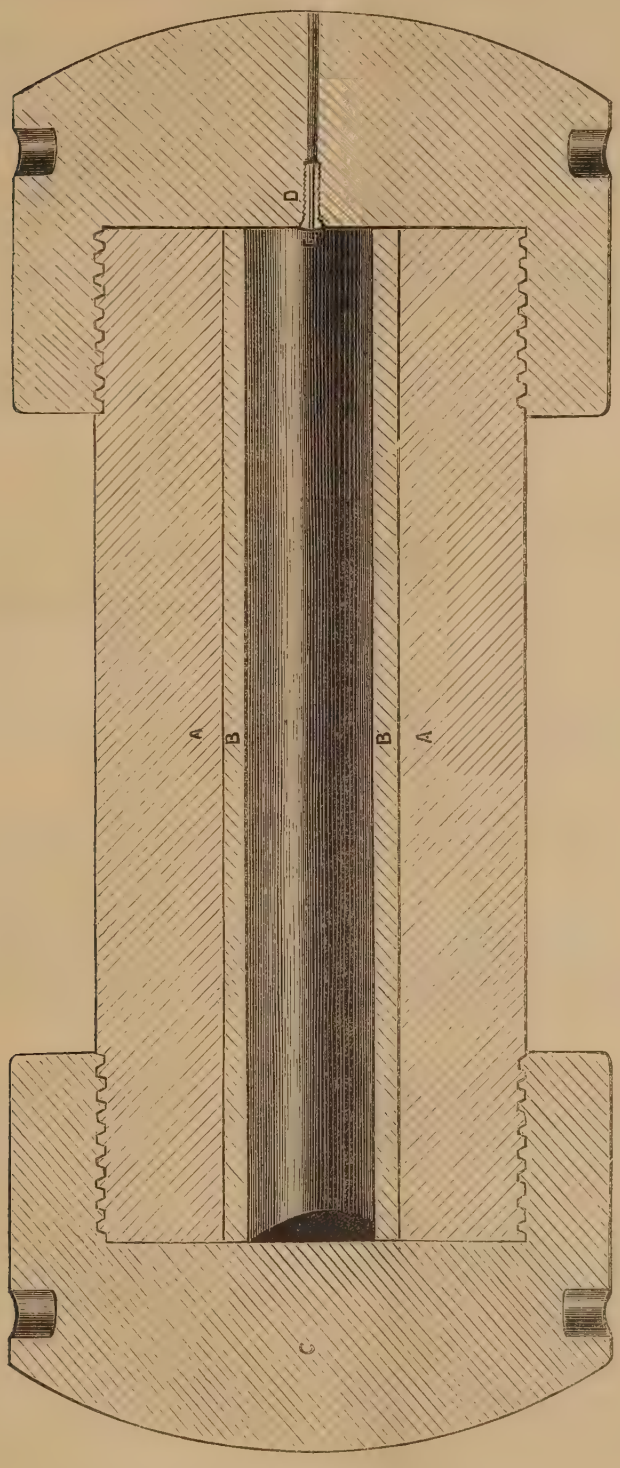
* Relating to the 9-inch gun.



10.—War Office to Professor *Bashforth.*

Sir, 9 April 1869.

I AM directed by the Secretary of State to request that you will consider and report for his information on the following questions:—

1. A number of tubes having been made of different metals (cast iron, wrought iron, and steel) of exactly the same dimensions, plugged at both ends, and burst with gunpowder ignited through a touch-hole, how far is the quantity of powder required to burst them a criterion of the resisting properties of the metals when applied to the construction of guns?

The tubes were 0·33 of their calibre thick.

Actual size:—

Calibre	0·75 inch.
Thickness	0·25 ,,
Length	4·0 ,,
Touch-hole	$\frac{1}{4}$,,

A gun may be taken as 1·44 calibres thick; the exterior of the metal under extension, therefore, is more than twice as far from the axis in the one case as in the other.

2. Similar tubes have been made of two metals of nearly equal thickness; in the proportions of about 45 to 65, the one forming a lining to the other. You are requested to consider how far the quantity of gunpowder required to burst such compound tubes of different combinations, such as wrought iron inside cast iron, steel inside cast iron, steel inside wrought iron, afford a criterion of the relative strength of compound guns, in which, not only the relative total thickness, measured in calibres, is different, but also the relative thickness of the two tubes.

The enclosed diagrams may assist in the consideration of this question.

The physical qualities of the several metals as to textile strength, &c. may be those commonly assumed.

I am, &c.
J. H. Lefroy,
Director General of Ordnance.

11.—Professor *Bashforth* to War Office.

The Royal Artillery Institution, Woolwich,
Sir, 1 May 1869.

In reply to letter 80—W.—1065, requesting me to consider the question of "A number "of tubes having been made of different metals, cast iron, wrought iron, and steel, of "exactly the same dimensions, plugged at both ends, and burst with gunpowder ignited "through the touch-hole;" how far is the quantity of powder required to burst them a criterion of the resisting properties of the metals when applied to the construction of guns? I beg leave to observe, that,—

1. In such a trial very numerous experiments would be required with each kind of metal in order to eliminate the defects of workmanship and obtain the strength due to each kind of metal used in the form of small cylinders.

2. It is probable that the proposed experiments would show which of several specimens of one kind of metal was the strongest in the form of small cylinders, but as we have no satisfactory information respecting the force exerted by different quantities of gunpowder when confined in equal spaces and fired, it would be impossible to obtain anything like a *measure* of the superiority of one tube over another of the same nature of metal.

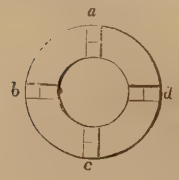
3. From the plugging of both ends of the cylinders, and the widely different natures of wrought iron, cast iron, and steel, it is probable that some cylinders would fail first from circumferential and others from longitudinal stress, and that consequently the results would not be likely to afford the means of comparing the strength of the different metals.

4. If these difficulties were overcome, I should not consider that any experiments made on the small scale suggested would give the means for calculating the resisting properties of the metals named in the actual construction of large guns, because large cylinders cannot be manufactured so strong as small cylinders in proportion to the sectional areas of the metal, and a metal which might succeed in a small model might fail when formed into a large cylinder.

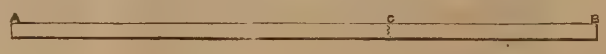
5. It follows as a natural consequence that I do not see how any results of the proposed experiments could be used to calculate the comparative strengths of guns built up of one or more of the metals named.

It appears to me most desirable that, if the law of the pressure of gas inside the bore of a gun cannot be completely determined, at least the actual maximum pressure should be measured for different weights of shot and charge. Attempts should then be made to reduce this maximum as low as possible, by varying the composition of the powder, by comparing one system of rifling with another, &c.

With a view to secure the greatest strength of gun, experiments should be made upon full-sized cylinders, forged as if for the actual construction of a gun. A bar of metal (of the kind used for coiling) should be cut longitudinally into bars of a definite length, and sectional area of one square inch. The extension of these bars for every additional tension of a ton should be noted, and the breaking tension found.

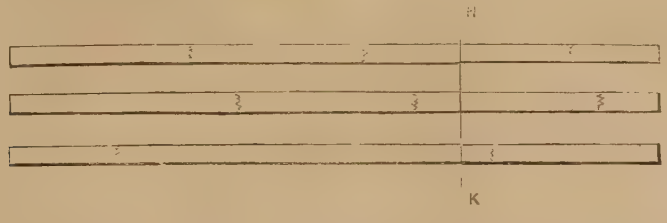


In order to test the longitudinal strength of the cylinder, longitudinal slices *a*, *b*, *c*, *d*, one inch thick, and of the same length as the cylinder, should be cut. These slices to be cut up into bars of one square inch sectional area. Each bar *A B*



should

should be tested by stretching. The breaking weight and position of fracture *C* should be noted. Again, the strength of *A C* and *C B* should be tested, and their points of fracture and breaking tensions should be noted. The same having been done for all the bars, the results might be plotted—



The collective strength of all the bars experimented upon would be known at any position *H K*. Then by a simple proportion a very close approximation could be made to the whole strength of the cylinder at *H K*, and in the same way at any other point in the cylinder.

In building up guns the most extensible metals should be used in the interior, and the least extensible on the exterior of the gun. It is found that cast-iron guns when lined with a coiled tube are more successful than guns of cast iron hooped with wrought iron.

Careful experiments ought to be made to ascertain whether the external diameter of a large coiled gun is sensibly increased during the firing of a round. And if the external circumference of the gun was tested from time to time it is probable that hidden defects would be discovered, when they existed, in time to prevent accidents.

I have, &c.
F. Bashforth,
Professor of Applied Mathematics.

12.—The above Letter was forwarded to the Superintendent Royal Gun Factories, with the following Minute by the Director General of Ordnance:—

Superintendent Royal Gun Factories,

For your observations on this question, which originates in the proposal of Mr. Whitworth to compare metals by making thin cylinders and bursting them.

Be good enough to say how far this test appears to you calculated to give useful information, applicable to the case of guns made of the same metals.

3. 5. 69. *J. H. Lefroy.*

13.—Minute by Superintendent Royal Gun Factories with reference to the above.

Director General of Ordnance,

I agree with Mr. Bashforth, that no reliable result could be obtained as to the fitness of material for ordnance from the tests of small pieces.

As the ratio of strength generated by the explosion of large and small quantities of gunpowder is at present unknown; and, again, the resistance of large and small cylinders varies, and is not in proportion to the amount of metal used in the structure; therefore, if reliable information be required, the actual structure must be tested.

The sketch in Mr. Bashforth's letter indicates a test which can be sufficiently determined from experiments which are being daily made in this Department, *i. e.*, the ordinary testing of gun iron, the longitudinal strength of a gun being in direct proportion to the area of metal brought into action at the time of the explosion, which can easily be determined from the drawing of the gun.

Mr. Bashforth further says that the most extensible metal should be used in the interior of guns. This may be correct if, as he instances, the materials are cast and wrought iron; but, in a thick cylinder, the external laminæ offer much less resistance to bursting strain than the internal laminæ; and if a material could be obtained *highly elastic, of great tensile strength, and moderately extensible*, such would be the best for the interior of guns. The steel now employed for the tubes of guns possesses these qualities in combination; but as the tube of the gun must be regarded, for several well-known reasons, as the perishable part of the gun, its durability being, as to time, in regard to the endurance of the gun, variable, it becomes necessary that the exterior envelope shall be of such metal as will ensure safety to the gunners. *Steel* and *cast iron* do not possess those essential qualities, and from extensive experiments it is clear that *wrought iron* is the fittest material for the exterior of a gun. There are other weighty reasons in support of steel, and against iron tubes, too well known to need recital here.

With reference to the last paragraph of Mr. Bashforth's letter; if the bore of a gun only expands a few thousandths, the amount of expansion on the exterior would indeed be very small, and I am not aware at present of any practical means of determining the amount. Mr. Bashforth may possibly suggest what is required.

Further, I am of firm opinion that the only reliable test of material for ordnance is that which subjects it, in *large masses*, to the dynamic strain generated by the explosion of such quantities of powder as would be used in a gun of similar size to the mass. The charges to be repeated till rupture or failure.

F. A. Campbell, R.A.,
Superintendent.

Royal Gun Factories,
6 May 1869.

14.—War Office to Mr. *Whitworth.*

Sir, 19 May 1869.

HAVING submitted to the Secretary of State your letter of the 22nd April, proposing to apply a gunpowder test to certain closed cylinders of various descriptions and combinations of metal, in order to ascertain their relative fitness for use in the construction of cannon, I am directed by Mr. Cardwell to inform you that, on the understanding that the total expense incurred shall not exceed 200*l.*, and may be expected to be less, he has approved of these experiments, provided:—(1) the total thickness of each cylinder shall bear the same proportion to its internal diameter as the thickness of a gun bears to its calibre; (2) that in compound cylinders the same rule be observed in the proportionate thickness of each part. It is understood that you will make no charge for your metal. Should the greatest quantity of powder such cylinders will contain not be sufficient on full trial to burst them, Mr. Cardwell approves of their being gradually reduced until that effect is produced.

Mr. Cardwell is, however, desirous of combining with this test, the value of which is uncertain, a series of the machine tests commonly resorted to by engineers; and, on your verbal consent, expressed to the Director General of Ordnance, I am directed to enclose a drawing of test pieces suitable for Mr. Kirkaldy's machine, and which are similar to some he has very recently tested for the Royal Gun Factory. You are requested to deliver to the Superintendent Royal Gun Factory samples of your steel, either shaped to these forms and dimensions, or suitable to be so. Each specimen to bear a number for identification, and be accompanied by a descriptive memorandum and certificate from yourself that it is a fair sample of the steel made by you for guns, stating whether for the exterior or interior, from what part, and how cut in reference to the axis.

Colonel Campbell will treat these memoranda as confidential until the report is received from Mr. Kirkaldy, who will not be told what metal he is testing.

The powder tests will be conducted by Colonel Campbell, in the proof cell, Royal Arsenal (assisted by Lieutenant Colonel Heyman, R.A., and Captain Close, R.A.); he will prepare for comparison cylinders representing service guns, and will furnish you, on application, with a drawing showing the dimensions to be given to those you are to furnish.

I am, &c.
Northbrook.

15.—*Whitworth & Co.* to War Office.

Sir, Manchester, 28 June 1869.

WE take the liberty of again urging on your attention the advisability of adopting the polygonal system generally, for ordnance of any size, for the naval and military services.

Advantages of the polygonal system.

1. The advantages of the system have been frequently laid before the Government, in letters from Mr. Whitworth, and were not only clearly proved in the competitive experiments carried on by the Armstrong and Whitworth Committee (as detailed in Mr. Whitworth's letter to the Earl de Grey and Ripon, dated October 1865), but have again been recently demonstrated by the extraordinary ranging power and accuracy of our 9-inch gun in the practice at Shoeburyness.

2. During these experiments with our 9-inch gun, at 10° elevation, a range of 5,426 yards was obtained, with a shell weighing 310 lbs.; and with a shot weighing 250 lbs., at 33° elevation, a range of 11,263 yards. The same extent of range had never before been obtained under any circumstances.

3. We propose here to confine ourselves to some of the salient points which bear directly on the question of relative cost of the Whitworth and Government constructions.

Relative expense.

4. In considering the relative expense of the two systems, it is essential to view the cost of guns and projectiles together; for the cost of the former cannot be considered apart from that of the latter.

5. It is in the important point of economy in projectiles, that the polygonal system would, we feel confident, when fully carried out, be found to stand pre-eminent.

6. We

6. We have satisfied ourselves that the wages cost for the manufacture of guns and projectiles on our system would be fully 50 per cent. less than is now paid in the Government factories. Fifty per cent. less than service guns and projectiles.

7. We admit that hitherto our guns have been more expensive in first construction than the Government service guns, when comparing rates and prices, for equal weights. This, however, is owing to our guns being made throughout of a more costly and better material; and we are convinced that the extra cost will be found to be more than compensated by the greater endurance of the gun, and by the certainty of all parts being of the same strength, in consequence of only one kind of metal being employed. We believe that no amount of care could secure the same merits in the service guns. It will be found that errors and weakness are inherent in the large forgings of the Government wrought-iron guns; and with increase of size, the difficulties must be proportionately increased. Guns of better material.

8. There is also a great difference in the projectiles, as made under the two systems. Our projectiles are made of one single metal, and are so simple in form that the smaller sizes are fired just as they are cast, without being touched with a tool. As regards the larger sizes, the simplicity of manufacture and the rapidity of production may be estimated from the fact, that one man, with one machine, can shape a 9-inch projectile weighing 312 lbs., in 12 minutes. Projectiles.

9. When this facility of turning out projectiles is contrasted with the cost and labour of working an expensive metal like the brass used in the studs of the service projectiles; the labour of boring and recessing the holes in the projectiles to receive the studs; the amount of time and machinery necessary to press them in and adjust their bearing surfaces; it will be apparent that the polygonal system must greatly conduce to economy, even as regards first cost. Economical advantages.

10. The economical advantages of the polygonal projectiles when in use are numerous. They can be fired over and over again without any deterioration in range or accuracy. They do not require the elaborate precautions in transport, which render the transport of the service projectile so costly. Further, the expensive gauges now required at all the large stations, in order to ascertain when the soft metal studs of the Government projectiles have received damage, would be dispensed with in the case of our projectiles; and the annual saving that might be effected in this single item would alone amount to a considerable sum.

11. We have most carefully considered the question of cost; and we are so fully convinced of the enormous waste inherent to the present system of studded projectiles, that we are prepared to give a pecuniary guarantee that a saving of at least 50 per cent. would be made by adopting the polygonal system. In the course of years the simplicity of our projectiles, and their capability of being fired over and over, would produce great economy in material and establishments. Saving of cost guaranteed to be 50 per cent. less.

12. Another point in favour of the polygonal system, which cannot be too highly valued in the service point of view, is that it would entirely put a stop to the great waste of stores that now takes place in making experiments.

13. Costly experiments are constantly being made to determine particular points connected with some one gun; but as each particular class of gun has its own distinguishing characteristics, and differs in many respects from those of every other class, the experiments with one are valueless for others, which must in turn be submitted to experiments of a similar character. A large outlay has hitherto been incurred in this manner; and the increase in the cost of the experiments will be just in proportion to the increased size of gun.

14. Owing to the nature of the Government material and patterns, there is an entire want of uniformity in the system, and necessarily in constructing the Government Service Artillery. So long as the present service patterns of guns and projectiles are adhered to, so long will an enormous waste of money and stores be unavoidable. Waste in Government experiments.

15. We have no official data on which to estimate the actual annual cost of endurance trials made to test the service guns; but if the account published in the "Times" a short time ago, of some experiments made to determine the endurance of a 9-inch gun, be correct, the expenditure for that one experiment amounted to about 20 tons of powder and 124 tons of iron in projectiles. Tests for metal.

16. The result of this expensive trial may be a satisfactory measure of the endurance of that particular gun; but it is no safe or certain measure of all the 9-inch guns of that construction. Indeed, under the present manufacturing system, we believe it would be impossible in the Government foundry to make all the 9-inch service guns in all respects equal in strength. Uncertainty in the result.

17. The character of the manufacture precludes the possibility of such a coincidence. A practical proof of this is found in the fact that a gun of this construction burst explosively at proof, either the first or second round; although it may be presumed that everything had

had been done in the manufacture to make the gun that failed as good as another gun that fired 1,000 rounds.

Experiments to determine the relative strength of guns.

18. Having ourselves made a series of experiments to determine the relative strength of guns, as constructed on the different systems, we can state that the Government service guns are far inferiour in strength to similar guns constructed on our system. We ascertained that the strength of a gun made on the Government service plan, viz., with a steel tube, surrounded with wrought-iron coils, is only as 140 to 275, when compared with a similar gun constructed on our system. This may be taken as the highest comparative strength of the Government service gun in question, as the steel and wrought iron were combined so as to ensure the structure having the maximum strength it is capable of.

19. As regards the delays in maturing our system, so repeatedly urged against it is an objection, we must reply that the experiments carried on by a private firm, for the purpose of initiating a new branch of industry, and the creation of the machinery and plant necessary to carry it on, were unavoidably attended with much delay; but it would probably be found, that without the unlimited resources in money placed by the House of Commons at the disposal of the Government factory, the progress of Government manufacture would have been equally slow.

Wasteful experiments.

20. Our experiments are necessarily conducted in a far more economical and careful manner, as compared with the mode a Government can carry on expensive and extensive experiments. Every question which requires to be elucidated by experiments at our own cost is first thoroughly considered and then carefully and repeatedly tested in the 1-pounder gun; and so satisfactory are the results that we never fail to obtain proportionate results with the few experiments we see fit to make with larger calibres. Thus, though delays from this caution are unavoidable, yet the costly experiments, in which tons of powder, and hundreds of tons of shot, are annually expended by Government in order to clear away doubts on isolated points, are entirely obviated.

21. It is evident, therefore, that a large amount of money might be annually saved, if the service possessed a true system of ordnance, instead of a heterogenous collection of guns and projectiles bearing no relation one to the other.

First piercing of iron plates by shell.

22. One single instance will serve to illustrate this point. In 1862, Mr. Whitworth conceived the idea of penetrating armour plates by shell; a power which had never before been contemplated. Indeed, so impossible did it appear, that when the 7-inch shell was produced at Shoeburyness, the idea was ridiculed by nearly all artillerists. The experiments made with that shell, however, completely established the practicability of the proposal, and entirely revolutionised the method of attacking armour plates.

Costly experiments.

23. As may be imagined, this newly discovered power of shell firing from a 7-inch gun against armour plates was not discovered, nor was perfection attained without preliminary experiments. These were necessarily carried on at a great cost; but if they had been tried on the plan adopted by the State with shells from their guns, the expense would have been beyond the reach of any private firm. Such costly trials were fortunately not needed, for, owing to the perfect uniformity of the polygonal system, the whole of the preliminary results were first worked out with 1-pounder and 12-pounder guns; and the final results were confirmed by a few well-made experiments with the 7-inch piece.

Cost of development.

24. Ever since 1855, Mr. Whitworth has devoted his attention to rifled arms, and has, by means of careful experiments, worked out and established certain laws bearing upon the principles of construction and suitableness of material. He undertook these experiments at the special request of the late Lord Hardinge, then Commander in Chief; but the great bulk of the cost was borne by himself.

25. In order to show the care and caution with which we have proceeded in the construction of guns, we may state that when the requisite amount of data had been obtained with the rifle, a 3-pounder gun and a 1-pounder gun were first constructed; and finding that the trial results of these pieces confirmed those obtained with the rifle, a 12-pounder was then made. The practice from this piece afforded convincing proofs of the correctness of the laws deduced from the experiments made with the small calibres, and there was no difficulty in constructing a 70-pounder on the same system.

Range and accuracy.

26. The extensive range and accuracy in firing of this piece, was amply demonstrated during the trials carried on by the Armstrong and Whitworth Committee; and it was only on account of the then imperfect state of our machinery for preparing the material, that we hesitated to make guns of larger calibre.

Greater uniformity and simplicity of the polygonal system.

27. These difficulties have now, however, been overcome by our own unaided efforts, except in respect to an order from Government for two 9-inch guns. The results of the practice with these guns at Shoeburyness have never before been equalled. They have also established the enduring power of our metal. We think the delay in preparing these guns will now be recognised as judicious.

28. As

28. As regards an objection urged against the general adoption of our system, it is true that we have not as yet made guns of the larger calibres, 10 and 12 inches; but from our experience with guns up to 9 inches, we have every confidence that they would prove as successful as the smaller calibres. We are now prepared to supply guns of all sizes up to the 11-inch of 27 tons; giving a pecuniary guarantee that both guns and projectiles shall be delivered at the time named. Guarantee as to time of delivery named.

29. We offer this guarantee, because we know how powerful a weapon the delay in the delivery of the two 9-inch guns at the time promised has been in the hands of our opponents, and how efficiently it has been used to our detriment.

30. As regards one objection to our system, that our guns differ from the guns of the service in length and weight, we are aware that the Whitworth 9-inch gun is heavier and longer than the Government gun of the same denomination; but it fires a proportionately heavier projectile, and has a range superior in extent and accuracy to that obtained from the Government gun of 9 inches. We also beg to remind you that the Government have failed to produce an efficient piece of the largest calibre. A gun of 23 tons with a bore of 13 inches, was first tried for the service of Government and failed. Then 25 tons with a 12-inch bore was tried; but this also we predict will fail. A gun of 12 inches bore requires 35 tons of metal; and the mechanical forgings of such a mass, even in the Government factory, would at the present time fail to be effective. Relative weight of guns. Twenty-five-ton gun.

31. We have full confidence in the stability of our 27-ton guns with 11-inch bore, and feel sure they will be found to possess all the essential qualities required to render them suitable and quite safe for use in the turrets of our iron-clad vessels. Twenty-seven-ton gun.

32. It may be urged by those who are committed to the present system, that it would be inconvenient and expensive to introduce another system of rifling, for any larger descriptions of ordnance hereafter required. Systems of rifling.

33. Even if there were at present any uniformity in the service constructions, these objections ought to have no weight; but no such uniformity exists; and the adoption of our system would not create any more complication than having guns of two different calibres in the same fort, or on board the same ship. We are not aware that there is any article of store, or any implements common to two of the Service guns of different calibres, that would not be equally available for guns on the polygonal system. Uniformity of rifling.

34. Another objection that may be urged in support of perpetuating the errors which have already cost the country such vast sums of money is, that any change would necessitate an extended series of experiments.

35. We, however, submit that this objection is entirely without foundation. The superiority of the polygonal system over the Service guns, as regards range, accuracy, and flatness of trajectory, has already been amply proved. The experiments already carried out have, we believe, been so complete and so exhaustive, as to leave no point untested; but any further points that might require to be developed, could be worked out with the 1-pounder or the 3-pounder gun, without any experiments being made with the larger calibres. No costly experiments required. Superiority of the polygonal system.

36. We frequently find in the newspapers the details of experiments undertaken on a large scale, at a large outlay to the country, in order to determine some point connected with the Government guns and projectiles, which we have long ago proved by experiment. The last case of this kind is a small experiment reported in the "Standard" newspaper a short time ago, which had for its object to ascertain why a projectile fired at point-blank range, rises above the axis of the piece. At Shoeburyness only such rough results were obtained as might be expected from an experiment so carried on; but we had long since determined the question thoroughly by an exhaustive experiment carried on at our works. Useless experiments.

37. We would here request attention to a further means of fully and practically testing our system. A Committee is now sitting to consider the field piece for India. We challenge a competition between the gun proposed for India, and the gun of the Whitworth system; and we are prepared to submit the decision to five impartial judges. Competition of field piece for India.

38. We think our guns and projectiles have a just claim on the consideration of the Government. A complete system has been established by Mr. Whitworth's perseverance and skill, and principles which are applicable throughout, from the rifle to guns of the largest calibre, have been developed. The extent and accuracy of range, as obtained by actual practice with all the guns constructed on a uniform scale, and of a material not to be surpassed, fully warrant us in claiming for the polygonal system of Whitworth greater uniformity, simplicity, and endurance than can be claimed for any other class of gun.

39. In conclusion, we beg to remind you that it was decided by the Government of Lord Palmerston, on learning the result of the investigation of the Armstrong and Whitworth Committee, that the polygonal system should be admitted into the service, and tried on a substantial scale; and we now ask that this decision, made after an open competition, in which a large amount of public money was expended, be at length carried into effect. Decision by Government on the polygonal system.

40. We thus urge our claims on the consideration of the Government, not only for our own advantage, but in the interests of the country. We believe that Mr. Whitworth has, by dint of great labour and perseverance, matured a system of ordnance and projectiles, and discovered a material for their manufacture unequalled in the world; and we naturally desire to see our own country retain possession of a power which, if rightly applied, would be the means of greatly increasing our national security and strength.

We have, &c.
Joseph Whitworth & Co.

16.—The following Minute by Mr. *Cardwell*, dated 3. 7. 69, appears on this Paper:—

I HAVE seen Mr. Whitworth to-day. He wishes to manufacture 20 guns of 27 tons, of the new metal, the cost of which, he says, will be 4,000*l.* each.

He says he is making arrangements for the manufacture of his guns at Barrow, when he expects his guns will be cheaper than Armstrong's.

He wishes the proposals of the Council to be sent to him, but desires that the experiments may not be judged exclusively by men scientific as regards gunnery, but not as regards practical mechanics.

He has a plan, which he produced, for utilizing the present 12-ton guns, in conformity with his own scheme.

These suggestions may be considered by the Council, and meanwhile the former recommendations of the Council communicated to Mr. Whitworth.

E. C.

17.—War Office to Mr. *Whitworth.*

Sir, 6 July 1869.

WITH reference to the letter from this office of the 19th May last, I am directed by Mr. Secretary Cardwell to transmit to you herewith drawings which have been prepared by the Superintendent Royal Gun Factories of the cylinders it is proposed to make for a trial by gunpowder; and to request that you will inform me whether you are willing to supply 10 simple steel cylinders of the description shown in Diagram I, for the purpose of carrying out these experiments, and what the expense will be. The body only of the cylinder is shown, leaving the ends to be closed as you think best.*

I am, &c.
Northbrook.

18.—Messrs. *Whitworth & Co.* to War Office.

Sir, Manchester, 28 July 1869.

WE have delayed replying to your letter of the 6th July (No. 80—W.—1074), enclosing drawings of the cylinders which it is proposed to test by gunpowder, until we could inform you when Mr. Whitworth would be able to call at the War Office.

Mr. Whitworth is of opinion that the desired information as to the strength and ductility of the different metals and construction could not be obtained by experiments with cylinders of the dimensions proposed, as they would not hold charges large enough to produce sufficient effect on the metal.

Mr. Whitworth leaves for London to-morrow, 29th July, and will call at the War Office on Friday next, 30th, with the drawing of the cylinders, and give such explanations as may be necessary.

We have, &c.
Joseph Whitworth & Co.

19.—Mr. *Whitworth* to War Office.

Sir, Manchester, 3 August 1869.

I HAVE just completed some experiments against armour plates with hollow shot, of double the weight, length, and capacity of ordinary shells.

The use of my new metal for both gun and carriage, and also for the projectiles, has enabled me to make these very instructive experiments.

The pierced plates and the projectiles used are now at Pall Mall. I have there, also full-sized models of shells for the 11-inch guns we are now making; they will weigh 960 lbs. each, and contain a bursting charge of 45 lbs. of powder; they will be capable of penetrating the ship "Hercules" on the water line at fighting ranges, at an angle of 45 degrees.

I leave

---

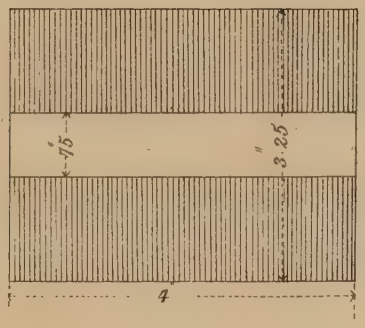
* *See* Plates I. and II. annexed.

Plate 1.

CYLINDERS FOR TESTING THE COMPARATIVE STRENGTH OF GUNS BY GUNPOWDER.

FIG 1.

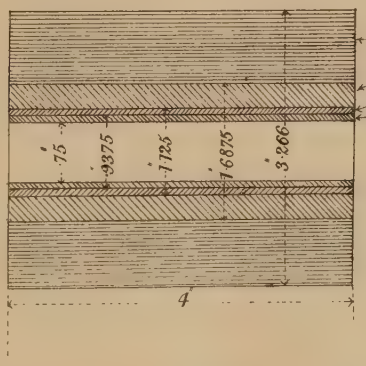
To test relative qualities of Material.



5 to this of Cast Iron
5 . . . Cast Steel (Firths).
5 . . . Cast Steel (Cammells).
5 . . . Cast Steel (Firths Oil Tempered)
5 . . Cast Steel (Whitworth's Red).
5 . . . Cast Steel (Whitworth's Yellow)

FIG 2.

To represent the Palliser System. This cylinder is proportioned from the gun N°1745 which burst at proof. As no drawing of any other Palliser 9 gun is in the possession of the R.G.F.

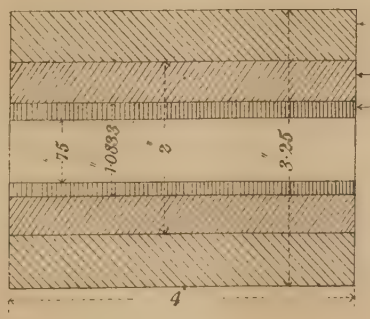


Cast Iron.
Coiled Wrought Iron.
Coiled Wrought Iron.
Coiled Wrought Iron.

5 to this.

FIG. 3.

To represent the Fraser two thickness System.



Coiled Wrought Iron.
Coiled Wrought Iron.
Firths Steel, oil tempered.

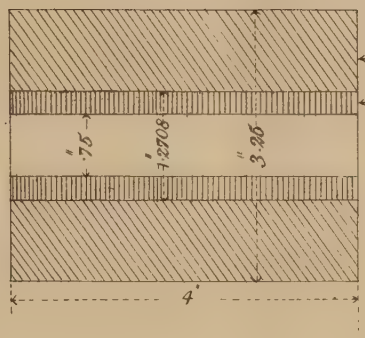
5 to this.

Plate 11.

CYLINDERS FOR TESTING THE COMPARATIVE STRENGTH OF GUNS BY GUNPOWDER.

FIG. 4.

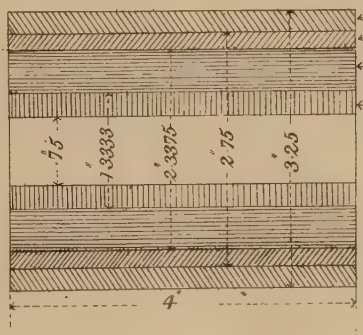
To represent the Fraser one-thickness System.



5 to this

FIG. 5.

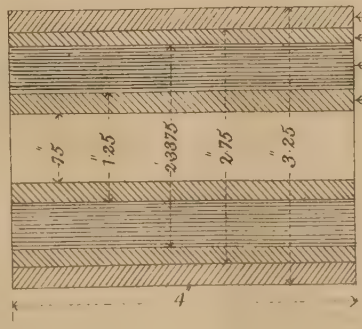
To represent the Modified Armstrong System, as exemplified by the 9" guns, Mark 1.



5 to this.

FIG. 6.

To represent the Original Armstrong System.
As no 9" gun was ever designed upon this system, this cylinder has been proportioned to compare with the above.



5 to this.

I leave for London to-day, and it will give me much pleasure to show you the specimens I now have at Pall Mall, any day this week that may be convenient to you.

I shall be glad to see Lord Northbrook, Sir Henry Storks, and General Balfour, if they can accompany you. I believe that what I have to show you is of the greatest importance to the Government.

I am, &c.
Joseph Whitworth.

NOTE.—Mr. Cardwell visited Mr. Whitworth's Office, and inspected the specimens and models above mentioned.

20.—War Office to Messrs. *Whitworth & Co.*

Gentlemen, 14 August 1869.

I AM directed by the Secretary of State for War to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 28th instant, and to acquaint you in reply that the proposed experiments by exploding gunpowder within cylinders of different metals, for the purpose of testing their relative strength, will be postponed pending the further explanations which Mr. Whitworth desires to give.

I am, &c.
T. W. Milward, Colonel,
Deputy Director General of Ordnance.

21.—Sir *Joseph Whitworth & Co.* to War Office.

Sir, Manchester, 16 December 1869.

WE are desired by Sir Joseph Whitworth to send you the inclosed sheet of particulars of the Service and Whitworth guns, and to request that you will be kind enough to fill up such of the vacancies as you can, and to return the sheet at your convenience.

We are, &c.
Joseph Whitworth & Co.
W. J. H.

Enclosure.

PARTICULARS of Service and Whitworth Rifled Guns, Ranges, and Ammunition.

	GUNS.						COMMON SHELLS.						ARMOUR SHELLS.					
	Length of Bore.		Weight of Gun.		Powder Charge.		Range at 10°.		Weight, Filled.		Bursting Charge.		Weight, Filled.			Bursting Charge.		
Calibre.	Service.	Whitworth.	Service.	Whitworth.	Service.	Whitworth.	Service.	Whitworth.	Service.	Whitworth.	Service.	Whitworth.	Service.	Whitworth, 3¼ Diameters long.	Whitworth, 5 Diameters long.	Service.	Whitworth, 3¼ Diameters long.	Whitworth, 5 Diameters long.
	Inches.	*Inches.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Yards.*	*Yards.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*
7	97·5	–	3·6	–	10·0	–	3,264	–	90	–	6·5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	99·5	–	4·1	–	11·0	–	3,478	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	111·0	124·0	6·5	7·0	14 & 22	23	4,426	–	115	150	8 5	8·5	115	180	255	1·4	7·5	12·0
	126·0	124·0	7·0	7·0	14 & 22	23	4,660 *b*	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
9	125·0	142·0	12·0	15·0	30 & 43	50	4,237 *a*	5,098	250	320	18·0	18 0	250	380	535	5·875	15·0	25·0
10	145·0	–	18·0	18·0	40 & 60	70	4,530 *b*	–	400	440	26·25	24·0	400	525	740	9·0	21·0	35·0
11	145·0	167·0	22·0	27·0	–	90	4,450 *b*	–	458	580	25·0	32·0	530	680	965	–	28·0	45·0
12	145·0	–	25·0 / 23·0	35·0	50 & 67	117	4,208 *b*	–	495	750	35·0	40·0	600	886	1,250	15·0	36·0	58·0
13	145·0	–	23·0	45·0	–	150	–	–	600	960	40·0	51·0	600	1,045	1,615	–	47·0	75·0

a It is believed that this was with exceptionally weak powder.

b These ranges are from calculation.

NOTE.—The Table is given complete, as when returned to Sir J. Whitworth. *See* No. 22.

22.—War Office to Sir *J. Whitworth.*

Sir, 4 January 1870.

Referring to your letter of the 16th ultimo, requesting some particulars respecting guns in Her Majesty's service, I am directed by the Secretary of State to return the Table completed, but to observe that, while Mr. Cardwell has pleasure in giving the information asked for by you, he desires to call your attention to the circumstance that the guns compared are similar in their designation only; and as each designation under your system represents a heavier gun, heavier projectiles, and heavier charges than the scale adopted in Her Majesty's service, the comparison fails in many points. It would have been as easy to make 9-inch guns of 15 tons as of 12 tons, but the latter weight and not the former suited the purposes for which they were originally designed in 1864.

I am, &c.
J. H. Lefroy,
Director General of Ordnance.

23.—War Office to Sir *J. Whitworth.*

Sir, 7 March 1870.

With reference to your letter of the 13th January, forwarding a tender for the supply of a 35-ton gun,* I am directed by Mr. Secretary Cardwell to request that you will be good enough to inform him whether you are in a position to afford any information, beyond that which has been already given in correspondence with this department, bearing upon the nature, quality, and method of manufacture of your metal; the tests to which it has been submitted, and its suitability for the manufacture of ordnance and projectiles.

Mr. Cardwell would be glad if you can furnish him with a statement of the nature and results of any experiments you may have conducted with guns and projectiles made of this metal, in order that the same may be laid before the Ordnance Council in connection with other papers on the subject.

I am, &c.
J. H. Lefroy,
Director General of Ordnance.

24.—Sir *Joseph Whitworth & Co.* to War Office.

My Lord, Manchester, 14 March 1870.

We now beg to acknowledge your letter 73—3—9,239, our reply having been delayed owing to the absence of Sir Joseph Whitworth, who has been kept in London through indisposition.

We shall be happy to attend the Ordnance Council with specimens of our metal suitable for guns, likewise specimens of our metal suitable for armour projectiles, with specimens of both after being subjected to the most severe tests, and shall be glad to answer any questions and give all the information in our power.

Some members of Council have already been to our works and seen our different processes of manufacture, also the tests to which the metal is subjected. We shall be very glad to see any of the other members.

We may mention that Mr. Ramsden and Mr. Smith, of the Barrow Steel Works, and Mr. Ramsbottom, of Crewe, all of whom are largely engaged in the manufacture of steel, have witnessed our processes, also Sir W. Fairbairn.

Should Mr. Cardwell wish to have the opinion of any of these gentlemen, who are practically acquainted with the subject, we shall be very happy to meet them at the Ordnance Council.

The colours and numbers given in the accompanying list denote the different tempers and hardness of the metal; No. 1, red, being the softest, and No. 3, yellow, the hardest, having the most carbon; some of the purposes to which the different metals may be applied are given opposite to each number and colour.

The compression of the fluid metal is of the most importance to that denominated red.

We beg to mention, with reference to the Brazilian Government, that we first commenced doing business with them in 1848, and since that time we have supplied them with tools and machinery amounting to upwards of 150,000*l.* During a period of five and a-half years, we have furnished them with 148 guns, and 2,998 tons of cast-iron projectiles, also 304 tons of projectiles for penetrating armour, and we have never known what it is to have a single complaint from them, either for guns or projectiles.

We have, &c
Joseph Whitworth & Co.
J. L.

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* *See* No. 3, p. 22.

Colours and Description of Whitworth Metal.

See accompanying Letter, dated 14 March 1870.

Red	No. 1.	Barrels for fowling pieces. Gun furniture. Tubes and boilers to resist high pressure.
	„ 2.	Rifle barrels. Gun carriages.
	„ 3.	Large gun barrels. Hoops. Locomotive cranks.
Blue	„ 1.	Lathe mandrils. Shafts. Couplings. Crank pins. Crank shafts.
	„ 2.	Hydraulic cylinders. Piston rods. Connecting rods.
	„ 3.	Sword blades.
Brown	„ 1.	Wire coach springs. Hammers. Slide bars for locomotives.
	„ 2.	Sets. Cold chisels. Shears. Boring bars. Smiths' punches and dies. Rollers for corn mills. Large taps.
	„ 3.	Small drills. Small taps. Armour shells.
Yellow	„ 1.	Screw tools. Dies for stocks. Rose bits. Punches and dies.
	„ 2.	Large drills. Lathe and planing tools. Boring bar cutters.
	„ 3.	

Joseph Whitworth & Co.

(C.)

Proposal by Sir *J. Whitworth* to supply 70-pounder Guns, Carriages, and Projectiles of his Metal.

1.—Sir *J. Whitworth* to War Office.

My Lord, Manchester, 10 September 1869.

As I find that there are a larger number of 8-inch smooth-bore guns now in process of conversion into 64-pounder rifled guns, for the Naval service, I am induced to submit the accompanying statement of prices at which I would be willing to supply 100 of my 70-pounder rifled guns, and 300 projectiles per gun.

They would be much more efficient and durable than the converted guns; they would be made entirely of my metal, and be able to stand the largest charges of powder that could be profitably consumed in the bore of the gun.

If I supplied, with the guns, carriages made of my metal, I would undertake that these guns should fire without injury five diameter armour shells, weighing 120 lbs. each, and carrying 6 lbs. bursting charges; and also that their effects of penetration should be proportionate to those I have obtained with my 3-pounder gun, to which I drew your attention in my letter of the 6th instant.*

I cannot give a definite price for the carriages, as I have not detailed drawings of the arrangements adopted in the service at hand, but I will undertake to supply them at a satisfactory price.

I am confident that the guns and carriages I offer to supply will fire five times the number of rounds that can be fired from the converted 64-pounders; and that there would be true economy in the acceptance of my offer, which I will keep open for 21 days, and for which I respectfully request your consideration.

I have, &c.
Joseph Whitworth.

Statement of Prices.

Manchester, 10 September 1869.

100 "Whitworth" muzzle-loading rifled guns, 70-pounders, weight 65 cwt. each, made of Whitworth metal, fitted up with sights, and platinum vent. Price each, 275 *l.*

30,000 shells, cast iron, bored, screwed, and fitted with brass plugs. Price per 100, 36 *l.*

Terms net. Delivery at the Works at Manchester.

Joseph Whitworth.

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* *See* No. 4, Paper G, p. 59.

2.—War Office to Sir *J. Whitworth.*

Sir, 5 October 1869.

I AM directed by Mr. Secretary Cardwell to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th ultimo, in which you submit a statement of prices at which you would be willing to supply 100 of your 70-pounder rifled guns, and 300 projectiles per gun.

In thanking you for this communication, Mr. Cardwell desires me to say that, as he has had no opportunity of testing the value of the material which you propose to use in the manufacture of these guns and projectiles, and carriages, he is not prepared to accept your offer.

I am, &c.
H. K. Storks.

3.—Sir *J. Whitworth* to War Office.

My Lord, Manchester, 16 December 1869.

REFERRING to a War Office Letter, dated 7th October 1869 (80—W.—1097), declining my offer to supply 100 rifled guns and projectiles, I beg to enclose some memoranda, bearing upon the reason given for declining the offer, which I drew up at the time of receiving the letter.

I have, &c.
Joseph Whitworth.

MEMORANDA upon the War Office Letter of the 7th October 1869 (80—W.—1097), declining an offer made by me to supply guns, on the ground "that Mr. Cardwell has not had an opportunity of testing the value of the material proposed to be used in the manufacture of these guns, projectiles, and carriages."

1. As Mr. Cardwell and Mr. Childers intend to avail themselves of the invitation I gave them some months since, to visit my works, they will have an opportunity of seeing the metal tested in such a way as can leave no doubt on their minds as to its value for guns and war material generally.*

2. For the last three years I have endeavoured to draw the attention of the War Department to the importance of my new metal for war purposes.

3. In December 1866 I asked for the appointment of a Committee to report upon it, and named Mr. Lloyd, Mr. Pend, Mr. Fairbairn, and the late Mr. Carpmael, as suitable members of such a Committee.

4. General Peel declined to appoint a Special Committee, as he considered the existing War Office Committee the best qualified to investigate the matter.

5. I considered, however, that military men were not the best qualified to investigate and judge of the qualities of a new description of metal, produced by a new mechanical process, and for this reason I named four gentlemen, well known and conversant with metals.

6. Early in April 1868 the two Whitworth 9-inch rifled guns were delivered and proved at Woolwich, firing 45 lbs. of powder and 640 lbs. weight of shot, without sustaining, as was proved by the measuring instrument, any injury from overstraining. These guns had the outer hoops, 6¼ inches thick, made of my metal.

7. In August 1869 I supplied two solid cores of my metal for 12-pounder M. L. rifled guns, to be made at Woolwich, but I have never heard that these two guns were made the object of any special experiments with a view of ascertaining their strength or endurance.†

8. In November 1868 I called the attention of the War Department to the fact, that nearly two years had elapsed since I had asked for a Committee to report upon the value of my metal; I further called attention to the plan of converting cast-iron ordnance, then coming into vogue, and submitted a copy of some experiments, showing that the strength of guns made of my metal, compared with that of converted guns, was as 275 to 30.

9. In a letter, dated the 13th April 1869, urging upon the War Department the adoption of my system, I laid down, as the first point to be kept in view in comparing my system with others, "the comparison of metal against metal in construction."

10. On the 22nd April 1869 I forwarded to the War Office a sketch and description of the

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* The Secretary of State and First Lord of the Admiralty visited Sir J. Whitworth's Works, November 26th.
† *See* note on page 30.

the plan I proposed for testing the relative values of different metals for guns, and which I had for some time adopted in testing my own material.

11. Mr. Cardwell sanctioned the carrying out of the experiments I proposed, but I was not consulted as to the dimensions and proportions of the cylinders required for the trials; these were determined by the Director of Ordnance (General Lefroy), and were such that it would be impossible to obtain with them the comparative values of the metals experimented upon. I received the drawings for making these test cylinders from Colonel Campbell, and on pointing out to him the impracticability of what was proposed, he informed me that he had no discretion in the matter, having received his instructions from the Director of Ordnance. I have found the gunpowder test that I have adopted far more reliable than any other for testing and comparing the strength and ductility of various metals; with it, the element of time, which is so important when great strains have to be given and repeated, is always the same. During the last six years I have tested and experimented upon nearly 3,000 cylinders, so that I am able to speak from experience.

12. On the 3rd August 1869 I called the attention of the War Department to some interesting and instructive experiments I had made with projectiles of double the weight, length, and capacity of ordinary shells, and invited them to inspect the results of these experiments, which I had at my office at Pall Mall. (*See* No. 19, page 42.)

13. I also prepared a set of field guns mounted on field carriages of my metal, for the Committee of Field Artillery for India, and drew their attention to the great superiority of these guns as regards low trajectory and accuracy, and to the large charges I could fire, without injury either to the gun or carriage, and to the advantages which the great strength of my metal offered in securing the lightness so desirable in field artillery.

14. If the War Department have not had opportunities of testing the value of my metal it is because they have not been willing to avail themselves of the opportunities I have offered them, or to take steps to form their own opinion, as I have repeatedly solicited them to do.

I am of opinion that there is no material so suitable for guns of any calibre as that I have perfected, and to which I have given my name. The guns I have already made exceed all others in the lowness of their trajectory and the powerful character of their shells.

Joseph Whitworth.

(D.)

Invitations to Messrs. Whitworth & Co. to supply two 9-inch shells of their metal to be fired in comparison with shells of Firth's steel, from a service rifled muzzle-loading gun against an iron target.

1.—War Office to Messrs. *Whitworth & Co.*

Gentlemen, 23 September 1869.

I am directed by Mr. Secretary Cardwell to inform you that he has approved of two steel shells which have been supplied by Messrs. Firth & Sons, at their own cost being fired, under the direction of a committee now sitting, from a 9-inch rifled muzzle-loading gun against the 8-inch iron target at Shoeburyness; and I am to state that if you are disposed to supply two shells of Mr. Whitworth's metal on the same conditions, Mr. Cardwell will cause them to be fired against the same target.

A tracing is enclosed, showing form and dimensions, but the internal capacity may be altered as you may think fit.

I am, &c.
T. W. Milward, Colonel,
Deputy Director General of Ordnance.

2.—Messrs. *Whitworth & Co.* to War Office.

My Lord, Manchester, 2 October 1869.

We are duly in receipt of your favour of the 25th September, No. 75. 12. 3,785 informing, us that two steel shells, which have been supplied by Messrs. Firth & Sons, are to be fired from a 9-inch muzzle-loading rifle gun, against the 8-inch iron target, at Shoeburyness; and offering us the opportunity of supplying two similar shells of Whitworth metal, to be fired in competition with them.

We thank you for the offer, which, however, we beg very respectfully to decline, as we do not see that the trial, as proposed, would afford any evidence of the merits of the "Whitworth" metal.

When fired direct, a shell of very inferior metal, with the pointed form of head, may be made to penetrate an armour-plate; this is abundantly proved by the penetration obtained with the brittle Palliser shot.

But for all angular fire the pointed form of head is useless, and only the metal of a superior quality can be employed with success for flat-fronted projectiles.

In support of our assertions, we beg again to refer you to the experiments lately made by Mr. Whitworth with flat-fronted and pointed shot, fired at considerable angles, an account of which we enclose.*

We have, &c.
Joseph Whitworth & Co.,
W. J. H.

(E.)

Records of the Bursting of Steel Guns, and Spontaneous Cracking of Steel Projectiles.

1.—Bursting of Steel Guns.

Information extracted from the Records of the Director General of Ordnance.

Instances at Home.

1. Fletcher's 6-pounder cast steel, smooth-bore gun.
This gun burst at the first round of proof, charge 4½ lbs., shot about 6 lb. Cascable thrown with great force 50 yards.

2. Mr. Morgan's rifled breech-loading 12-pounder gun of puddled steel, weight 14 cwt., calibre 3·12 inches.
This gun burst into eight pieces at the sixth round, charge 2·25 lbs., on 27th June 1860.
It was forged at the Mersey Steel and Iron Works. Mr. Morgan attributed its bursting to the metal having been burnt in forging.

3. Mr. Lynall Thomas's 7-inch rifled muzzle-loading gun, of puddled steel, of 132 cwt. (Experimental No. 130).
This gun burst at Shoeburyness, on the 28th of June 1861, after the following rounds, viz.:—

3	with a charge of	21	lbs.	Projectiles varying from 112 lbs. 10 ozs. to 175 lbs. 10 ozs.
5	„	„ 23	„	
6	„	„ 25	„	
1	„	„ 28	„	
1	„	„ 25	„	
16				

4. Krupp's 20-pounder breech-loading steel gun, rifled on the Armstrong system.
This gun burst at the second round of proof, on the 18th November, 1861:—

Charge, 1st round - - -	3 lbs. 8 ozs.
„ 2nd „ - - -	5 lbs.

It separated at two of the angles formed by slotting the breech to receive the wedge; the upper part separating at the front angle, the lower part at the rear angle.
The fracture presented a perfectly uniform appearance, with every indication of good metal.

5. Twenty-pounder rifled breech-loading gun, of 24 cwt., made from a block of Mushet's steel.
This gun was tested for endurance, and burst, April 1863, at the 132nd round:—

Rounds.	Charge.	Projectile.
	lbs.	
100	2½	First ten, a cylinder, weighing 20 lbs., next ten 40 lbs., and so on, the weight being increased every tenth round by about 20 lbs., up 200·13 lbs.
7	5	20 lbs. (for proof of vent pieces).
25	5	Cylinders, increasing as above, at every 3rd round, from 20 lbs. to 179·9 lbs.
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* "Miscellaneous Papers on Mechanical Subjects, by Joseph Whitworth, C.E., F.R.S., L.L.D., D.C.L., on the penetration of armour plates with long shells of large capacity fired obliquely." Manchester, 1869.

6. Krupp's 7-inch rifled breech-loading steel gun (Experimental No. 228).

This gun burst at the second round of proof, on the 29th January 1867; charge, 18 lbs., shot, 110 lbs., the breech being blown out, and thrown a distance of 13 yards. The separation took place in line with the rear end of the slab, the fracture appearing sound, without flaws or air cells.

Instances in Foreign Countries.

France.

1. Colonel Treuille de Beaulieu's 30-pounder steel breech-loading rifled gun.

This gun was intended for sea service. It had a number of holes pierced in the chase, all round the gun, the object of which was to allow an escape of gas, and lessen the recoil. It burst (number of rounds not stated) with a charge, said to be 12 kilos. (26·472 lbs.) The breech piece, about one ton, was thrown 100 yards back.

The above information was communicated in a despatch from Colonel Claremont, received through the Foreign Office 13th March 1862.

2. 7·6-inch steel gun, of 8 tons.

Captain Hore reported on the 27th November 1867, that a steel gun of the above nature had been tried a few days before at Havre, with English powder.

After a few rounds the gun burst, and a portion of the breech was blown through the casemate, in which the gunners were supposed to be protected; one was killed and others wounded.

Accurate details were not obtained.

Prussia.

3. Six of Krupp's 4-pounder breech-loading rifled steel guns, and a rifled field gun (nature not stated).

Lieutenant Colonel Reilly reported, 14. 8. 66, that two 4-pounders (Krupp's) on the Wahrendorff principle, burst at the battle of Königgrätz, and that a rifled field gun had just burst at Berlin, killing three cadets.

And on 20. 8. 66, he stated that 6 Krupp's steel rifled field guns (including, probably, the two above-mentioned), had burst in action during the campaign in Austria, and that the manufacture of steel guns had been stopped in consequence.

Lieutenant Hozier, in a letter dated 13. 8. 66, stated that he had seen one of the Prussian steel guns which burst at Königgrätz. The muzzle and the foremost portion of the bore, for about six inches from the muzzle, remained intact, but from this point nearly up to the trunnions, the whole side of the gun was blown away. He attributed this to the pin of the fuze coming out, and the shell bursting in the bore; it certainly was not due to continued fire, as the gun had not fired 150 rounds during the campaign, and the rifling showed no signs of wear or tear. He did not see the other gun which burst, but thought that its bursting was also due to the premature explosion of the shell in the bore.

4. 72-pounder Krupp's steel gun.

Colonel Walker reported on 20. 8. 65, that the largest Prussian gun he had seen, a 72-pounder (*i. e.*, 200 lbs. English) of 9·75-inch calibre, made in the same manner as the 4-pounder (11·1 lbs. English), burst at the upper angle of the breech when under trial, with, as he thinks, a very moderate charge of powder. He stated that the Select Committee ascribed its bursting to the inferior quality of steel supplied by Mr. Krupp.

5. 4-pounder breech-loading steel rifled gun.

Colonel Walker reported, 1. 10. 67, the bursting of a 4-pounder steel breech-loading gun, on 27. 9. 67, at Tegel, near Berlin, which was being used to prove new carriages. By this accident, Major Von Gregory, the director of the artillery depôt, and a gunner lost their lives. Both were killed by the same fragment, the latter having been firing the gun, and the former standing at a distance of 30 paces.

The gun was finished in 1865, at the Spandau Gun Factory, from a block of steel furnished by Mr. Kinkhof, of Berlin, and reported to have come from Messrs. Brown & Company, of Sheffield. It burst 14 inches in rear of the trunnions into several pieces, the largest of which (the fragment which killed the officer and gunner) was about 60 lbs. in weight. This was stated to be but the second instance of a *proved* steel gun bursting in the *barrel*, the other having occurred during the late campaign, when an oval piece was blown clean out of a steel barrel in front of the trunnions. About 130 rounds had been fired from the gun, and there was no sign of any defect in the rifling.

Colonel Walker, who inspected the gun, remarked that the planes of fracture were very diverse in character; parts being as smooth as if polished artificially, while in other places the ruptured surfaces were twisted and wrinkled.

He stated that there was no defect which could be pointed out as the cause of the failure of the gun, but added that, in his hearing, Major Ribbentrop, Sub-Director of the New School of Gunnery at Berlin, pointed out to the officers of the class, while enlarging on the danger of cast-steel guns, that in this instance "the metal was manifestly not homogeneous."

geneous." What became of the shot was not ascertained. The charge was, as usual, 1 lb. powder, and a blind shell.

6. In January 1869, a Krupp's 8-inch gun burst at Berlin.

Russia.

7. In March or April 1864, a Krupp's 9-inch breech-loading gun burst at Cronstadt.

8. 9-inch Krupp's steel breech-loading gun.

In a confidential report on Russian naval and military armaments, in War Office Paper, as per margin, it is stated that a Krupp's breech-loading 9-inch gun burst at the fifty-sixth round in June or July 1866; charge, 45 lbs.; shot, 300 lbs., greatly shaking confidence in steel guns.

9. In January or February 1868, another Krupp's breech-loading 9-inch gun burst in Russia.

10. In July 1869, a Krupp's steel 9-inch breech-loading gun burst on board the Alexandra Newski, a Russian frigate, with great destruction of life. Two officers and about forty men were said to have been killed or wounded.

2.—Spontaneous Cracking of Steel Projectiles.

Extracts from the Minutes of the Ordnance Select Committee, 1865-66.

Minute 16,302. 4. 8. 65.

Superintendent, Royal Laboratory, 27. & 31. 7. 65. Informs the Committee that two of the 7-inch steel shot demanded on Minute 15,622, and issued to the Principal Superintendent of Stores, are very much cracked, which occurred in the process of tempering in Royal Laboratory. He asks if it is necessary to supply two new shot in lieu thereof.

Noted.—Two new shot to be supplied.

Minute 16,778. 27. 9. 65.

Secretary wishes to call attention to a circumstance recently observed in respect to the liability of steel projectiles to crack when stored for service.

Of 10 steel shot supplied for 7-inch shunt gun of 140 cwt., two were found to have been issued cracked, and four have cracked since placed in pile at Shoeburyness.

Inquire of Sir. W. Armstrong if his attention has been called to this defect, and whether any method has suggested itself, such as the employment of a slower process of cooling, &c., by which he hopes to obviate it. The same application to Messrs. Firth and Messrs. Brown.

Minute 16,837. 6. 10. 65.

1. Sir W. Armstrong & Co., 2. 10. 65. State, in reply to Minute 16,778, that they have observed the liability of steel projectiles to crack, but think it confined to shot artificially cooled to obtain greater hardness.

They have found that round shot, swaged off the hammer to finished dimensions, if tempered, are peculiarly liable to crack.

If steel shell are uniformly cooled internally and externally, they can be tempered without difficulty, although there were originally many failures.

Ask Mr. Abel and Colonel Boxer to favour the Committee with their observations in reference to this correspondence.

Minute 16,838. 6. 10. 65.

2. Messrs. Firth & Sons, 2. 10. 65. State, that they have never known steel projectiles to crack during storage; they have known a few instances during manufacture.

They have had about 900 steel spherical shot, oil-hardened, in store for 12 months, in anticipation of orders. They suggest that

that some one be sent at once to examine the condition of their stock.

They believe the cracking to be caused by the unsoundness of the steel inside, and no method of cooling or other means would remove the liability in such cases.

Minute 16,839. 6. 10. 65.

3. Messrs. Brown & Co., 2. 10. 65. State, that all their experience shows that cracking takes place only at the moment of hardening, and they believe that the cracks found in stored shot are developed before storage. They do not see how the liability to fly, which is inherent in the process of hardening, can be avoided.

The writer recently witnessed the destruction of a new 8-inch bronze gun at Madrid, by the splitting of a hardened spherical shot in the bore.

Owing to the liability in question they have advocated the use rather of steel hard enough to require no chilling.

Minute 17,093. 3. 11. 65.

Thank Mr. Abel for his instructive communication, and state that the Committee will be happy to receive the further communication to which he refers.

Chemist, War Department, 27. 10. 65. Forwards, with reference to Minutes 16,837, 8 & 9, his observations on the subject.

The tendency of masses of steel to develop cracks, whether in hardening, tempering, or in store, has long been known to him, and is a consequence of the sudden cooling system in vogue, which causes an unequal tension in the mass, greatest on the surface.

He considers the cracks discovered in stored shot to have *generally* originated in hardening, but believes that cracks are sometimes originated in store. This is borne out by the experience of the Master of the Mint (an extract of whose letter 24. 10. 65. is forwarded) in the case of stored dies.

He will soon communicate the results of an examination he is making of a series of steel projectiles, showing a great variety in characters of metal in the different shot when reduced to the lowest degree of hardness by annealing.

He suggests various plans for lessening the liability to crack, but prefers the trial of a process of cementation for projectiles made of soft steel.

He understands that it has been applied by Messrs. Heintzmann and Rochussen.

This treatment should be protracted to ensure a sufficient depth of hardening, and shot would therefore increase in cost.

Minute 17,146. 8. 11. 65.

Chemist, War Department, 6. 11. 65. Acknowledging the gratification afforded him by Secretary's communication, 4. 11. 65. Minute 17,093, states that the further communication alluded to, which he proposes to make, will convey the results arrived at by him, in the examination of steel projectiles of different quality and from various sources, and the conclusions to which he has been led relative to a satisfactory system of inspection of supplies of steel projectiles.

Minute 17,299. 24. 11. 65.

Superintendent, Royal Laboratory, 20. 11. 65. Informs the Committee that one

one of the 7-inch shot of Messrs. Brown's steel, demanded on Minute 15,622, and hardened in oil, has become cracked since its completion, although it was perfectly sound when finished.

He desires to know whether the Committee wish this shot to be replaced, as, if so, another block of steel must be procured from Messrs. Brown & Co.

Minute 17,363. 29. 11. 65.

Messrs. Firth & Sons, 25. 11. 65. State, in reply to Minute 16,778, that they have examined the whole of their spherical shot in store and have not found one cracked.

Thank Messrs. Firth for this information.

Minute 17,592. 22. 12. 65.

Chemist, War Department, 19. 12. 65. Forwards, with reference to Minutes 17,097-17, 146, his remarks on the subject of determining the nature and relative quality of steel projectiles by examination and experimental inquiry.

He points out that although the ordinary course of chemical examination of iron for impurities is not likely to prove of value as applied to the inspection of steel projectiles, there is a special method of chemical examination which affords valuable and reliable information as to the character of the metal composing the shot, by which in fact it can be ascertained in a short space of time whether a projectile consists of highly carbonised steel, or of mild steel, or whether it approaches the nature of wrought-iron. The processes to which the steel would have to be submitted for the above purpose would also develop any peculiarities in the structure of the metal.

He forwards a tabular statement of the qualities of various specimens of steel submitted to experiment by him, as also photographs of broken portions of the same specimens.

Minute 17,903. 24. 1. 66.

With reference to Minute 17,592. Secretary submits the remarks of the President and Members on this subject.

The Vice-President suggests that for the present chilled cast-iron projectiles should be employed, and experiments made with a view to deciding the best description of steel for projectiles for penetrating iron plates.

The President proposes a further reference to Dr. Percy before entering on experiments, and thinks that sufficient information is already in possession of the Committee to determine several of the necessary qualifications of steel for this purpose.

Write to Dr. Percy as proposed, first ascertaining that Mr. Abel has no objection.

In addition to the machine-crushing test, request the Superintendent, Royal Gun Factories, to prepare some specimens, and let the Committee have an opportunity of seeing them crushed under a steam hammer.

Some samples to be cut from shot which have not been fired.

Minute 18,015. 5. 2. 66.

The President communicates some observations by Dr. Percy and some further remarks by Mr. Abel on the subject of Minute 17,902.

Dr. Percy is of opinion that the first step to be taken is to determine upon the quality of a typical steel shot, but he points out that a chemical test determining the proportion of carbon in a steel shot will not suffice, as the hardness and tenacity of steel vary according

Write to Shoeburyness, and request the Superintendent to select half-a-dozen steel shot of different calibres (the larger the better) that have not been fired, choosing obsolete forms, if there are any, and send them to Woolwich for dissection.

Wrote Royal Gun Factories and request that on receipt of these shot, he will cut open and prepare specimens for testing, informing the Committee when they are ready.

according to the mechanical treatment which it may have received.

He also inquires if the question of tempering has been decided, and also whether the temper should be uniform throughout the mass, or graduated. He observes that the great difficulty to be overcome in the manufacture of steel rails, is to secure their uniformity, and apprehends that the same would apply to the case of steel projectiles.

He states that Mr. Whitworth tempers his steel shot straw-colour in front, and purple behind.

He recommends that pattern specimens should first be prepared.

Mr. Abel is satisfied that a simple chemical test (etching) combined with an examination of the effects of heating and quenching on the hardness of the metal will furnish comparative information, which a little experience will render useful for the satisfactory testing of shot.

He concurs with Dr. Percy in thinking that pattern typical shot would be useful, but thinks it would be impossible to decide what such pattern should be.

He also alludes to the very great difficulty in approaching anything like a uniform temper throughout a shot.

Extract from a Minute by the Acting Superintendent, Royal Laboratory. 16. 3. 70.

"We made during 1865 a number of steel projectiles (chiefly shell), and many instances occurred of these projectiles breaking, both during the process of manufacture and afterwards. In one instance, a steel shot of Captain Alderson's pattern broke some days after it had been hardened in water, with sufficient force to project a piece of the head, weighing 10 lb., 30 feet."

(F.)

Field Guns proposed for India.

1.—*Whitworth & Co.* to President of Special Committee on Field Artillery Equipment for India.

Manchester, 9 March 1869.

Sir,

This morning we have received a communication from the Marquis of Lorne in reference to supplying a 9-pounder muzzle-loading field gun, weighing 8 cwt., of our metal, and rifled on the Woolwich plan, for trial by the Committee on Field Artillery.

We are at the same time informed that drawings and details may be obtained by application to you.

If you will kindly favour us with the necessary particulars, along with a couple of projectiles, we will furnish an estimate of the cost.

We are, &c.

Joseph Whitworth & Co.
J. Leece.

On the approval of the Controller in Chief, 15. 3. 69., orders were given for the preparation of drawing showing the rifling of two bronze guns under manufacture for the Special Committee, to be sent, with two projectiles, to Whitworth & Co.

On 29. 5. 69., a copy of the following letter was forwarded from the India Office for the consideration of the War Department.

2.—Mr. *Whitworth* to India Office.

Manchester, 11 May 1869.

Sir,

Having read the Report of the Artillery Experiments in the "Standard" newspaper of 26th April 1869, I beg, in connection with the conversation I had with you on the subject, to draw your attention to the results of some experiments I am now carrying on to

to illustrate the best description of gun and projectile; bearing in mind the great advantage of lightness in Field Artillery.

The accompanying Table will show the results I have obtained with a gun weighing only 315 lbs., in comparison with the guns now under trial by the Committee on Indian Field Artillery, which weighs 6 and 8 cwt.

I am about to continue experiments with guns weighing 630 lbs. and 945 lbs. The former of these guns will throw projectiles of from 6 to 9 lbs. weight, and the latter projectiles of from 9 to 12 lbs. weight, in either case carrying proportional bursting charges. I should be glad if some of the members of the Indian Artillery Committee could be present at these experiments, as they have a most important bearing on the subject now under their consideration.

I have fixed the weight of all the above guns at what I consider correct for the projectiles I propose to fire from them, so that the recoil should not be violent; but as the weight of a field gun is purely a military question, I think it only right to remind you that all the guns referred to above could, if desirable, be very considerably reduced in weight, without in any way affecting their safety.

As an illustration of the extent to which this reduction in weight may be carried, I may mention that a precisely similar gun, as regards bore and length, as the one weighing 315 lbs., has undergone most exhaustive trials at the Camp at Chalôns, and has been most favourably reported upon; its weight is only 140 lbs.

I claim, as some of the advantages of my system, great endurance in the gun, cheapness and facility in production of ammunition, whereby a very considerable saving is made, also that from the same gun different weights of projectiles can be fired, an advantage which cannot be over-estimated where lightness is of such importance as in field guns.

I may mention that my guns and projectiles could be made in India as easily as in England.

I am, &c.
Joseph Whitworth.

Enclosure in No. 2.

COMPARISON between a Whitworth 3-pounder Muzzle-loading Field Gun and 9-pounder Bronze Guns.

Description of Gun.	Weight of Gun.	Weight of Carriage.	Total Weight.	Firing Charge.	Weight of Projectile.	Length of Projectiles in Diameter.	Bursting Charge.	Elevation.	Range.
	Cwt. qrs. lbs.	*Cwt. qrs. lbs.*	*Cwt. qrs. lbs.*	*Ounces.*	*lbs. ozs.*		*Ounces.*	*Degrees.*	*Yards.*
3-pounder muzzle-loading gun, Whitworth's metal.	2 3 7	4 1 8	7 0 25	10	0 13½	Sphere	- -	3	1,473
Ditto - - ditto - -	- -	- -	- -	,,	3 0	3½	2·25	,,	1,432
Ditto - - ditto - -	- -	- -	- -	,,	5 2	6	3·75	,,	1,264
9-ponnder muzzle-loading gun, bronze.	5 3 12	10 2 0	16 1 12	18	9 0	2·66	8·0	3	1,234
Ditto - - ditto - -	- -	- -	- -	,,	,,	,,	,,	10	3,057
9-pounder muzzle-loading gun, bronze.	8 0 14	10 2 0	18 2 14	21	9 0	2·66	8·0	3	1,377
Ditto - - ditto - -	- -	- -	- -	,,	,,	- -	- -	10	3,238
3-pounder Whitworth's muzzle-loading gun, Whitworth's metal.	2 3 7	4 1 18	7 0 25	10	2 8 Taper rear.	2·89	1·95	,,	3,118
Ditto - - ditto - -	- -	- -	- -	-	2 8	3·0	,,	,,	3,631

Note.—It will be observed that the 3-pounder, being lighter in proportion as 7 to 18, will fire about double the number of rounds with the same weight of ammunition at an equal range; two, instead of four, horses being only required.

3.—*Whitworth & Co.* to War Office.

Sir, Manchester, 29 May 1869.

HAVING addressed a letter to the Indian Office, dated 11th May, relative to new field guns for India, and having been informed that the question is now under consideration at the War Office, we beg to draw your attention to the subject.

It is understood that the principal reasons for replacing the Indian field guns are:—

1st. That the breech-loading system now in use is too costly, both as regards the gun and ammunition, and the construction is so complicated as to preclude the possibility of manufacturing or repairing the guns in India.

2nd. The desirableness of making use of the bronze guns in India.

As regards the first point, viz., the adoption of a new system in India, we beg to draw your attention to the results of the experiments carried on by the Armstrong and Whitworth Committee, as given in their Report to the Secretary of State for War in 1865, during which the superiority of the polygonal system was conclusively demonstrated in every respect over the studded system now being tried in the bronze guns.

We also beg to draw your attention to the field guns and carriages which we are now making entirely of Whitworth metal, brought to perfection since 1865. Its great strength and ductility offers peculiar advantages where lightness is a point of such consideration as in field guns, and will probably thus enable four horses to be used instead of six.

With regard to the projectiles, they are now moulded by self-acting machinery, and are fired just as they are cast, without being touched by a tool.

If in the future it should be deemed desirable to manufacture the guns in India, the Whitworth metal can be made from the Indian iron, and our experiments have proved that from these brands the very best quality can be produced. As the old bronze commands a ready sale in India, there can be no advantage in making use of a metal for guns so inferior in every respect to that we are now making.

We are prepared to undertake a contract for the supply of guns, carriages, and ammunition, if we are informed what are the special requirements for this service.

We are, &c.

Joseph Whitworth & Co.

4.—REPORT of Special Committee on Field Artillery Equipment for India.

Director General of Ordnance.

THE Committee are of opinion that the projectiles of Messrs. Whitworth & Co.'s guns are deficient in capacity; they consider a projectile of 3 lbs. weight, carrying a bursting charge of 2¼ ozs. of but little use for field service, and one of 5 lbs. 2 ozs., carrying a bursting charge of 3¾ ozs., and no less than six calibres long, much inferior to the 9 lb. shell carrying a bursting charge of ½ lb. thrown from the guns now under trial for the Committee. Messrs. Whitworth's gun, from its calibre, would not meet the requirements which the Committee deem indispensable for field service in India.

With regard to the question of "Whitworth's metal," the Committee beg to refer to Messrs. Whitworth's letter of the 9th March,* on the subject of a communication which they appeared to have received from the India Office, in reference to supplying a 9-pr. muzzle-loading gun of 8 cwt. of their metal for trial by the Committee; and to the minutes on Messrs. Whitworth's letter, which show that directions were given for the supply of the drawings and projectiles for which they made application, with a view to the construction of such a gun. When the gun is delivered, the Committee will be prepared, if so instructed, to test it and report on it.

F. Eardley-Wilmot, Major General,
President Special Committee.

22 June 1869.

*No. 1, p. 53.

5.—War Office to Mr. *Whitworth*.

Sir, War Office, 9 July 1869.

I AM directed by Mr. Secretary Cardwell to inform you that your letter of 11th May last, with enclosure, addressed to the Military Secretary to the Secretary of State for India in Council, and your letter to this office of the 29th of the same month, have been referred to the Special Committee on Field Artillery for India; and that the Committee are of opinion that your 3-pr. gun, from its calibre, would not meet the requirements which they consider indispensable for field service in India.

With respect to the question of the supply of guns constructed of "Whitworth metal" for service in India, the Committee can express no opinion, not having yet had an opportunity of testing a gun of that nature.

I am, &c.

A copy of this letter was sent to India Office. *Northbrook.*

On 23rd July 1869, copies of the two following letters were forwarded from the India Office for consideration by this department.

6.—Mr. *Whitworth* to India Office.

Sir, Manchester, 3 July 1869.

REFERRING to my letter of the 11th May, I have now much pleasure in sending you a short abstract, showing the practice with field guns on my system, in contrast with that of the two bronze guns which the Indian Committee have to report upon.

If you will furnish me with full particulars of the practice with both the bronze guns of the Committee, at 3° and 10° elevation, I will send you a similar return of the practice with my three guns at these elevations, which will enable the comparison to be carried still further.

In comparing my gun and carriage, weighing 11 cwt. 3 qrs. 5 lbs., with the Committee's bronze gun and carriage, weighing 16 cwt. 1 qr. 12 lbs., there is a saving in the weight of my gun and carriage of 4½ cwt., and an increase of range of 147 yards, while in point of accuracy there is less than one-half the deviation.

It will also be seen that in the heavier bronze gun and carriage there is a total weight of 18 cwt. 2 qrs. 14 lbs. for a projectile of 9 lbs., being a proportion of about 230 to 1.

With mine, weighing 17 cwt. 0 qrs. 2 lbs., the proportion is 127 to 1, the ranges of both guns for their respective weights of projectiles being nearly equal.

The great strength of my metal enables my gun to be fired in a rifle pit, without recoil.

With regard to the use of bronze metal, you will think it somewhat singular when I inform you that in 1858 I rifled 6, 9, and 12-pounder bronze guns which I proposed for field artillery, but wrought iron was then preferred by the advisers of the Minister for War.

My metal has a strength, as compared with bronze metal, as 275 to 120, and its endurance or lasting qualities is in a much greater proportion.

Your knowledge of India, and the cost of conveying stores over long distances, will enable you to appreciate the importance of not having to replace worn-out brass guns, with the use of bronze renders certain.

I am, &c.
Joseph Whitworth.

Enclosure in No. 6.

Guns and Carriages proposed for the Indian Service.

RACT of Ranges obtained with the Whitworth Field Guns, and the Woolwich 9-pounder Bronze Field Gun.

	Weight of Gun and Carriage.	Charge of Powder.	Weight of Projectile.	Bursting Charge.	Elevation.	Minimum Range.	Maximum Range.	Difference in Range.	
	Cwt. qrs. lbs.	*Ounces.*	*lbs. ozs.*	*Ounces.*	*Degrees.*	*Yards.*	*Yards.*	*Yards.*	
315 lb. Whitworth field gun. Carriage and gun of Whitworth metal -	7 0 25	10	0 13½	Solid Spheres	3	1,456	1,493	37	Fired at Southport, 21 April 1869.
		„	3 0	2·25	„	1,423	1,446	23	
		„	5 0	3·75	„	1,237	1,287	50	
		„	3 0	2·25	10	3,090	3,144	54	
630 lb. Whitworth field gun (5¾ cwt.) Carriage and gun of Whitworth metal - - - - - - -	11 3 5	20	0 27	Solid Spheres	3	1,765	1,896	131	Fired at Southport, June 1869.
		„	6 0	4·25	„	1,565	1,607	42	
		„	10 0	8·0	„	1,320	1,367	47	
		„	6 0	4·25	10	3,552	3,594	42	
945 lb. Whitworth field gun (8½ cwt.) Carriage and gun of Whitworth metal - - - - - - -	17 0 2	30	9 0	7·0	3	1,593	1,637	44	Fired at Southport, 30 June 1869.
		„	15 0	14·0	„	1,298	1,357	59	
		„	9 0	7·0	10	3,848	3,886	38	
9-pounder Woolwich bronze gun. Carriage of wrought iron - - -	16 1 12	18	9 0	8·0	3	1,173	1,290	117	Fired at Shoeburyness, May 1869.
		„	„	„	10	2,948	3,121	173	
9-pounder Woolwich bronze gun. Carriage of wrought-iron - - -	18 2 14	21	9 0	8·0	3	1,334	1,427	93	Fired at Shoeburyness, May 1869.
		„	„	„	10	3,092	3,294	202	

7.—Messrs. *Whitworth & Co.* to India Office.

Sir, Manchester, 7 July 1869.

Referring to our letter of the 3rd instant, we beg to inform you that we have forwarded to you four polygonal projectiles.

The 3-pounder shells are machine-moulded, and with the exception of the fuze holes, are ready for use; they are just as cast, the sand only having been cleared off. They are sent to show the facility with which our projectiles are made, and the appearance they present when machine-moulded.

The 9-pounder projectile is planed after being cast, as our self-acting machine for this size is not yet completed.

A comparison between our projectiles and those for the Woolwich bronze guns must tell strikingly in favour of the former.

The studs in the Woolwich projectiles cannot fail to be sources of great difficulties, annoyances, and expense; they are totally unsuited for the rough usages the projectiles have to undergo, and the long distances they have to travel.

Studs are always an evil; if too soft, they are constantly liable to damage; if hard, they destroy the bore of the gun, because the system of rifling does not provide sufficient surface.

On the other hand, the polygonal projectiles are simple and cheap, they may be roughly handled, thrown about, and carried long distances without fear of injury; they may be fired, picked up, and fired again, without any preparation.

The softer the material of the gun, the greater the necessity for ample bearing surface, and on this account no form of rifling would be so well suited for bronze guns as the polygonal.

During the trial of our 3-pounder and 10-pounder field guns at the camp of Chalôns in 1868, we had many opportunities of obtaining information as to the wear of bronze guns in the French service.

Although there are exceptional cases of bronze guns firing 1,000 rounds and upwards without much wear, the average number of guns begin to lose range and accuracy after 250 to 300 rounds; and after firing 1,000 to 1,200 rounds the grooves are quite worn out; although in the French guns the wear is distributed over 6 grooves and 12 studs.

We are, &c.
Joseph Whitworth & Co.

8.—Report of Special Committee on Field Artillery Equipment for *India.*

Director General of Ordnance.

The Committee do not understand, from their original instructions, that they are called upon to decide on the relative merits of Mr. Whitworth's system of rifling and the system of studs.

The various points commented upon by Mr. Whitworth relative to studded projectiles have been experimented upon by the Committee. The results show that nothing short of intentional injury is likely to make the shells as studded for the Committee unserviceable, either as regards facility of loading or accuracy of fire.

The question of injury to the gun has received the fullest attention of the Committee, and the experiments justify the use of the metal adopted for studding.

As regards the strength of the metal, the Committee are still of opinion that gun metal is sufficiently strong for the purposes required.

F. Eardley-Wilmot, Major-General,
6 August 1869. President of Special Committee.

A copy of this report was sent to India Office, 18 June 1869, together with a copy of following letter, which had been before the Special Committee.

9.—Messrs. *Whitworth & Co.* to War Office.

Sir, Manchester, 27 July 1869.

We are favoured with your letter of the 9th July (80—W.—1076), in which you inform us that the Committee on Field Artillery for India "are of opinion that our 3-pounder gun, from its calibre, would not meet the requirements which they consider indispensable for field service in India."

We regret this decision, for we think that our small field gun, weighing 315 lbs. and throwing projectiles up to 5 lbs. in weight, possesses such a balance of advantages as to render it peculiarly suitable for the Indian service.

The number of men and horses now allowed for a field battery of 6 guns would be sufficient for 15 of our 315 lb. guns, and we feel confident that no 6-gun battery could stand against them.

We have, however, provided two other guns of larger calibre, which are now at our office at Pall Mall. One is a gun weighing 630 lbs., and throwing projectiles up to 10 lbs. weight, and capable of firing a heavier charge than can be used with the Woolwich 9-pr. bronze gun. The other gun weighs 945 lbs. and throws a shell of 15 lbs. weight, containing a bursting charge nearly double that of the bronze 9-pr. shell.

With regard to our metal, you inform us that "the Committee can express no opinion, not having yet had an opportunity of testing a gun of that nature."

We are most desirous that the Committee should have full opportunity of testing both our metal and our guns in any way they may desire, and therefore offer the three sizes of guns we have ready at Pall Mall for this purpose. The weights of the guns and field carriage of these three calibres are as follows:—

	Cwt.	*qrs.*	*lbs.*
No. 1, throwing projectiles up to 5 lbs. weight - - -	7	0	25
No. 2 „ „ „ 10 lbs. „ - - -	11	3	5
No. 3 „ „ „ 15 lbs. „ - - -	17	0	2

We could supply these guns and carriages complete at the following rate:—No. 1, 40 per month; No. 2, 30 per month; and No. 3, 20 per month.

With reference to the great advantages in regard to durability, economy, and facilities for transport which our system presents, we would refer to our letters to the India Office of the 3rd and 7th July, which we are informed have been forwarded for your consideration.

In conclusion, we may explain that we have no desire to monopolise the future supply of our guns for India; we are quite prepared to see Whitworth guns made at Woolwich or at Cossipore, and shall be glad to render any assistance in our power to develope the manufacture in either place.

We enclose a table showing the capabilities of our guns, as compared with the Woolwich bronze guns, and request your careful consideration of all that we have advanced in favour of our system.*

We have, &c.
Joseph Whitworth & Co.

(G.)

WHITWORTH 9-inch GUNS.

1.—War Office to Mr. *Whitworth.*

Sir, 6 July 1869.

I AM directed by Mr. Secretary Cardwell to transmit to you the enclosed copy of the recommendations† of the Committee which assembled at this office on the 17th ultimo, to consider the question of making further experiments with your 9-inch rifled muzzle-loading gun.

I am, &c.
Northbrook.

2.—Mr. *Whitworth* to War Office.

Sir, Manchester, 28 July 1869.

I BEG to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 6th July (80—W.—1082), conveying the recommendations of the Committee respecting the further trials of my 9-inch gun.

As

* See Table on page 56, of which that referred to is a copy.

† Recommendations of the Committee, 17th June 1869:—

"The Committee do not recommend a competitive trial between the 9-inch Whitworth and the 9-inch Service gun, those guns differing materially in length and weight.

"They recommend that the 9-inch Whitworth gun be tried—

"1st. As to accuracy and range, according to the programme suggested in Sir E. Lugard's letter to Mr. Whitworth of the 6th of April.

"2nd. As to accuracy and range with flat-headed projectiles, one angle of elevation at least to be common to the trials with pointed projectiles.

"The Committee consider that a further trial of flat-headed and pointed projectiles at an angle against iron plates is desirable; but as there are no means available for making the trial at an angle of 45°, or at the distance of 800 and 1,000 yards, as proposed by Mr. Whitworth, they recommend that it should be made at the greatest angle and distance that considerations of safety will allow, at the 8-inch target at Shoeburyness. In order that the trial may be made in the fairest manner between the different forms of projectiles, the Committee recommend that Mr. Whitworth be requested to supply for the purpose five pairs of flat-headed and pointed projectiles, the latter with the Service form of head, manufactured from the same bar of steel."

As a competitive trial between the 9-inch Whitworth and the 9-inch Service guns is not desired, on account of the superior length and weight of the former, I am willing that my 9-inch gun and armour projectiles should be tried in competition with the 10-inch Service gun and its Palliser projectiles; on condition that I am allowed to use the charge and projectile I consider best suited to my gun, and that the range for both guns be not less than 500 yards.

With respect to the effects of flat-headed and pointed projectiles when fired at an angle against armour plates, I think that a convincing comparison may be made very readily.

In 1862 my 12-pr. gun fired a flat-fronted steel shot through a 2½-inch plate at an angle of 45 degrees; the projectile, scarcely any the worse for the trial, was recovered and placed in the museum at Shoeburyness, where I believe it may still be seen. I would suggest that some 12-pr. pointed shot should be fired against a 2½-inch plate at an angle of 45 degrees, and the results compared with those I obtained in 1862.

In conclusion, I cannot but express my regret that I had not an opportunity of conferring with the Council, although I came up to London on purpose; I think that at a personal interview I could have satisfactorily explained my views, and replied to any objections that might have been raised to them.

I am, &c,
Joseph Whitworth.

3.—War Office to Mr. *Whitworth.*

Sir, 16 August 1869.

I am directed by Mr. Secretary Cardwell to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 28th ultimo, and in reply I am to acquaint you that the proposal contained therein for a competitive trial between your 9-inch gun and the 10-inch rifled muzzled-loading gun of the service will be considered, and a further communication will be addressed to you.

I am, however, to request that you will be good enough to inform me whether you concur in the recommendations of the Committee, which were communicated to you, with respect to the trials of your 9-inch gun as to accuracy and range; and further, that (as it would be unsatisfactory to judge of the relative value of flat-headed and pointed projectiles fired at an angle, unless the experiment is made at the same time and against the same plate) you will be good enough to state whether you will supply the five pairs of flat-headed and pointed projectiles, as recommended by the Committee, and, if so, when you will be able to furnish them.

I am, &c.
H. K. Storks.

4.—Mr. *Whitworth* to War Office.

My Lord, Manchester, 6 September 1869.

In reply to your letter of the 16th August, No. (80—W.—1088), inquiring whether I concur in the recommendations of the Committee with respect to the trials of my 9-inch gun as to range and accuracy, I should be glad to know with what object these trials are proposed.

If their object is simply to obtain data as to the range and accuracy of this particular gun, I would submit that the range at 10 degrees having been already obtained, the ranges at any other elevations may be calculated within the limits of the variations that would necessarily result from the effect of a rear or a head wind.

If, on the other hand, it is sought to compare the shooting of this gun with that of any other gun in the service, I think it only fair that such a trial should be made with both guns on the same day, so that the conditions of the trial may be as nearly as possible alike.

I would also observe, that as my shells can be so made as to have equal penetrative power with solid shot, it would be a waste of ammunition to make any trials with the latter.

I wish it however to be clearly understood, that I make no objection to the mere firing of any number of rounds from my gun. I am now only expressing my own opinion as to the usefulness or otherwise of the proposed trials.

With respect to the latter clause of the letter, my firm will be glad to supply any flat-headed or pointed projectiles of Whitworth metal that may be ordered from them, and could supply the quantity named in from two to three weeks from date of order. I would, however, respectfully invite your attention to the experiments I have recently made, at my own expense, on the penetration of armour plates, both with flat-fronted and pointed projectiles, at considerable angles; the results of which may be seen at 28, Pall Mall.

I am, &c.
Joseph Whitworth.

5.—War Office to Sir *Joseph Whitworth.*

Sir, 6 October 1869.

I AM directed by Mr. Secretary Cardwell to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 6th instant, and to inform you that as you are so good as to say that you wish it to be clearly understood that you make no objection to the mere firing of any number of rounds from your gun, he has given directions that the programme recommended by the Committee of the 17th of June last, a copy of whose recommendations has given rise to the present correspondence, shall be carried out.

Due notice will be sent to you of the date which may be fixed for the firing, in order that you may have an opportunity of attending, should you desire to do so.

With reference to the last paragraph of your letter, I am to inform you that you will receive in due course a formal order for the flat-headed and pointed projectiles which you have agreed to supply.*

I am, &c.
J. H. Lefroy,
Director General of Ordnance.

6.—Sir *Joseph Whitworth & Co.* to War Office.

Sir, Manchester, 9 October 1869.

WE beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 6th instant (80—W.—1092), informing us that directions have been given for carrying out the Committee's programme of the 17th June last, for further trials with the Whitworth 9-inch rifled muzzle-loading gun.

We shall be glad to hear that for these trials a good metal carriage of the best construction has been prepared for firing at the greatest angle, so that the inconvenience, loss of time, and uncertainty, experienced in the former experiments owing to the weakness and unsuitability of the carriage, may be avoided.

If it meets your views, we shall be glad to make a suitable carriage of Whitworth metal, on receiving your orders to do so. We may state that from some experiments we have made, we find that the rigidity or otherwise of the carriage has an important influence upon the accuracy and range.

On receipt of the order for the flat-fronted and pointed projectiles of Whitworth metal they shall have our attention.

We have, &c.
Joseph Whitworth & Co.,
W. J. H.

7.—War Office to Sir *Joseph Whitworth & Co.*

Gentlemen, 4 December 1869.

WITH reference to that part of your letter of the 9th October last, in which you express your readiness to construct a carriage of Whitworth metal suitable for carrying out the programme of 17th June last for further trials with the rifled 9-inch muzzle-loading gun of your construction, I am directed by Mr. Secretary Cardwell to inform you that there is a serviceable iron carriage in the Royal Arsenal which can be altered to take the gun in question; he will not therefore trouble you in this instance to provide a carriage of your construction.

I have, &c.
J. H. Lefroy,
Director General of Ordnance.

8.—War Office to Sir *Joseph Whitworth.*

Sir, 4 December 1869.

ADVERTING to a verbal undertaking on your part to reduce the size of some of your 9-inch projectiles until they have the usual windage of the service, which you were understood to consent to do on the occasion of the recent visit of the Secretary of State to your establishment, I am directed by Mr. Cardwell to inform you that he has directed 60 shot or shells to be returned to you for this purpose; and I am to request that you will increase the windage of 30 of them to ·05 inch, on any surfaces at which it may now be less than that amount; and of the other 30 to ·08 inch, on any surfaces at which it may now be less than that amount, making them respectively ·05 and ·08.

I am also to request that you will inform me what is the least windage on any surface of the present projectiles.

I am, &c.
J. H. Lefroy,
Director General of Ordnance.

9.—Sir *Joseph Whitworth & Co.* to War Office.

My Lord, Manchester, 7 December 1869.

WE beg to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 4th instant, (No. 80—W.—1100), informing us that 60 9-inch Whitworth projectiles are being returned to us for the purpose of having the windage increased; in 30 of them to ·05 inch, and in 30 to ·08 inch.

The

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* *See* Note on page 62.

The least windage on the projectiles we have delivered is ·045 inch, and we fear that it will be impossible to increase the windage by so small an amount as ·005 inch; but these might have the paint cleaned off them, and we will increase the windage in the other 30 to ·08 inch,

We enclose particulars of the windages of the various projectiles we have hitherto sent out with our guns, and the remarks that have been made upon their loading.

We also send diagrams of the shooting with a Whitworth 3-pr. field gun, with projectiles having an excess of windage.

You will see that the accuracy is not affected, but that there is a great increase in the height of the trajectory; the liability to scoring is also much increased.

We have, &c.
Joseph Whitworth & Co.
W. J. H.

Enclosure in the above.

SIZES of Projectiles for Whitworth Guns; Windages, &c.

Projectiles, &c.	Size of Projectile.		Difference in size between Gun and Shot.		REMARKS.
	Flats.	Corners.	Flats.	Corners.	
	Inches.	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	Extract from Report on Trials by French Commission, Chalôns, November 1868:
3-pr. projectiles sent to Chalôns, France.	1·695	1·87	·015	·025	"The introduction of the projectile in the 3-pr. always took place without any difficulty." Number of rounds fired, 194.
					Extract from above Report:—
10-pr. projectiles sent to Chalôns, France.	2·71	2·98	·02	·04	"The time necessary for firing on a horizontal platform 25 rounds, running up the gun and pointing each round, was 15 minutes, an average of ·6 minutes per round; this time is the same as given in the Aide Memoire for the firing of the 4-pr. gun. In addition, the loading of the 10-pr. gun never having presented the least difficulty, there is no reason to suppose that its manœuvring would occupy more time than our gun." Number of rounds fired, 708.
7-inch projectiles, *1st series*, sent to Brazilian Government.	6·38	6·98	·02	·06	
7-inch projectiles, *2nd series*, sent to Brazilian Government.	6·365	6·985	·035	·055	
7-inch projectiles, *1st series*, sent to Portsmouth, 1866.	6·38	6·98	·02	·06	Extract of Letter from "Excellent" to Admiralty, 1st December 1866:— "I beg to call attention to the jamming of the shot and shell four times during the trials, each occasion involving the discontinuance of the firing, and requiring the destruction of the charge before the bore could be cleared: third jamming took place after the 235th round; this frequent source of delay was then attempted to to be prevented by wetting the sponge every round, the gun then fired 126 rounds without recurrence of it, but the shot jammed again on loading for the 127th round."
7-inch projectiles, *2nd series*, sent to Portsmouth, 1867.	6·365	6·985	·035	·055	Extract from Mr. Leece's Report on Portsmouth trials, 13th May 1867:— "41 shot and 40 shells fired this day. During the firing, four of the shells, viz., rounds 57, 69, 72, and 76, were difficult to get home, taking in one instance 15 blows to ram home, and the other three took from five to eight blows. The shot for these experiments (for the first 36 rounds) were partially cleaned and oiled, the standard gauge of 6·985 on corners, and 6·365 on the flats passed over, a good fit; the shells were lying about the deck and other places, were somewhat rusty, the gauge would not pass over them until they were cleaned; the rust was no more than would be expected on projectiles exposed in the same manner." "14th May 1867. 100 rounds fired; three of the shells were difficult to get home, taking eight, five, and seven blows repectively." "15th May 1867. On this day, 119 rounds were fired, during which time, one shot (round 16) stuck 12 inches from home, and required six blows to get up. Rounds 79 and 87, with shell, stuck 24 inches from home, and took 10 blows each to get them home. Total number of rounds fired, 687, from the gun at Portsmouth."
7-inch projectiles sent to L'Orient, France.	6·365	6·985	·035	·055	Extract from Report by French Commission, L'Orient, December 1868:— "The loading did not give rise to any difficulty."
9-inch projectiles sent to Woolwich, July 1868.	8·155	8·979	·045	·071	"33 rounds fired at Shoeburyness; but no remarks made as to the loading."

Manchester, 7 December 1869.

Joseph Whitworth & Co.
J. L.

10.—War Office to Sir *Joseph Whitworth.*

Sir, 23 December 1869.

With reference to my letter of the 4th instant, on the subject of the alteration of windage of 60 projectiles for your 9-inch rifled muzzle-loading gun, and to the reply dated the 7th instant, which was handed in by you personally at a recent visit to this office, I am directed by Mr. Secretary Cardwell to acquaint you that he has approved of the arrangement verbally come to on that occasion, viz.:—

That the whole 60 projectiles which have been forwarded to you shall be altered to the easy gauge of ·06 inch over the flats, and ·08 inch at the angles.

I am, &c.
J. H. Lefroy,
Director General of Ordnance.

11.—Sir *Joseph Whitworth & Co.* to War Office.

Sir, Manchester, 28 December 1869.

We beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter, dated the 23rd instant, addressed to Sir J. Whitworth. We note that the whole of the 60 projectiles (for 9-inch rifled muzzle-loading gun) are to be altered to the easy gauge of ·06 inch over the flats, and ·08 inch at the angles, which shall be duly attended to.

We are, &c.
Joseph Whitworth & Co.,
J. L.

12.—On the 18th January 1870, the Secretary of State approved of the appointment of a Committee to carry out the further experiments ordered with the Whitworth 9-inch gun at Shoeburyness.

The following officers were named for this duty, viz.:—

Colonel Elwyn, Royal Artillery, Commandant of the School of Gunnery.
Captain Arthur, R.N.,
Lieut. Colonel Miller, V.C., Royal Artillery.

The experiments have not yet been carried out, but the gun (Expl. No. 361) has been fired against No. 31 iron shield, as shown in the extract from the Report of the Committee thereupon (*see* No. 17).

13.—War Office to Sir *Joseph Whitworth & Co.*

Gentlemen, 28 January 1870.

I am directed by Mr. Cardwell to inform you that experiments are about to be made at Shoeburyness for the purpose of testing a gun shield, proposed for adoption in works of defence, and to forward a copy of the programme which it is proposed to adopt on that occasion.

It is intended to place the guns at a range of 200 yards, and to fire direct.

In the event of your having no objections to your 9-inch gun, which is now at Shoeburyness, being used at this experiment, I am to request you to furnish at your earliest convenience any two of the pointed or flat-fronted projectiles which have been already ordered,* and also that you will state what cartridges you would desire to be used, in order that no delay may occur in their preparation at the Royal Laboratory.

I am, &c.
J. H. Lefroy,
Director General of Ordnance.

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* Copy of Order sent to Sir J. Whitworth & Co.

Gentlemen, Control Office, Royal Arsenal, 28 January 1870.

Will you have the goodness to supply the following articles, at our earliest convenience, for experiment against an iron plated target, to be from Whitworth's 9-inch gun, No. 361, viz.:—

Shells, Whitworth's metal, flat-headed - - - - - - 5
„ „ conical-headed - - - - - 5 (*a*)

(*a*) Service projectiles head, *i.e.*, to be in accordance with the drawing of 9-inch Palliser shell sent to you.

The above shells to be supplied as soon as possible, but not later than the 15th of March next.

Sir J. Whitworth & Co.,
44, Chorlton-street, Manchester.

W. H. Parkyn,
For Controller.

14.—Sir *Joseph Whitworth & Co.* to War Office.

My Lord, Manchester, 31 January 1870.

We beg to acknowledge the receipt of letter (G. No. 5.—5212) dated the 28th instant, from the Director General of Ordnance, enclosing programme of experiments about to be made at Shoeburyness, for the purpose of testing a gun shield; and in reply have to inform you that we shall be glad for the Whitworth 9-inch muzzle-loading rifled gun to be used at that experiment.

The cartridges we propose will contain 50 lb. of powder made up on Sir Joseph Whitworth's plan, in the same manner as those last supplied from the Royal Laboratory for previous trials.

On Saturday last, we received the order for 10 shells of Whitworth metal, viz., five flat-headed and five conical-headed, to be completed before the 15th of March next.

We have, &c.
Joseph Whitworth & Co.
J. L.

15.—War Office to Sir *Joseph Whitworth & Co.*

Gentlemen, 3 February 1870.

I am directed by Mr. Secretary Cardwell to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 31st ultimo, expressing your concurrence in the proposal to use the 9-inch Whitworth gun in the experiments about to be made against an iron shield at Shoeburyness.

I am further directed to request that two of the ten projectiles mentioned in your letter may be delivered in anticipation of the remainder of the supply, for the purposes of this experiment, and that you will be good enough to furnish me with full particulars of the two projectiles which you propose to send, and to name the earliest possible date upon which they can be delivered, with two cartridges.

I am, &c.
J. H. Lefroy,
Director General of Ordnance.

16.—Sir *Joseph Whitworth & Co.* to War Office.

My Lord, Manchester, 5 February 1870.

We beg to acknowledge the receipt of letter (G. No. 5—5217), dated the 3rd instant, from the Director General of Ordnance, and to inform you that we will deliver two of the projectiles the latter end of this month with two cartridge bags ready for filling, the powder for the same to be supplied from Woolwich or Shoeburyness.

We will send you drawings of the projectiles as requested.

We are, &c.
Joseph Whitworth & Co.
J. L.

17.—Extract from the Report of a Special Committee on War Office Shield, No. 31, dated March 1870.

President.

Colonel Elwyn, R.A.

Members.

Bt.-Colonel Gallwey, R.E.	Captain A. Harrison, R.A.
Lieut.-Colonel Heyman, R.A.	Captain Cornes, R.E.

"4. Four steel shells were specially supplied by Sir J. Whitworth & Co. for this experiment (two ogival-headed and two flat-headed); of these, three were fired. These shells would have contained about 12 lbs. of powder, but at Sir J. Whitworth's urgent request they were not fired loaded.

"The first shell fired (round 1725) was flat-headed; it struck above the point aimed at, just below the edge of the port sill, and broke up into numerous fragments.

"The second (round 1726) was ogival-headed; it struck fair on the shield, penetrated to a depth of 25·7 inches, and remained in the hole, apparently little altered in form.

"As from these rounds, no comparison could be instituted relative to the advantages of the two forms of head, owing, not only to the breaking up of round 1725, but likewise to the fact, that it struck on a considerably weaker spot than round 1726, the Committee determined to fire a second flat-headed shell, at a point in the shield which, if struck, would give a direct comparison with the ogival-headed shell (round 1726). Unfortunately, the premature breaking up of the shell prevented this information being obtained.

"The Committee think it their duty to point out that they have no definite knowledge of the precise nature of these projectiles. In reply to their inquiries previous to the firing, Sir J. Whitworth assured them that, besides differing in form, they differed also in respect as to the degree of temper of the metal, but later in the day, after the two first had been fired, the Committee understood him to say, that they were identical in this particular. Whether they are identical or not, the Committee consider the fact, that one out of the three steel shells fired blind on the occasion, broke up in the gun, and that another broke up on striking the plate, is at least very unsatisfactory."

Photographic No. of round.	Gun.	Charge and brand of powder.	Projectile. Nature, length, weight, and diameter.	Striking velocity.	$\frac{W v 2}{2 g}$ in foot tons on impact.	Foot tons per inch of shot's circumference.	Observed Effects.
		lbs.		*feet.*			
1725	Whitworth 9-inch M. L. R., Expl. No. 361.	50 (tubular cartridge) R. L. G., 24. 12. 67, lot 1296, 29·25×7·9 inches.	Whitworth steel* flat-fronted shell, 31·5 inches, 403 lbs., 8·94 inches major 8·118 „ minor Capacity 12 lbs. Filled with sand and sawdust.	1,166	3,799	136·7	Struck on port sill 25 inches from base, and 13 inches from left of port. Centre of shot hole 5½ inches below port sill. Broke away a piece of front plate measuring 13 inches by 11 inches. Indented centre 5-inch plate, and forced it back 4½ inches. Shell broke up in numerous fragments. Radial deviation, 10 inches high. *In rear.*—One rivet head in rear angle-iron at the top of bottom casing broken off. Upper casing a good deal cut by splinters of shell and plate, and centre granite block of arch cracked for a length of 21 inches at six inches from rear face, where struck by a splinter. Pieces of plate (seven) and shell (14, and base plug), and concrete driven inside port, some lying on top of casing; horizontal timber framework 11 feet in rear of shield a good deal marked with splinters, the damage extending 16 feet laterally and to a height of about 10 feet.
1726	„	„	Whitworth steel ogival-headed shell 33·7 inches, 392 lbs. 8 ozs., 8·94 inches major 8·118 „ minor Capacity 12 lbs. Filled with sand and sawdust.	1,183	3,925	141·2	Struck 21 inches from left edge, and 21 inches from top. Shell remaining in hole, base projecting eight inches. Shell not broken. Penetration, 25·7 inches. The total thickness between rear and front plates is now 29 inches; the increase of four inches is due to bulge and forcing back of plates. Radial deviation, seven inches high and seven inches right. *In rear.*—Two rivets broken in rear angle-iron at the top of bottom casing. Wood filling-in piece and iron port frame at left side of port further forced out 2·3 inches, thus projecting four inches.
1728	Whitworth 9-inch.	50 as before.	Whitworth steel flat-fronted shell. As before. 389 lbs.	—	- - - -		Shell broke up in gun.

* The circumference of the Whitworth shells is 27·8 inches.

CORRESPONDENCE between the War Office and the Admiralty, with reference to the foregoing.

1.—War Office to Admiralty.

Sir, War Office, 10 May 1870.

I am directed by Mr. Secretary Cardwell to transmit to you, for the consideration of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, a copy of the proceedings of a Committee of the Ordnance Council which assembled at this office on the 4th instant.

It will be observed that the Committee resolved,—

"That an order be given for a 35-ton gun, according to the design submitted by the Superintendent of the Royal Gun Factories."

And Mr. Cardwell would be glad to receive a notification of their Lordships' concurrence in the carrying out of the above recommendation forthwith.

Mr. Cardwell proposes to defer the further consideration of the proceedings of the Committee until the statements and evidence are in print, copies of which will be forwarded for their Lordships' information as soon as they are ready.

I am, &c.
H. K. Storks.

2.—Admiralty to War Office.

Sir, Admiralty, 17 May 1870.

I AM commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to acquaint you, for the information of Mr. Secretary Cardwell, with reference to your letter of the 10th instant, that my Lords concur in the resolution of the Ordnance Council on the 4th instant, "that an order be given for a 35-ton gun, according to the design submitted by the Superintendent of the Royal Gun Factories."

2. My Lords, however, desire me to state that in their opinion the question as to the calibre of the 35-ton gun being 11·6 inches or 12 inches, should be left for the further consideration of the Superintendent of the Royal Gun Factories, as it appears probable to their Lordships that, for a gun of 35 tons weight, the 12-inch calibre would enable the large charge proposed to be used (120 lb.) to be consumed with greater advantage than would a calibre of 11·6 inches, as proposed.

I am, &c.
Vernon Lushington.

3.—War Office to Admiralty.

Sir, War Office, 24 May 1870.

WITH reference to the letter from this office dated the 10th instant, I am now directed by Mr. Secretary Cardwell to forward, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, the enclosed copies of the proceedings of the Committee which assembled at this office on the 4th instant, completed with minutes of the evidence taken by the Committee.

I am, &c.
Northbrook.

4.—Admiralty to War Office.

Sir, Admiralty, 10 June 1870.

WITH reference to your letter of the 24th May last, enclosing so much of the evidence taken before the Ordnance Council which assembled on the 4th May, as relates to the expediency of ordering one or more 35-ton guns to be manufactured according to either of the designs submitted by the Superintendent of the Royal Gun Factories, Sir J. Whitworth, and Sir William Armstrong, and also as to what trial, if any, shall be made of the Whitworth metal at the public expense, I am commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to request that you will acquaint Mr. Secretary Cardwell that although no direct question is addressed to their Lordships in this letter, they presume that it is his wish to be informed whether they desire that an order for the manufacture of a 35-ton gun should be given either to Sir Joseph Whitworth or Sir William Armstrong, in addition to the gun of the same weight which the above-named Ordnance Council recommended should be made, in accordance with the design submitted by the Superintendent of the Royal Gun Factories, and in which recommendation their Lordships concurred, in letter of the 17th May last, and also what is their opinion on the second resolution of the Ordnance Council.

2. My Lords have to remark that no direct recommendation has been made by the Ordnance Council on the former question, but after perusing the evidence taken before the council, and hearing from the naval members of that council the opinions generally expressed when the question was discussed, they desire me to state that they do not wish that an order should be given for the manufacture of a 35-ton gun by Sir William Armstrong, as the mode of rifling adopted by him is identical with, and the construction is on the same principle as, that of the Woolwich 35-ton gun, and therefore my Lords do not consider that any advantage could be gained by adopting such a course; also, that they do not at present press for the manufacture of a 35-ton gun by Sir J. Whitworth, but reserve for future consideration the opinions they entertained as to the advantage of manufacturing such a gun.

3. With regard to the second resolution, my Lords desire me to state that the question involved seems to relate so entirely to the War Department that they have no wish to make any observations upon it.

I am, &c.
Thos. Wolley.

5.—War Office to Admiralty.

Sir, War Office, 13 June 1870.

I AM directed by Mr. Secretary Cardwell to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 10th instant, and to inform you in reply that as the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty do not desire the trial of the 35-ton gun proposed by Sir William Armstrong, and do not press for the manufacture of a 35-ton Whitworth gun at present, he will not make provision for the purchase of either of those guns in the Estimates for the current year.

I am, &c.
Northbrook.

ORDNANCE.

REPORT

OF THE

ORDNANCE COUNCIL

ON THE

PROPOSED

35-TON GUN COMPETITION.

(*Mr. Hanbury-Tracy.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
27 *June* 1870.

[*Price* 1 *s.* 2 *d.*]

308.

Under 8 *oz.*

TOPOGRAPHICAL DEPARTMENT, WAR OFFICE.

PALL MALL

REPORT OF THE PROGRESS

OF THE

ORDNANCE SURVEY

AND

TOPOGRAPHICAL DEPÔT,

To the 31st December 1869.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

LONDON:
PRINTED BY GEORGE EDWARD EYRE AND WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE,
PRINTERS TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

[C. 61.] *Price* 3*s.* 3*d.* 1870.

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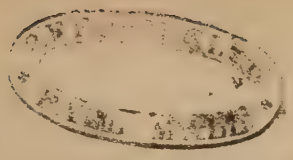

REPORT.

SECTION I.

1. The Ordnance Map of *England and Wales* on the scale of one inch to a mile may be said to have commenced with the measurement of the Base Line on Hounslow Heath, in 1784. The first engraved sheets of the map itself were published on the 1st January 1801, and the last sheet was published on the 1st January 1870. This portion of the map of the United Kingdom has therefore taken about 86 years for its completion.

But in addition to the map of England and Wales on the scale of one inch to a mile, the map of Scotland on the same scale as far north as the Friths of Forth and Clyde, has also been published; and the engraving of the sheets as far north as the Moray Frith is in progress.

The map of Ireland on the same scale has all been published in outline; whilst the sheets round Dublin and those including the north of Ireland have also been published with the hill features.

2. Cadastral Survey on $\frac{1}{2500}$ Scale.

The state of the Cadastral Survey on the the $\frac{1}{2500}$ scale will be best understood from the diagrams and the detailed report of progress.

During the present financial year the surveys of Kent and Flintshire will be finished, with the exception of a few towns, which are reserved for the period when the survey cannot proceed in the cultivated districts, on account of the crops on the ground.

In England the survey is also proceeding in Hampshire, Berkshire, Hertfordshire, Essex, and Sussex, as well as in Cheshire and Denbighshire.

In Scotland the survey is proceeding in the north of Argyllshire, which is nearly finished, in Inverness-shire north of the Caledonian Canal, in Ross-shire, Cromartyshire, Sutherlandshire, and Caithness-shire. The plans of all the southern counties have been published.

In Ireland the plans of the County of Dublin have been re-plotted, and are in course of publication on the $\frac{1}{2500}$ scale. This was ordered to be done by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, in consequence of the recommendation of the Chief Valuator in Ireland, whose valuation is based upon the Ordnance Survey.

3. Cadastral Survey on 6-inch Scale.

In England the six northern counties, viz.: Northumberland, Cumberland, Westmorland, Durham, Yorkshire, and Lancashire, with parts of the counties of Middlesex, Kent, and Hants have been published on the scale of six inches to a mile; and the plans of Surrey and Essex are in progress.

In Scotland the plans of the following counties have been published on the six-inch scale, viz.: Ayr, Berwick, Bute, Clackmannan, Dumbarton, Dumfries, Edinburgh, Forfar, Fife, Haddington, Kincardine, Kinross, Kirkcudbright, Lanark, Linlithgow, Peebles, Perth, Renfrew, Roxburgh, Selkirk, Wigton, Stirling, and the Isle of Lewis; and the engraving of the plans of the counties of Aberdeen, Argyll, and Banff is proceeding.

In Ireland the maps on the scale of six inches to a mile of every county have been published, and those of the counties of Donegal, Londonderry, Antrim, Tyrone, Down, Armagh, Fermanagh, Monaghan, and Louth, have been revised for the purposes of the General Valuation. The revision of the 6-inch map of Kildare is now in progress: and the revised plans of the county of Dublin are in course of engraving.

4. Towns.

England.—In the prosecution of the gigantic task of completing the detailed plans of London on the scale of five feet to a mile, the survey has proceeded towards the centre, so as to complete the plans of the parishes in the surrounding districts; and only 45 sheets round St. Paul's remain to be completed. The names of the towns the plans of which have been engraved and published on the five feet or $\frac{1}{500}$ scale will be seen in the detailed report.

In Scotland the plans of every town have been published.

In Ireland the plans of Dublin, Limerick, Waterford, Cork, and Kilkenny have been revised for the purposes of the Valuation Department, and are in course of publication. The plans of Drogheda and Bray have been revised, and those of Galway, Londonderry, Naas, and Newbridge, are in progress.

5. Isle of Man.

The plans of all the island are drawn on the $\frac{1}{2500}$ scale; and the plans of the 17 parishes, into which the island is divided, will be published by the 31st March.

The plans of the town of Ramsey on the $\frac{1}{500}$ scale will also be published at the same date, and those of Douglas have already been issued.

The sum of 3,350*l.* towards the cost of the survey of the island has been defrayed out of the revenue of the island, the Governor receiving three copies of the $\frac{1}{2500}$ plans, four of the 6-inch plans, two of the plans of Douglas and Ramsey, and six of the 1-inch map of the island.

6. Plans for the Landed Estates Court in Ireland.

The plans for the Landed Estates Court are taken from the Ordnance Survey; but they are revised, and any alterations made on the ground since the property was originally surveyed are inserted, and a special property plan made for the Court.

The total area of Ireland is 21,000,320 acres. The number of acres sold in the last 10 years is 979,690, or about the twenty-first part of the whole. The number of acres sold in each county during that period is as follows, viz.:—

	Acres.		Acres.
Antrim	26,420	Limerick	27,859
Armagh	10,040	Londonderry	43,025
Carlow	7,920	Longford	11,512
Cavan	26,921	Louth	7,076
Clare	30,443	Mayo	72,346
Cork	84,007	Meath	25,124
Donegal	90,986	Monaghan	9,006
Down	19,085	Queen's	23,187
Dublin	15,291	Roscommon	51,054
Fermanagh	17,781	Sligo	19,468
Galway	92,308	Tyrone	13,325
Kerry	27,766	Tipperary	44,979
Kildare	24,580	Waterford	19,552
Kilkenny	19,008	Westmeath	14,060
King's	25,608	Wexford	51,967
Leitrim	21,149	Wicklow	6,837

A map showing the positions of the estates sold has been prepared at the request of His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

It is quite impossible to foresee what number of estates may be sold through the Landed Estates Court in any coming year, and therefore the sum inserted in the *Estimates for the plans is only an approximate estimate; but whatever may be the expenditure upon the service, the cost is repaid out of the sum received for the sale of the properties.

During the last year the plans of 201 estates, comprising 183,363 acres, have been prepared for the Court, and 135,589 maps printed.

---

* 2,900*l.*, see Civil Service Estimates.

7. Maps for the Geological Survey.

The engraved plates of the Ordnance Survey are electrotyped, and the geolgical lines afterwards engraved on the duplicate plates.

The number of geological surveyors in England, Ireland, and Scotland has been largely increased of late; and we have consequently been obliged to increase our electrotyping department, and to expend a larger sum on the engraving than formerly.

8. Plans for the Royal Commission on Water Supply.

The following plans have been prepared to illustrate the Report of the Commissioners:—

1. Geological map of Thames basin (4 miles to the inch) with contours.
2. Map of the Thames basin, same scale, with contours shaded.
3. Sheet of geological sections.
4. Map of rivers of England and Wales, with their catchment basins, 10 miles to the inch.
5. Geological map of the Lake District.
6. Map of the same district, with shaded contours.
7. Geological map of the Welsh District (Severn Head Waters).
8. Map of the same, with shaded hills.

9. Maps for Established Church (Ireland) Commission.

8,452 maps have been supplied to this Commission.

10. Plans for Londonderry Riot Commission.

1,760 copies of the plan of Londonderry have been supplied by the Inquiry Commission.

11. Plans for Courts of Justice Commission.

A plan of the proposed sites for the Law Courts was prepared under the direction of the Committee appointed to report on this subject.

II.

1. Survey of Jerusalem.

There is a steady demand for the account of the Survey of Jerusalem, and for the plans and photographs taken to illustrate it. The sum received from the sale of these to the 31st December 1869 amounts to 1,160*l*. The cost of the survey was paid for by subscriptions from the public. The cost of the publication has been 1,122*l*., which has, therefore, been more than repaid already by the sale of the plans, &c.; and we have a considerable stock of plans, &c., in hand.

2. Survey of part of the Peninsula of Sinai.

Special plans of Mount Sinai and Mount Serbal have been made on the scale of six inches to a mile, and models on the same scale made of these mountains and the surrounding country. A special plan of the Convent of St. Katherine, on the east side of Mt. Sinai, has also been made on the $\frac{1}{200}$ scale; and a very large number (230) of photographs taken to illustrate the account of the survey. The demand for these photographs is very large, and nearly 4,000 have been sold. This survey was made at the cost of subscribers to the amount of 2,150*l*.; and Her Majesty's Government has sanctioned the publication of the work at the public expense, the cost of which, however, will probably be more than repaid by the sale of the plans, models, and photographs.

The sum already received for the sale of these up to the 31st December 1869, amounts to 156*l*., although the surveying party under Captains Wilson and Palmer of the Royal Engineers only returned to England on the 22d May 1869; and the descriptive account and plans have not yet been published.

3. Abyssinia.

The official account of the expedition to Abyssinia has been drawn up in the Topographical and Statistical Depôt by Major Holland and Captain Hozier, and has been printed. In addition to the lithographed drawings 4,612 maps of the country have been printed to illustrate the account.

4. North America.

219 plans of the boundaries between the United States and the British North American Colonies have been printed for the Foreign Office.

5. Canada.

8,786 plans of parts of Canada have been printed for the War Office.

6. Gibraltar.

1,873 plans of Gibraltar have been printed for the War Office.

7. Malta.

2,250 plans of Malta have been printed for the War Office.

8. Map of proposed road between Guatemala and the Atlantic.

A map illustrating the Report of Captain Wray, of the Royal Engineers, on a proposed road between Guatemala and the Atlantic, has been printed at the request of M. Palacios, the Guatemalan Chargé d'Affaires, made through the Foreign Office. This was paid for by M. Palacios.

III.

Photozincography.

The invention of this Art, which is of such great value for producing accurate copies of maps on the original or any lesser scale in permanent ink, and which has been largely employed by me for this purpose, has also led to the formation of what may be called a special department of this office for the production of the fac similes of any documents which the Government wishes to have made.

Thus we have not only copied

(1.) The two volumes of *Domesday Book*, 1,663 pages;
(2.) The four volumes of the *National MSS. of England*, 541 pages; and
(3.) The two volumes of the *National MSS. of Scotland*, 113 pages;

But we have now in course of publication,

(4.) The facsimile of the *Black Letter Prayer Book of* 1638, with its marginal MSS. notes, showing the alterations made in the authorized Prayer Book at that time; and
(5.) The facsimiles of extracts from the MSS. *Parker Registers*, from Lambeth Palace Library.

The first is for the Ritual Commissioners, and made with the sanction of Government. The sale of the copies of this Prayer Book will probably cover the entire cost of the work.

IV.

ENGLAND AND WALES.

Area, 58,000 square miles.

1. Survey (vide Index Map, No. 1).

The progress made in the survey of England is as follows:—

	Area Square Miles.	Surveyed Square Miles.
Cumberland, Durham, Lancashire, Northumberland, Westmorland, Yorkshire	13,260	13,260
Middlesex	282	282
Surrey	748	748
Berks	752	102
Chester	1,052	135
Denbigh	633	33
Essex	1,657	275
Flint	244	173
Hants	1,672	1,264
Hertford	630	53
Kent	1,624	1,208
Sussex	1,466	105
Isle of Man	225	225
Other counties	—	461
Total		18,324

The area surveyed during the year 1869 was 1,221 square miles.

2. Publication of the Parish Plans on the $\frac{1}{2500}$ Scale.

The Parish plans have been published of Cumberland, Durham, Northumberland, Westmorland, Middlesex, and those parts of Cornwall, Devonshire, Dorsetshire, Pembrokeshire, and Staffordshire, which were surveyed for military purposes. The publication is now in progress of Essex, Flint, Hants, Kent, Surrey, and the Isle of Man. The total area for which plans on the $\frac{1}{2500}$ scale were published during the year was 664 square miles, making a total of 7,840 square miles in England and the Isle of Man published on this scale.

3. Six-inch Map.

The six-inch maps of Lancashire, Yorkshire, Durham, Westmorland, Northumberland, Cumberland, and of some small portions of other counties which were surveyed for military purposes, are published; and the engraving of the Isle of Man, Middlesex, Essex, Kent, Hampshire, and Surrey, is in progress. The number of square miles published last year was 348; and the total area of England published on this scale amounts now to 14,194 square miles.

4. One-inch Map (vide Index Map, No. 2).

Six quarter sheets, containing 906 square miles, were published during the year; and the whole map of England and Wales is now completed and published.

5. Towns.

Further progress has been made in filling in the details on the block plan of London on the scale of 5 feet to the mile, and several of the completed sheets have been engraved and published. Plans have also been made of several towns in the southern counties, viz.: Christchurch, Dorking, Guildford, Sevenoaks, Waltham Abbey, and of

Ramsey in the Isle of Man; and the plans of the following towns have been published during the year, viz., Douglas (Isle of Man), Petersfield, Lymington, and Woolwich.

The state of progress of the survey of towns in England and the Isle of Man is now as follows, viz.:—

		Sheets.
Engraved in outline and published	London on 5-feet scale	819
	London on 12-inch scale	44
	London on 6-inch scale	15

Engraved and published on 10-feet and 2-feet scales. — Alnwick.

Engraved and published on scale of 12 inches to a mile. — Plymouth.

Engraved or zincographed and published on 10-feet or $\frac{1}{500}$ scale.

- Aberdare.
- Appleby.
- Barnard Castle.
- Bishop Auckland.
- Blyth.
- Carlisle.
- Chatham.
- Cockermouth.
- Cowes.
- Dartford.
- Devonport.
- Dover.
- Durham.
- Douglas (Isle of Man).
- Faversham.
- Gateshead.
- Gosport.
- Gravesend.
- Hanley.
- Hartlepool.
- Hexham.
- Kendal.
- Longton.
- Lymington.
- Maryport.
- Morpeth.
- Newcastle-on-Tyne.
- Newport.
- Pembroke.
- Pembroke Dock.
- Penrith.
- Petersfield.
- Plumstead.
- Plymouth.
- Portsmouth.
- North Shields.
- South Shields.
- Romsey.
- Ryde.
- Sheerness.
- Stockton-on-Tees.
- Stonehouse.
- Sunderland.
- Torquay.
- Tunbridge.
- Tunbridge Wells.
- Tynemouth.
- Uxbridge.
- Weymouth.
- Whitehaven.
- Wigton.
- Woolwich.
- Workington.

Drawn on 10-feet and 2-feet scales, but not engraved. These plans were made for the Board of Health, and in part paid for by the several towns.

- Ashby-de-la-Zouch.
- Braintree.
- Burslem.
- Cardiff.
- Chelmsford.
- Coventry.
- Dartford.
- Derby.
- Gloucester.
- Hitchin.
- Hull.
- Knighton.
- Margate.
- Merthyr Tydfil.
- Nantwich.
- Newcastle-under-Lyne.
- Ormskirk.
- Rugby.
- Sandgate.
- Stratford-upon-Avon.
- Ware.
- Warwick.
- Woolwich.
- Worthing.

Drawn, engraved, and published on the 5-feet scale.

- Accrington.
- Ashton-under-Lyne and Staleybridge.
- Bacup.
- Barnsley.
- Bingley.
- Blackburn.
- Bolton.
- Bradford.
- Burnley.
- Bury.
- Bridlington.
- Beverley.
- Chorley.

Drawn, engraved, and published on the 5-feet scale.	Clitheroe.	Oldham.
	Colne.	Ormskirk.
	Darlington.	Pontefract.
	Dewsbury.	Prescot.
	Doncaster.	Preston.
	Fleetwood.	Rochdale.
	Halifax.	Rotherham.
	Haslingden.	Ripon.
	Heywood.	Scarborough.
	Howden.	Selby.
	Huddersfield.	Sheffield.
	Hull.	Skipton.
	Keighly.	St. Helens.
	Kingston-on-Thames.	Stockport.
	Knaresborough	Todmorden
	Lancaster.	Ulverstone.
	Leeds.	Wakefield.
	Liverpool.	Warrington.
	Malton.	Whitby.
	Manchester.	Wigan.
	Middleton.	York.
	Middlesbrough.	
Surveyed and drawn on $\frac{1}{500}$ scale.	Brixham.	Maidstone.
	Christchurch.	Ramsey (Isle of Man).
	Croydon.	Sevenoaks.
	Dorking.	Southampton.
	Guildford.	Waltham Abbey.
Surveyed and drawn on 5-feet scale.	Eton.	Windsor.

6. Revision and Repair of the One-inch Map.

The one-inch map has been completed as regards the railways which have been opened during the year; and two plates worn out by printing have been retouched. A new edition has also been commenced to be engraved of those sheets in the South of England of which the Cadastral Survey has been completed.

V.

SCOTLAND.

Area, 30,000 square miles.

1. Survey (vide Index Map, No. 3).

The following counties have been surveyed, viz.:—Aberdeen, Ayr, Banff, Bute, Berwick, Clackmannan, Dumbarton, Dumfries, Edinburgh, Elgin, Fife, Forfar, Haddington, Kincardine, Kinross, Kirkcudbright, Lanark, Linlithgow, Peebles, Nairn, Perth, Renfrew, Roxburgh, Selkirk, Stirling, Wigton, and Isle of Lewis; and the survey is now in progress in Argyll, Caithness, Cromarty, Inverness, Ross and Sutherland. The total area now surveyed is 21,125 square miles, of which 1,626 square miles were surveyed during the year.

2. Publication of Parish Plans on $\frac{1}{2500}$ Scale.

The plans of parishes on the $\frac{1}{2500}$ scale have been published for the counties of Ayr, Berwick, Bute, Clackmannan, Dumbarton, Dumfries, Forfar, Kincardine, Lanark,

Linlithgow, Peebles, Perth, Renfrew, Roxburgh, Selkirk, and Stirling; and the publication is now in progress for Aberdeenshire, Argyllshire, Banffshire, Elginshire, Inverness-shire, and Nairnshire. The area published in the course of last year was 308 square miles; and the total area published on this scale amounts to 8,391 square miles.

3. Six-inch Map.

The six-inch maps have been published of the following counties, viz.:—Ayr, Berwick, Bute, Clackmannan, Dumbarton, Dumfries, Edinburgh, Forfar, Fife, Haddington, Kincardine, Kinross, Kirkcudbright, Lanark, Linlithgow, Peebles, Perth, Renfrew, Roxburgh, Selkirk, Wigton, Stirling, and the Isle of Lewis; and the maps of Aberdeenshire, Argyllshire, and Banffshire are in progress of engraving. The area published during last year was 1,756 square miles, making a total area of 14,933 square miles published on the 6-inch scale.

4. One-inch Map (vide Index Map, No. 4).

Three sheets, including 1,272 square miles, was published during the year.

5. Towns.

The survey of the towns in Scotland is completed. The following list shows the towns which have been surveyed on the scales adopted for the survey of large towns; the plans of Elgin, Forres, Inverness, and Peterhead having been published during the year:—

Published on $\frac{1}{500}$ or 10-feet scale.	Airdrie.	Forres.	Lanark.
	Alexandria and Bonhill.	Galashiels.	Maybole.
	Alloa.	Girvan.	Montrose.
	Annan.	Glasgow.	Oban.
	Arbroath.	Greenock.	Paisley.
	Berwick.	Hamilton.	Peebles.
	Brechin.	Hawick.	Perth.
	Campbelton.	Inverness.	Peterhead.
	Coatbridge.	Irvine.	Port Glasgow.
	Dumbarton.	Jedburgh.	Rothesay.
	Dundee.	Kelso.	Rutherglen.
	Elgin.	Kilmarnock.	Stonehaven.
	Falkirk.	Kirkintilloch.	Strathavon.
	Forfar.	Kirriemuir.	Stirling.

Engraved and published on 5-feet scale.	Ayr.	Kirkcudbright.
	Cupar.	Linlithgow.
	Dalkeith.	Musselburgh.
	Dumfries.	Selkirk.
	Dunfermline.	St. Andrew's.
	Edinburgh.	Stranraer.
	Haddington.	Wigton.
	Kirkcaldy.	

Surveyed and drawn on $\frac{1}{500}$ scale, but not yet published.	Aberdeen.
	Nairn.

VI.

IRELAND.

1. Revision of the Six-inch Maps.

The following are the counties of which the maps have been revised and new editions of them published:—

Antrim.	Down.	Louth.
Armagh.	Fermanagh.	Monaghan.
Donegal.	Londonderry.	Tyrone.

The revision of Kildare is now in progress, the plans of 148,800 acres of this county having been revised during the year.

The county of Dublin has been revised, and the plans have been redrawn on the $\frac{1}{2500}$ scale for the purposes of the valuation, and are now in course of publication. The engraving of the revised map of the county on the 6-inch scale is also in progress.

2. Towns.

The plans of the towns of Cork, Limerick, Kilkenny and Waterford, on the 5-feet scale have been revised, and those of Galway, Londonderry, Naas and Newbridge are in progress of revision. The township of Bray, has also been drawn on the $\frac{1}{2500}$ scale, with supplementary plans on the $\frac{1}{500}$ scale, for the purposes of the valuation. In the engraving department the 5-feet plans of Cork have been commenced, and those of Kingstown and of the populous district between it and Dublin are in progress of publication. The plans of Blackrock, Dundalk, and Pembroke township have been published during the year.

Drawn and published on the scale of 5 ft. to a mile.	Ballymena.	Enniskillen.
	Belfast.	Lurgan.
	Blackrock.	Pembroke township.
	Dublin.	Portadown.
	Dundalk.	

Drawn and published on the scale of $\frac{1}{500}$	Ardglass.	Holywood.
	Armagh.	Keady.
	Ballybay.	Kilkeel.
	Ballynahinch.	Killyleagh.
	Banbridge.	Lisburn.
	Bangor.	Markethill.
	Carrickmacross.	Monaghan.
	Castleblayney.	Newry.
	Clones.	Newtownards.
	Comber.	Newtownhamilton.
	Donaghadee.	Portaferry.
	Downpatrick.	Rathfriland.
	Dromore.	Tanderagee.
	Gilford.	Warrenspoint.
	Hillsborough.	

Drawn on the 5-feet scale, but not published	Antrim.	Boyle.
	Askeaton.	Bray.
	Athlone.	Cahir.
	Athy.	Carlingford.
	Balbriggan.	Carlow.
	Ballina.	Ditto, part called Graigne.
	Ballinasloe.	Carrick-on-Shannon.
	Ballymacarret.	Castlebar.
	Ballyshannon.	Cashel.
	Bandon.	Cavan.
	Baltinglass.	Charleville.
	Birr or Parsonstown.	Clonakilty.
	Blackrock.	Clonmel.
	Booterstown.	Cork.

Drawn on the 5-feet scale, but not published

Drogheda.	Mountmellick.
Dundalk.	Mountrath.
Dungannon.	Naas.
Dungarvon.	Navan.
Ennis.	Nenagh.
Fermoy.	Newcastle.
Fethard.	Newton Stewart.
Galway.	Omagh.
Graigne, Kilkenny.	Passage.
Granard.	Portarlington.
Johnstown.	Queenstown.
Kanturk.	Rathkeale.
Kells.	Roscommon.
Kildare.	Roscrea.
Kilkenny.	Sligo.
Killarney.	Templemore.
Kilrush.	Thomastown.
Kingstown and Dunleary.	Thurles.
Kinsale.	Tipperary.
Limerick.	Tralee.
Listowel.	Trim.
Longford.	Tuam.
Loughrea.	Tullamore.
Lucan.	Waterford.
Magherafelt.	Westport.
Mallow.	Wexford.
Maryborough.	Wicklow.
Middleton.	Williamstown.
Michelstown.	Youghal.
Mullingar.	

Drawn on scale of 24 inches to 1 mile, but not published. — Londonderry. Strabane.

Drawn on scale of 20 inches to 1 mile, but not published

Adare.	Gort.
Ardfelt.	Killaloe.
Ballymote.	Killyshandra.
Caherciveen.	Kings Court.
Cootehill.	Macroom.
Dingle.	Roscarberry.
Dunmanway.	Swineford.

Drawn on scale of 12 inches to 1 mile, but not published.

Augher.	Fintona.
Ballygawley.	Irvinstown.
Ballymoney.	Larne.
Belturbet.	Lisnaskea.
Clogher.	Maguiresbridge.
Cookstown.	Stewartstown.

Drawn on $\frac{1}{500}$ scale, but not yet published - - - - Booterstown. Drogheda. Kingstown.

3. One-inch Map (vide Index Map, No. 6).

Area of Ireland, 32,813 square miles.

The whole of this map is engraved and published in outline, and the engraving of the hills is being proceeded with. The area published with hills is 8,479 square miles, of which 311 square miles were completed during the year.

4. Plans for the Landed Estates Court.

Maps of 201 estates, containing 183,363 acres, were completed; and 135,589 maps supplied to the Commissioners during the year, the whole cost of the work being charged against the sale of the estates.

VII.

Distribution of the Officers and Men.

Colonel Cameron is the executive officer in charge of the general correspondence, examination of the accounts, and engraving and publication of the maps of Great Britain, at Southampton.

Captain Jones is assistant to the executive officer.

Captain A. R. Clarke has charge of the trigonometrical branch of the work, and of the initial levelling.

Captain Parsons has charge of the examination of the manuscript plans, and of the zincographing of the $\frac{1}{2500}$ plans, and their reduction to the 6-inch and 1-inch scales.

Colonel Bayly has charge of the boundary department of England, and of the survey of London, and part of Essex.

Officers in charge of divisions, and the districts upon which they are employed:—

England and Wales.	The Hon. Captain Trench (at London) -	Berks. Herts. Kent.
	Captain Sanford (at Southampton) - -	Hants.
	Captain Palmer (at Tunbridge) - -	Kent.
	Captain James (at Guildford) - -	Kent. Sussex.
	Captain Courtney (at Macclesfield) - -	Chester.
	Captain Stewart (at Chester) - -	Flint. Denbigh.
Scotland:—	Captain Melville (at Oban) - - -	Argyllshire. Cheshire. Flintshire.
	Captain Bolland (at Inverness) - -	Argyllshire. Inverness-shire. Rossshire.
	Lieutenant Coddington (at Inverness) -	Cromartyshire. Inverness-shire. Ross-shire. Sutherlandshire.
	Lieutenant Jones (at Thurso) - - -	Caithness-shire. Cromartyshire. Inverness-shire. Ross-shire.

Ireland:—Captain Wilkinson has charge of the engraving and publication of the maps, and of the office in the Phœnix Park, together with the Surveys for the Landed Estates Court.

Lieutenant Engledue has charge of the revision surveys.

In England:—The levelling and contouring are carried on under Captain James, who is stationed at Guildford.

In Scotland:—These duties and the hill drawing are in charge of Captain White, who is stationed at Edinburgh.

In Ireland:—The hill drawing is executed under the direction of Captain Wilkinson.

VIII.

NUMERICAL and COMPANY DISTRIBUTION of the FOUR SURVEY COMPANIES of ROYAL ENGINEERS, in each part of the United Kingdom.

	Staff Serjeants.	Colour Serjeants.	Serjeants.	Corporals.	2nd Corporals.	Buglers.	Sappers.	Total.
SURVEY OF ENGLAND.								
13th Company	-	-	4	6	3	-	41	54
14th „	-	1	6	7	7	1	82	104
16th „	2	-	4	5	6	2	41	60
19th „	-	-	2	5	2	1	22	32
Total	2	1	16	23	18	4	186	250
SURVEY OF SCOTLAND.								
13th Company	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
14th „	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
16th „	-	-	2	3	2	-	38	45
19th „	-	1	5	2	5	1	44	58
Total	-	1	7	5	7	1	82	103
SURVEY OF IRELAND.								
13th Company	-	-	3	2	5	2	27	39
14th „	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
16th „	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
19th „	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Total	-	-	3	2	5	2	27	39
General Total	2	2	26	30	30	7	295	392

IX.

RETURN of the SALE of the ORDNANCE MAPS and BOOKS, including the value of those supplied to Public Departments, Public Institutions, Public Libraries, Government Educational Establishments, Foreign Governments, and under the Provisions of the Copyright Act, between the 1st January and 31st December 1869.

		Net Amount. £	s.	d.
England	1-inch scale	1,679	3	4
	6-inch scale	759	19	4
	$\frac{1}{2500}$ scale with area books	1,357	13	0
	Town maps on various scales	370	13	10
	Domesday book	22	10	8
	National manuscripts	186	3	4
	Survey of Jerusalem	208	10	6
	Survey of Sinai	144	11	6
	Sundry Maps and Books	618	2	1
Total, including 1,398*l.* 14*s.* 10*d.* to Public Departments, and under the provisions of the Copyright Act		5,347	7	7
Scotland	1-inch scale	207	13	0
	6-inch scale	397	0	10
	$\frac{1}{2500}$ scale with area books	531	4	0
	Town Maps on various scales	98	4	4
	National Manuscripts	28	0	0
Total, including 353*l.* 4*s.* 4*d.* to Public Departments, and under the provisions of the Copyright Act		1,262	2	2
Ireland	1-inch scale	161	0	0
	6-inch scale	399	5	0
	$\frac{1}{2500}$ scale with area books	43	12	8
	Town Maps on various scales	54	19	0
	Sundry Maps	15	17	5
Total, including 167*l.* 1*s.* 4*d.* to Public Departments, and under the provisions of the Copyright Act		674	14	1
Total amount		£7,284	3	10

ABSTRACT.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Sold				5,365	3	4
Presented—						
Copyright Act	458	12	4			
Public Departments	1,144	8	8			
Public Institutions	121	6	6			
Public Libraries	111	15	8			
Government Educational Establishments	72	13	4			
Foreign Governments and Libraries	10	4	0			
				1,919	0	6
				£7,284	3	10

X.

RETURN of SUMS expended for and received from the LANDED ESTATES COURT, IRELAND, in the Year ending 31st December 1869.

	Expended.	Received.
1869.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
March Quarter - - -	1,010 7 8	1,051 3 7
June „ - -	1,380 15 8	891 4 8
September „ - - -	1,633 4 11	603 13 11
December „ - -	1,202 12 7	687 19 5
Total - -	£5,227 0 10	£3,234 1 7

N.B.—The cost of the surveys is paid out of the sales of the properties.

XI.

STATEMENT of the PAY and ALLOWANCES chargeable to the SURVEY ITEM of the Officers, Non-commissioned Officers, and Men of the ROYAL ENGINEERS, attached to the SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

	£	s.	d.
Pay and allowances of 1 colonel and 1 brevet-colonel, at 30*s.*; 5 first captains, at 18*s.*; 8 second captains, at 13*s.* 6*d.*; 3 lieutenants, at 13*s.* 3*d.*; and 1 quartermaster, at 11*s.* 6*d.* each - - -	5,643	16	3
Working pay of 90 non-commissioned officers, at rates varying from 1*s.* 10*d.* to 4*s.*, and of 302 sappers and buglers, at rates varying from 6*d.* to 2*s.* 11*d.* - - - - - - -	12,929	10	2
	£18,573	6	5

XII.

STATEMENT of the NUMBERS and RATES of PAY of the CIVIL ASSISTANTS and LABOURERS employed on the ORDNANCE SURVEYS, and their Numerical Distribution in the three portions of the United Kingdom.

Rates of Pay.	England.		Scotland.		Ireland.		Total.
	Civil Assistants.	Labourers.	Civil Assistants.	Labourers.	Civil Assistants.	Labourers.	
Above 15*s.* and not exceeding 20*s.*	3	- -	- -	- -	1	- -	4
„ 10*s.* „ „ - 15*s.*	9	- -	2	- -	4	- -	15
„ 8*s.* „ „ - 10*s.*	28	- -	- -	- -	8	- -	36
„ 6*s.* „ „ - 8*s.*	66	- -	4	- -	23	- -	93
„ 4*s.* „ „ - 6*s.*	172	- -	43	- -	46	- -	261
„ 2*s.* „ „ - 4*s.*	224	399	81	139	29	12	884
2*s.* and under - - -	87	29	12	11	21	22	182
Total - -	*589	428	142	150	132	34	1,475

* The large proportion of assistants employed in England is accounted for by the head-quarters of all the Surveys being at the Ordnance Survey Office, Southampton.

The annual charge arising from the pay of civil assistants and labourers as above enumerated is (approximately)—

Civil Assistants - - -	£59,500
Labourers - - - -	23,000

XIII.

The survey offices are in good repair. Sums have been inserted in the *Estimates for 1870–71 for new presses for maps, and for fitting up three additional electrotyping batteries and troughs, which are chiefly required to meet the increased demands by the Geological Survey Department, for electrotyped copies of the copper plates of the 1-inch and 6-inch maps, on which to engrave the geological lines.

XIV.

TOPOGRAPHICAL AND STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT, WAR OFFICE.

1. GENERAL STATEMENT.

The series of plans of barracks and forts in Great Britain and Ireland have been continued. Those of the Northern, South-western, Brighton, Shorncliffe, Aldershot, Eastern, London, and manufacturing districts in England, and of the Belfast and Dublin districts in Ireland are completed, and have been bound into atlases for the use of the military authorities. A large number of copies of the different plans have been issued to Commanding Royal Engineers for illustrating reports and estimates.

* 710*l.*, see Civil Service Estimates.

The work commenced in 1862, showing the strength, composition, and organization of the British Forces, has been kept complete. A new edition will be issued for 1870. This work is sold through Her Majesty's Stationery Office at 1*s.* 6*d.* a copy.

The plates illustrating the dress of the Highlanders have been completed during the year, and are for sale at 5*s.* a plate.

The officers (Lieutenants Carter, Dummler, and Holdich, of the Royal Engineers) who executed the survey of the country traversed by the British Expedition in Abyssinia and who were employed in the Topographical Department, at the request of the Secretary of State for India, in laying down the result of their survey, completed their work in February, and returned to ordinary duty. The map is on a scale of four miles to an inch, and in five sheets, which are for sale at 1*s.* a sheet.

Major Holland, Assistant Quartermaster-General Bombay Army, late Military Secretary to Lord Napier of Magdala, and Captain Hozier, have been employed during the past year in drawing up the official report of the Expedition into Abyssinia. The report is nearly complete, and will shortly be issued.

A number of views of Abyssinia from sketches made on the spot have been lithographed to illustrate the official report.

Captain Barrington, R.A., has been almost exclusively employed in assisting in the preparation of that part of the new army warrants which relates to the equipment of the army.

The interchange of the sheets of the Ordnance Survey of Great Britain and Ireland, with those of the Government surveys of foreign countries has been continued. Sheets of those of Austria, France, and Prussia, have been received during the year. A large number of valuable maps of the Amour and Shilka Rivers, and some interesting maps and plans of the seat of war, and fortified positions in Paraguay, have been added to the collection of maps in the Department.

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2. Return showing Persons employed from the 1st January to 31st December 1869.

Lieut.-Colonel A. C. Cooke, C.B., R.E., Executive Officer (from 1st January to 31st March).

Captain C. W. Wilson, R.E., Executive Officer, from 1st April.

Captain, J. T. Barrington, R.A., Topographical Staff.

Captain H. M. Hozier, 3rd Dragoon Guards, Topographical Staff.

1 Serjeant, R.E., in charge of accounts, stores, registering minutes, and general correspondence.

1 Lance-Corporal, R.E. making out returns, keeping account of stationery, and examining coloring (from 1st January to 7th June).

1 Sapper, R.E., making out returns, in charge of Day book, and sale of Topographical Maps, making out agents' accounts, &c. (from 1st January to 31st March).

1 Sapper, R.E., making out returns, keeping account of stationery, and in charge of Day book (from 3rd May).

1 Sapper, R.E., making out agents accounts, sale of Topographical Maps and miscellaneous duties (from 16th July to 30th September).

1 Librarian.

1 Assistant do.

1 Translator and Compiler.

7 Lithographic Writers and Draughtsmen.

1 Lithographic Writer, and employed on miscellaneous duties.

3 Lithographic Form Printers (printing circulars, returns, &c.) transferred to the War Office from 1st April.

2 Lithographic Printers.

2 Pressmen.

2 Stone Grainers and Cleaners (1 transferred to War Office from 1st April).

1 Office Messenger.

1 Commissionaire.

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3. New Works executed from 1st January to 31st December 1869.

(Reprints of Works executed during previous years are not included.)

Drawing and Printing in Lithography.

	No. of Copies printed.
Abyssinia, Plans and drawings to accompany the Official Record of the Campaign, compiled by Major Holland and Captain Hozier (32 lithographs)	2,742
America, North, including Canada, Engraving compiling, &c. Map of part of, on a scale of 10 miles to 1 inch.	
Barracks, Plans of, for atlas series	307
Canada, Map of, from surveys of Officers attached to the Quartermaster-General's Department, on a scale of 1 inch to a mile	
Drawings to illustrate Artillery experiments at Dartmoor (in 7 plates)	Sets 208
Drawings to illustrate the dress of the Highlanders (in 5 plates)	Sets 35
Distance Map of England, lithographed, for Horse Guards.	
Europe, compiling Map of part of, on a scale of 10 miles to 1 inch.	
Field Sketch by Lieutenant Howard, to accompany Report on Artillery Experiments at Dartmoor	208
Guatemala and Isabel Road, Map of, (in 16 sheets) for the Foreign Office	Sets 9
Hill Sketches, taken from the Ordnance Survey for the Council of Military Education	2,479
Kirghiz-Steppe, Central Asia, Map of (revised)	73
Koniggratz, Battle of, Plan of, (revised)	Sets 28
New War Office, proposed site for (in 3 plates)	
Peninsular Battles, Plans of, re-lithographed for the Quartermaster-General, viz.:	
Fuentes d'Onoro	100
Talavara de la Reyna	100
Busaco	100
Affair of Redinho (3)	100
Beyond Pombal (2)	100
Affair at Cazal Novo (5)	100
Advance upon Condeixa (4)	100
Movement on Aloa (8)	100
Affair at Foz D'Aruce (6)	100
Passage of the Ciera (7)	100
Massena's Retreat (1)	100
Sabugal, No. 1	100
„ No. 2	100
Report on Retirement of Artillery and Engineers (in 7 plates)	Sets 32
Sketch of Ground in neighbourhood of Prince Town, to accompany Report on Artillery experiments at Dartmoor	267
Volunteer Review at Dover, 29th March 1869	170
Volunteer Review at Windsor, 26th June 1869	75

Miscellaneous.

American Boundary, writing, astronomical, and geodetical table and title for map of.
America, U.S. of, inserting railways on Map of, for Director of Works.
Combo, British Gambia, tracing plan of.
Great Britain and Ireland, Map of, showing distribution of Regular, Militia, Yeomanry, Volunteer and Reserve Forces.
Ditto, Maps of, showing places at which guns are mounted for defence, the number of guns and the distribution of the Regular, Militia, and Volunteer Artillery.
Ditto, Maps of, showing present and proposed divisions of Reserve Force Districts.
India, Maps of, showing distribution of troops.
London, Maps of, showing distribution and strength of Volunteer Corps, boundaries of parishes, &c.
Paraguay, tracing Map of.
Sierra Leone, Map of, for Director of Works.
Official Report of the Campaign in Abyssinia.
Compiling Information on Foreign Armies.

WORKS IN PROGRESS.

Abyssinia, Maps of, (in 5 sheets) surveyed by the Officers of the Expedition, scale 4 miles to 1 inch	Sets 52

Barracks, Plans of, for Atlas and Manual Series, Surveying and Lithographing.
Peninsular Battles, Plans of, re-lithographed for the Quartermaster-General.

RETURN showing the State of the Progress of the Series of PLANS of BARRACKS, FORTS, &c. in GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND.

Military District.	Division.	No. of Plans.	Atlas Edition.			Pocket Edition.		
			No. Drawn.	No. Lithographed.	Bound.	No. Drawn.	No. Lithographed.	Bound.
ENGLAND.								
Northern		31	31	31	Yes	31	31	Yes
Western		54	30 *20	18	—	—	—	—
South-Western		52	52	52	Yes	46	46	Yes
South-Eastern	Brighton	49	49	49	Yes	49	49	Yes
	Dover	—	12	12	—	—	—	—
	Shorncliffe	50	50	50	Yes	53	53	Yes
Head Quarters	Aldershot	10	10	10	Yes	10	10	Yes
	Chatham	40	9	9	—	—	—	—
	Eastern	40	40	40	Yes	38	38	Yes
	Gravesend	7	6	2	—	—	—	—
	London	20	20	20	Yes	20	20	Yes
	Manufacturing	17	17	17	Yes	—	—	—
	Sheerness	4	3	3	—	—	—	—
	Woolwich	20	19	19	—	—	—	—
	Total	394	368	332	—	247	247	—
SCOTLAND.								
North British		34	*13 19	9	—	—	—	—
IRELAND.								
Dublin or Northern	Belfast	24	24	24	Yes	24	24	Yes
	Dublin Engineer District (not including Dublin)	23	23	23	Yes	22	22	Yes
	Dublin and Dublin Bay	39	39	39	Yes	39	39	Yes
Curragh or South-Eastern		19	16	16	—	—	—	—
Cork or South-Western	Cork	51	21	14	—	—	—	—
	Limerick	46	15	11	—	—	—	—
	Total	202	138	127	—	85	85	—
	Grand Total	630	538	468	—	332	332	—

* Not specially surveyed, but contained on the engraved sheets of the Ordnance Town Surveys, on the scale of 10 feet to 1 mile.

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to the

ORDNANCE SURVEY OF ENGLAND AND WALES

On the Scales of 25 and 6 Inches to a Mile

Showing the state on the
31st December 1869

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Surveyed

Drawn

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to the

ORDNANCE SURVEY OF ENGLAND AND WALES

On the Scale of One Inch to a Statute Mile

Shewing the state of Publication

on the

31st December 1869

Reference

Engraved with Names

Engraved with Hills

Nº 3

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to the

ORDNANCE SURVEY OF SCOTLAND

On the Scales of 25 and 6 Inches to a Mile

Shewing the state on the
31st December 1869

REFERENCE

The portions lettered a,b,c,d,e,f,g,h,i,j,k,l, *belong to* CROMARTY
" m " NAIRN
" n " INVERNESS
" op " BANFF
" q " DUMBARTON

Scale — 30 Miles to an Inch.

10 5 0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100 Miles

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to the

ORDNANCE SURVEY OF SCOTLAND

On the Scale of One Inch to a Statute Mile

Shewing the state of Publication

on the

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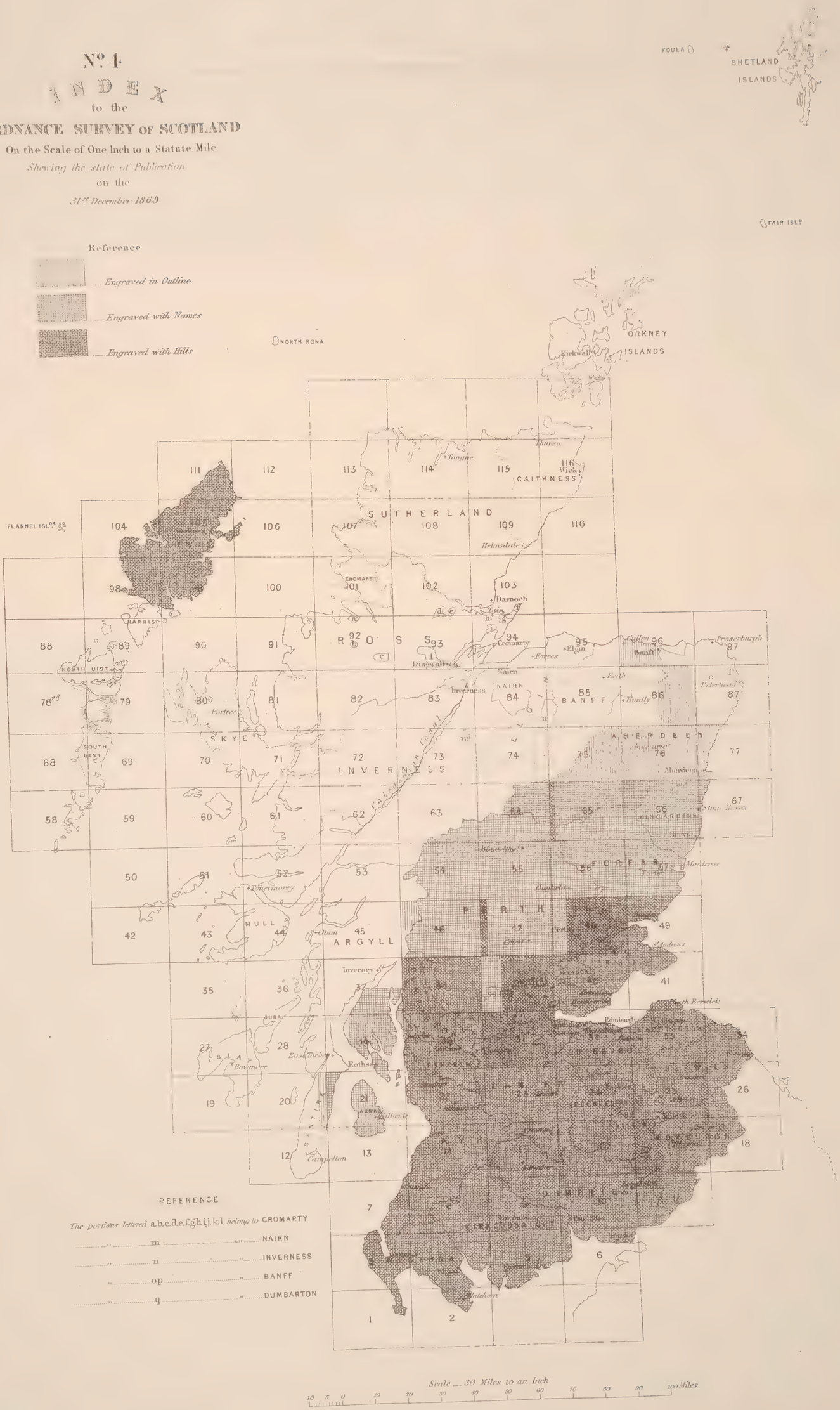

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to the

ORDNANCE MAP OF IRELAND

Published on a Scale of Six Inches to a Mile

Shewing the progress of the Revision to the

31st December 1846.

Reference
Published
Revised
Malin Head
Inishtown Head
Lough Foyle
Londonderry
LONDONDERRY
ANTRIM
DONEGAL
TYRONE
Omagh
Armagh
FERMANAGH
Enniskillen
Sligo
Sligo Bay
Donegal Bay
Donegal
Ballyshannon
Lough Erne
Lough Swilly
Lough Foyle
Belfast
Belfast Lough
Carrickfergus
Larne
Ballycastle
Coleraine
Portrush
Portstewart
Derry
Strabane
Letterkenny
Dungloe
Gweebarra Bay
Tory Island
Inishowen Head
Fanad Head
Horn Head
Rathlin Is.d
Clew Bay
Clare Is.d
Inishturk
Inishbofin
Achill Head
Blacksod Bay
Broad Haven
Killala Bay
Ballina
Belmullet
MAYO
SLIGO
LEITRIM
Carrick-on-Shannon
Lough Allen
Lough Gill
Lough Arrow
Lough Key
Boyle
Roscommon
Castlerea
Tuam
Galway
Galway Bay
Aran Islands
Liscannor Bay
Mall Bay
Loop Head
Kerry Head
Dingle Bay
Great Blasket Is.d
Valencia Island
Bolus Head
Lamb's Head
Dursey Is.d
Bantry Bay
Mizen Head
Cape Clear
Old Head of Kinsale
Seven Heads
Galley Head
Toe Head
Valentia
Tralee
Killarney
Dingle
Kenmare
Bantry
Skibbereen
Cork
Youghal Bay
Blarney
Macroom
Ballinhassig
Bandon
Kinsale
Clonakilty
Timoleague
Courtmacsherry
Castlehaven
Roaringwater Bay
Crookhaven
Schull
Baltimore
Skibbereen
Rathkeale
Newcastle
Kilmallock
Charleville
Bruff
Limerick
Adare
Askeaton
Foynes
Tarbert
Ballylongford
Listowel
Ballybunion
Tralee Bay
Castleisland
Killorglin
Milltown
Killarney
Kenmare River
Dunmanway
Bantry Bay
Clonakilty Bay
Youghal
Lismore
Cappoquin
Dungarvan
Dungarvan Harbour
Tramore
Waterford Harbour
Waterford
Carrick on Suir
Clonmel
Cahir
Tipperary
Thurles
Templemore
Roscrea
Nenagh
Killaloe
Ennis
Scarriff
Shannon
Limerick
Tipperary
Kilkenny
Callan
Kells
Castlecomer
Freshford
Carlow
Tullow
Bagenalstown
Enniscorthy
Wexford
Wexford Harbour
Arklow
Gorey
Newtownbarry
Rosslare
Saltee Islands
Wicklow Head
Wicklow
Baltinglass
Blessington
Naas
Kilcullen
Athy
Carlow
Queens County
Kings County
Portarlington
Mountmellick
Borrisokane
Birr
Roscrea
Banagher
Shannon
Lough Ree
Athlone
Ballymahon
Longford
Granard
Edgeworthstown
Lanesborough
Ballinamore
Carrick-on-Shannon
Drumsna
Jamestown
Kilbeggan
Tullamore
Philipstown
Rathangan
Kildare
Monasterevan
Portlaoise
Mountrath
Maryborough
Ballybrittas
Ballyfin
Abbeyleix
Durrow
Ballacolla
Stradbally
Portlaw
Waterford
Dunmore East
Passage
Ballinacourty
Ballinacourty Point
Ballyhack
Duncannon
Hook Head
Fethard
Clonmel
Cahir
Caher
Golden
Tipperary
Cashel

No. 5

INDEX

to the

ORDNANCE MAP OF IRELAND

Published on a Scale of Six Inches to a Mile

Shewing the progress of the Revision to the

31st December 1866.

RETURN showing the State of the Progress of the Series of PLANS of BARRACKS, FORTS, &c. in the BRITISH COLONIES.

NAME OF COLONY.	No. of Plans.	Atlas Edition.			Pocket Edition.		
		No. Drawn.	No. Litho-graphed.	Bound.	No. Drawn.	No. Litho-graphed.	Bound.
Australia	15	—	—	—	—	—	—
Belize	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bermuda	22	—	—	—	—	—	—
Canada	12	12	12	Yes	—	—	—
Cape of Good Hope	30	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ceylon	14	—	—	—	—	—	—
Channel Islands, viz.:—							
Alderney	13	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guernsey	25	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jersey	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gibraltar	20	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guiana, British	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hong Kong	16	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malta	12	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mauritius	16	—	—	—	—	—	—
Natal	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Brunswick	17	17	17	Yes	17	17	Yes
Newfoundland	17	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Zealand	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nova Scotia	32	32	32	Yes	32	32	Yes
Saint Helena	13	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sierra Leone	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tasmania	9	—	—	—	—	—	—
West Indies, viz.:—							
Antigua	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bahamas	15	—	—	—	—	—	—
Barbadoes	19	—	—	—	—	—	—
Honduras	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jamaica	15	—	—	—	—	—	—
Saint Lucia	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Trinidad	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	382	61	61	—	49	49	—

RETURN of FORMS, CIRCULARS, and RETURNS printed, from 1st January to 31st March 1869.

Name of Department supplied.	Number printed.	Remarks.
War Office:—		
General Branch	9,648	Transferred to War Office from 31st March 1869.
Contract „	7,193	
Total	16,841	

4. The house at No. 4, New Street, Spring Gardens, which is temporarily occupied as an office for the Topographical and Statistical Depôt, is, from its construction, very unsuited for such an office.

HENRY JAMES,
Colonel Royal Engineers,
Director-General of the Ordnance Survey, and of the Topographical and Statistical Depôt.

Ordnance Survey Office,
Southampton, 25th February 1870.

LONDON:
Printed by GEORGE E. EYRE and WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE,
Printers to the Queen's most Excellent Majesty.
For Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

ORDNANCE SURVEY AND TOPOGRAPHICAL DEPÔT.

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 31 May 1870;—*for*,

"COPY of a REPORT by Major General Sir *Henry James*, R.E., on the ORDNANCE SURVEY and TOPOGRAPHICAL DEPÔT at the Date of the Transfer of the ORDNANCE SURVEY from the War Office to the Office of Works."

War Office,
31 May 1870.

EDWARD CARDWELL.

(*Mr. Secretary Cardwell.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*,
9 *June* 1870.

scale, and that the six-inch plans should be reduced to the one-inch scale, to make the military map of the kingdom complete.

In 1856 a Select Committee of the House of Commons, of which Viscount Duncan (late Earl of Camperdown) was Chairman, recommended the same scales, and in 1858 a Royal Commission, of which the late Lord Wrottesley was Chairman, again recommended them.

In 1862, the four northern counties having been finished, a Select Committee of the House of Commons, of which Viscount Bury was Chairman, recommended that the same scales should be "extended to those portions of the United Kingdom which have been surveyed on the scale of one inch to a mile only."

A Treasury Minute was consequently issued on the 18th March 1863, directing the whole kingdom to be drawn on those scales.

II.—Present State of the Survey on the $\frac{1}{2,500}$th and Six-inch Scales.

In Scotland the plans of every town, and of nearly all the cultivated ground have been drawn.

The survey is proceeding in Argyllshire, which will be finished this year, and also in Inverness-shire, which is also nearly finished, a portion of the county in the north-west only remaining to be done.

We have also surveyed the eastern part of Ross-shire, and the part of Sutherlandshire, including the gold district, about Kildonan.

We have an officer stationed at Thurso for the survey of the county of Caithness, and to assist in the survey of Sutherlandshire. The survey, therefore, of the whole mainland of Scotland may be said to be in hand; but this portion contains the highest mountains, and from the severe weather which prevails during a very long winter, the surveyors are unable to carry on the survey for more than a small portion of the year, and consequently it will take a considerable time yet to complete it.

In England.—The plans of the six northern counties have been published, viz., Northumberland, Cumberland, Westmorland, Durham, Lancashire and Yorkshire. The counties of Middlesex and Surrey have been surveyed, and the plans of the former (excepting the metropolis), and of 65 parishes of the latter are published.

The gigantic task of completing the survey of London on the scale of 60 inches to a mile will be finished next year. The survey of Kent is nearly finished, and the plans of 208 parishes have been published. Five-sixths of Hampshire have been surveyed, and the plans of 117 parishes published. The survey is in progress in Sussex, Berkshire, Buckinghamshire, Hertfordshire, and Essex.

In the north, Flintshire, is surveyed and also parts of the counties of Denbighshire and Cheshire, where the survey is now in progress.

The parts of Devonshire and Cornwall, including the district round Devonport, which were originally surveyed for defensive purposes, have been made to form part of the Cadastral Survey, and the plans of 27 parishes have been published. In like manner 38 parishes round Pembroke, 10 parishes round Harwich, seven round Weymouth and Portland, and nine parishes of Staffordshire, including Cannock Chase, have been published. Many large towns in England and Wales have also been surveyed for the Board of Health, and likewise form part of the Cadastral Survey. (*See* list in Progress Report for 1869.)

Survey of Ireland.—The plans of every country in Ireland have been published on the scale of six-inches to a mile. In the Report of the Royal Commission of 1858, the estimate for Ireland included the sum of 29,056 *l.* for completing the revision of the following counties, viz.:—

Antrim.	Tyrone.
Donegal.	Fermanagh.
Down.	Monaghan, and
Londonderry.	Armagh.

These

These counties have now been revised, as well as the counties of Louth and Kildare (half.) *See* Treasury Letters of the 22nd December 1859, and 20th February 1868. The county of Dublin has been drawn on the $\frac{1}{2,500}$th scale by order of the Treasury, dated 24th August 1865. The plans of 38 towns have also been published on the 5-feet or $\frac{1}{500}$ scale (*see* Report on the Progress of the Survey for 1869). The plans of Cork, Limerick, Kilkenny, and Waterford have also been revised, and those of Galway and Londonderry are now being revised.

The Ordnance Survey plans of Ireland being used for the general and local valuation of the country, the plans require a periodical revision; and Sir Richard Griffith is of opinion that they should be revised once in 15 years.

It is impossible, therefore, to frame a detailed estimate of the cost of revision; but the Treasury have sanctioned the expenditure of 8,000 *l.* a year on this service (*see* Treasury Letter of 20th February 1868); and the Chief Valuator makes requisitions for the revision of plans as he requires them for re-valuation.

The first sheet of the Military Map of England and Wales, on the scale of *one inch to one mile* mile, was published on the 1st January 1801, and the last on the 1st January 1870, it was therefore upwards of 70 years in hand, and we shall now probably have to correct or re-engrave it from the new survey.

The Military Map of Scotland on the same scale has been published for all the south of Scotland, and as far north as the line of the River Dee.

The Military Map of Ireland, on the scale of *one inch to a mile*, has been engraved in outline for the whole country. The hill features of two-thirds of the country have been sketched, and one-third of the sheets have been engraved and published with the hill features.

The cost of this map is chargeable to the item for the Cadastral Survey (*see* Estimate No. 7).

The Geological Map of the United Kingdom is engraved on duplicate plates of the one-inch map at the Ordnance Survey Offices, and the cost charged to the item for Engraving Geological Survey,—1,200 *l.* in this year's Estimate.

In preparing the plans for the *Landed Estates Court*, the plans of the properties to be sold are revised, and by so much (now about one-twentieth of the whole of Ireland) the cost of the revision is paid out of the proceeds of the sales.

The sum of 2,900 *l.* is taken for this service this year; but it is impossible to say what properties will be sold under the Landed Estates Court, or what number of plans will be required in any one year, but whatever the expenditure may be, it will be repaid. £. 5,227 was expended last year, and 3,234 *l.* received (*see* page 16 of Report of Progress during 1869); the probability is, therefore, that a larger sum will this year be received than will be expended.

III.—Proposed Order of Proceeding with the Survey of Great Britain.

In England the survey cannot be carried on whilst the crops of wheat, barley, oats, &c., are standing, and the surveyors at this time are generally employed in towns and the grazing or uncultivated districts, where they can do no harm.

In Scotland the very reverse (as regards the time of year) is the case; and now that we have surveyed all the cultivated country, we must more generally adopt the system I introduced last year with the surveyors in Argyllshire. They were brought down from Oban in a steamer in October, and employed during the winter in Flintshire and Cheshire. I propose in like manner to bring a large number of the surveyors from Inverness-shire, Ross-shire, and Sutherlandshire, and employ them during the winter in Cheshire and Derbyshire, to work southward.

The surveyors now in the south will be employed in Sussex, Hertfordshire, Hampshire, and Essex, the principal object being the completion of the counties round London in the first place; but the survey of the mineral districts in Denbighshire, Cheshire, and Derbyshire will proceed at the same time.

IV.—Estimates of Cost.

In the Appendix to the Report of the Royal Commission of 1858, pages 40, 41, 42, will be found the estimates then framed for completing the survey of the United Kingdom on the scales now ordered.

	£.
It will be seen in Appendix II. 3, that the estimated cost of completing Scotland was - - - - - - -	597,139
Since which the expenditure on the prosecution of the survey has been - - - - - - - - - - - -	344,950
Leaving to expend - - - £.	252,189
And the estimate now framed on the same data, *see* No. 5, is	257,450
Showing a difference of - - £.	5,261

As every town in Scotland and nearly all the cultivated ground is surveyed, the original estimate will cover the cost of the survey of Scotland.

	£.
The estimated cost in 1858 of completing the survey of England and Wales was (*see* Appendix II. 2) - - -	1,728,013
Deduct for Yorkshire and Lancashire not to be replotted; *see* Appendix, page 10 of Report of Select Committee 1862 -	118,635
£.	1,609,378
Since which the expenditure on the prosecution of the survey has been - - - - - - - - - - - -	394,540
Leaving to expend - - - £.	1,214,838
And the estimate now framed on the same data (*see* No. 6) amounts to - - - - - - - - - -	1,341,172
Showing a difference of - - - £.	126,334

But, as stated in the note on the Estimate, No. 6, considering that the survey has been proceeding in and around London, and in the closest part of England, this excess is what might have been expected; but as this work is now nearly done, the original estimate will probably be not exceeded.

In Ireland, in consequence of the requisitions of the Valuation Department, and the orders of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, several counties have been revised beyond those estimated for in 1858 (*see* Appendix II. 4 of Report of the Royal Commissioners). No estimate can be framed for the future expenditure on the revision of the plans of Ireland; but, as already stated, 8,000 *l.* is annually granted for this service. The Estimate No. 7 is for the completion of the one-inch map only.

Summary of Estimates.

	£.
Scotland - - - - - - - - - - -	252,200
England and Wales - - - - - - - - -	1,215,000
Ireland - - - - - - - - - - -	27,500
£.	1,494,700
Deduct Grant 1870–71 - - - - - - - -	100,000
Leaving to complete - - - £.	1,394,700

V.—ESTIMATE to Complete the SURVEY of *Scotland* from 1st April 1870.

Square Miles.		£.	s.	d.		£.
700	on the $\frac{1}{2500}$th scale, at - - -	32	–	–	per square mile	22,400
700	- - - reduced to 6-inch scale, at	–	7	–	„ „	350
300	in hand					
8,000	on 6-inch scale, at - - -	18	13	4	„ „	150,000
2,000	in hand, surveyed but not drawn, at	6	–	–	„ „	12,000
14,000	engraving on 6-inch scale, at - -	2	13	4	„ „	37,300
14,000	reduced from 6-inch to 1-inch, at - -		2	–	„ „	1,400
15,000	hill sketching, at - - - -	1	–	–	„ „	15,000
17,000	engraving 1-inch map, at - -	1	3	–	„ „	19,000
	Required to complete - - - £.					257,450

	£.	
N.B.—Estimate in 1858 - -	597,139	Appendix II. 3, Royal Commission.
Expended to 31 March 1870	344,950	
Leaving to complete - - - £.		252,189
Excess - - - £.		5,261

VI.—ESTIMATE to Complete the SURVEY of *England* and *Wales* from 1st April 1870.

Square Miles.		£.	s.	d.		£.
33,950	on $\frac{1}{2500}$th plans at - - -	32	–	–	per square mile	1,086,400
1,800	surveyed but not drawn, at - -	16	–	–	„ „	28,800
5,584	on 6-inch scale, at - - -	18	13	4	„ „	104,234
35,750	reduced to 6-inch scale, at - -		3	6	„ „	6,256
43,306	engraving on 6-inch scale, at - -	2	13	4	„ „	115,482
	Required to complete - - £					1,341,172

	£.	
N.B.—Estimate in 1858 - - -	1,728,013	
Expended to 31 March 1870 -	394,540	
	1,333,473	
Deduct for Yorkshire and Lancashire not to be replotted. *See* Appendix, page 10 of Report of Select Committee, 1862 - - - - -	118,635	
Leaving to complete - £.		1,214,838
Apparent Excess - - - £		126,334*

* Considering that the survey has been proceeding in and around London and in the closest part of England, this excess is what might have been expected; but as this work is now nearly done, the original estimate will probably be not exceeded, and more especially since we have a large stock of copper and zinc plates and instruments, &c. in store, which have been paid for out of the grant, as well as the cost of buildings, &c. not included in original estimate. (*See* page 9.)

VII.—ESTIMATE to Complete the One-inch MAP of *Ireland*.

Square Miles.		£.	s.	d.		£.
9,800	of hill sketching and drawing, at	1	–	–	per square mile	9,800
23,663	of hill engraving, at - - -	–	15	–	„ „	17,747
	Required to complete, 1870 - - - £.					27,547

Estimate to complete in 1858 - - - £. 49,556

N.B.—The 1-inch map of all Ireland has been published in outline.

VIII.—Appropriation of the Sums Voted for the Ordnance Survey, from 1858-9 to 1869-70.

The frequent changes which have been made in the manner of providing the means for carrying on the survey make it difficult to establish a satisfactory comparison between the estimated and the actual cost of the survey at different periods. Thus, for example, the cost of buildings was formerly charged in the War Office Estimates for works and buildings; 8,000 *l.* for the main building of the Survey Office at Southampton was provided in this way.

The cost of a great quantity of the stores expended was formerly included in the Vote for Stores in the War Office Estimates.

The Director's salary was also formerly included in the Vote for the Administration of the Army, as a member of the War Office.

All these charges are now included in the Vote for the Survey.

Again, extensive surveys ordered by the Secretary of State for War neces-

APPROPRIATION of Parliamentary Grants for the

VOTED.

	1858-59.	1859-60.	1860-61.	1861-62.	1862-63.	1863-64.	1864-65.	1865-66.	1866-67.	1867-68.	1868-69.	1869-70.	Total.
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
England - - -	27,000	27,000	29,000	21,000	20,000	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Scotland - - -	32,000	32,000	30,500	22,000	20,000	67,000	75,400	74,400	71,000	71,920	100,000	100,000	891,620
Ireland - - -	18,000	18,000	13,500	10,000	11,000	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	– –
Isle of Man - - -	The cost of this Survey was charged to the Survey Vote. £.3,350 was paid to the Treasury from the Revenues of the Island												
Revision of Irish Survey	Charged to Vote for Irish Survey.				–	–	–	–	–	–	8,000	8,000	16,000
Maps for Landed Estates Court, Ireland.	–	–	–	–	–	–	2,000	2,500	2,500	2,500	3,000	2,900	15,400
Publication of Maps -	5,500	5,500	5,500	5,500	5,500	5,500	6,000	6,500	6,000	7,000	7,000	7,000	72,500
Engraving Geological Survey.	–	–	600	600	600	600	600	600	600	600	600	600	6,000
Repairs to Survey Offices	–	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	In Vote for Survey.		4,500
Furniture for the new Offices.	500	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	500
Office Presses for Copper Plates.	–	–	–	–	1,000	–	– Now charged to Vote for Survey -					–	1,000
Stores - - - - -	- Supplied by War Office -				–	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	In Vote for Survey and Publication.		12,500
Connection of Triangulation with the Continent.	–	–	–	1,000	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,000
Military Surveys - -	2,000	6,000	4,000	4,000	6,000	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	22,000
New Barracks and Buildings.	- Formerly charged in Army Estimates for Works and Buildings -								3,000	1,980	In Vote for Survey		4,980
Engraving 4 Mile Map -	–	–	1,000	1,000	1,000	2,000	Delayed to engrave 1-inch Map and Military Surveys						5,000
Director's Salary - -	Charged in these years to Army Administration Vote -						1,345	1,345	1,345	1,345	In Vote for Survey.		5,380
Total Voted - £.	85,000	89,000	84,600	65,600	65,600	78,100	88,345	88,345	88,345	88,345	118,600	118,500	1,058,380

sitated the suspension of certain work, that these surveys might be proceeded with.

It is impossible to make the amounts voted and expended in any one year balance exactly, as so much of the survey work is paid for at piece-work prices, and the amount of the work which will be done and paid for in any quarter or year will depend very much upon the state of the weather.

The expenditure is carefully watched, but in some years the Vote is exceeded by a small amount, whilst in others, and more frequently, the amount of the Vote is not expended.

The Vote for the survey in 1868-9 was increased by 30,000 *l.*, and although a large stock of copper plates and instruments was purchased, 5,000 *l.* of the amount voted was not expended, for we could not immediately increase the number of surveyors and draftsmen to the extent required.

The changes in the amounts voted for different years, sometimes by decreasing them and sometimes by increasing them, have also made it difficult to preserve an accurate balance between the sums voted and expended, and have caused an increase in the cost of the survey.

ORDNANCE SURVEY from 1858–59 to 1869–70.

EXPENDED.

1858-59.	1859-60.	1860-61.	1861-62.	1862-63.	1863-64.	1864-65.	1865-66.	1866-67.	1867-68.	1868-69.	1869-70.	TOTAL.	
£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	
24,077	28,866	25,777	18,948	20,613	24,821	35,893	35,374	32,578	34,082	53,430	60,089	394,548	
32,770	31,839	25,339	22,370	25,244	27,800	27,991	26,743	27,056	27,544	36,644	33,612	344,952	
16,045	14,260	11,404	10,145	8,975	8,228	8,951	9,076	8,033	8,186	3,531	3,337	110,171	
for the Survey, but we have not taken credit for it.					–	918	1,580	2,127	1,531	1,050	664	7,870	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6,788	7,343	14,131	
–	152	1,028	1,529	2,813	2,296	2,323	2,506	2,709	2,612	3,433	4,824	26,225	
7,980	7,811	6,990	5,251	5,364	6,083	6,092	6,434	6,946	7,086	6,877	7,633	80,547	
543	467	288	238	423	294	232	235	490	868	1,140	1,260	6,478	
–	268	572	401	492	445	473	565	1,150	849	In Survey Expenditure.		5,215	
499	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	499	
–	–	–	–	997	– – Included in Survey Expenditure. – –					–	–	997	
–	–	–	–	–	1,718	3,523	2,757	1,883	2,029	In Survey Expenditure.		11,910	
–	–	–	1,565	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,565	
2,127	5,454	13,172	6,579	6,029	5,475	–	–	–	–	–	–	38,836	Extra Surveys, ordered by War Office, account for the excess.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3,156	1,968	In Survey Expenditure.		5,124	
–	–	–	251	298	125	–	–	–	–	–	–	674	
–	–	–	–	–	–	1,345	1,345	1,345	1,345	In Survey Expenditure.		5,380	
84,041	89,117	84,570	67,277	71,248	77,285	87,741	86,615	87,473	88,100	112,893	118,762	1,055,122	TOTAL Expended.

IX.—The Sums *granted for the Survey* for the Year 1870–71 are—

	£.
For the prosecution of the Survey - - - - - - -	100,000
Revision of the Plans of Ireland - - - - - - -	8,000
Plans for Landed Estates Court, Ireland - - - -	2,900
Publication of the plans - - - - - - - -	8,000
Geological Survey, engraving of - - - - - -	1,200
TOTAL - - - £.	120,100

The Number of *Persons employed on the Survey* on the 1st April 1870 was:—

1	Director General.
1	Colonel, Royal Engineers, Executive Officer.
1	Ditto - - ditto - In charge of the Boundary Department.
1	Captain, - - ditto - Triangulation and Levelling.
1	Ditto - - ditto - Publication of $\frac{1}{2,500}$ Maps.
1	Ditto - - ditto - Assistant to the Executive Officer.
9	Ditto - - ditto - In Charge of Divisions.
2	Lieutenants, - ditto - - - ditto.
1	Captain, - - ditto - Executive Officer, Dublin.
1	Lieutenant, - ditto - Revising Division, Ditto.
1	Quartermaster, ditto.
388	Non-Commissioned Officers and Sappers of the Royal Engineers.
867	Civil Assistants.
617	Labourers and Office Cleaners.
1,892	TOTAL Number of Persons.

	£.
X.—Sum expended on the Ordnance Survey to 31 March 1858 (*see* Appendix III. 6, Report of Royal Commission, page 43)	2,405,590
Since expended to 31 March 1870 - - - - -	849,669
TOTAL - - - £.	3,255,259

XI.—SPECIAL SURVEYS.

The Ordnance Survey of *Jerusalem* has been published.

The publication of the Ordnance Survey of *Sinai* has been sanctioned by Treasury letter of 15th July 1869, and is now in progress.

XII.—PHOTOZINCOGRAPHY.

The two volumes of *Domesday Book* have been published.

Four volumes of the *National Manuscripts of England* have been published.

Two volumes of the *National Manuscripts of Scotland* have been printed, and the first published; the third volume is in progress.

Seven hundred and fifty copies of an extract from *Archbishop Parker's Register* have been printed for the Ritual Commission, and published in the work entitled, "Ordinum Sacrorum in Ecclesia Anglicana Defensio."

Three-

Three-fourths of the *Black Letter Prayer Book* of 1636, directed by the Treasury to be published for the Ritual Commission, have been printed; there are 514 pages in this book, and the work will be finished by the end of June.

Conclusion.

In the Report of the Committee of Officers appointed by Marshal Niel, Minister of War in France, to examine the maps, plans, and other publications of the Topographical Departments of all the nations represented at the Paris Exhibition in 1868, it is stated that "The Ordnance Survey is a work without precedent, and should be taken as a model by every civilised nation," and I have every reason to believe that the series of plans now published gives entire satisfaction to the people of this country.

It is therefore of the utmost importance, both for the proper conduct of the survey, and on the ground of economy, that the organisation which has produced this result, should be carefully preserved after the transfer of the survey to Her Majesty's Office of Works.

The essential feature of this organisation is the combination of a considerable number of officers, non-commissioned officers, and men, of the Royal Engineers (20 officers and four companies), with a large body of Civil Assistants. By this organisation the survey is methodically conducted, and the plans produced in the most perfect manner at the least cost.

I am, &c.
(signed) *Henry James*,
Director General of the Topographical
Department of the War Office.

Lieut. General Sir E. Lugard, G. C. B.,
Under Secretary of State for War.

XIII.—LIST of Books published by the Ordnance Survey Department, and on Sale to the Public.

Account of the Observations and Calculations of the Principal Triangulation, and of the Figure, Dimensions, and Mean Specific Gravity of the Earth as derived therefrom. Drawn up by Captain Alexander Ross Clarke, R.E., F.R.A.S., under the direction of Lieutenant Colonel H. James, R.E., F.R.S., M.R.I.A., &c., Director of the Ordnance Survey. Two Vols., 4to, cloth boards,—Price 1 *l.* 15 *s.*

Extension of the Triangulation of the Ordnance Survey into France and Belgium, with the Measurement of an Arc of Parallel in Latitude 52° N. from Valentia in Ireland to Mount Kemmel in Belgium. By Colonel Sir Henry James, R.E., F.R.S., &c., Director of the Ordnance Survey,—Price 5*s.*

Determination of the Positions of Feaghmain and Haverfordwest, Longitude Stations on the Great European Arc of Parallel. Being an Appendix to the Account of the Principal Triangulation of Great Britain and Ireland. By Captain A. R. Clarke, R.E., F.R.S., &c., under the direction of Colonel Sir Henry James, R.E., F.R.S., &c., Corresponding Member of the Royal Geographical Society of Berlin, Director of the Ordnance Survey. 4to,—Price 4 *s.* 6 *d.*

Comparisons of the Standards of Length of England, France, Belgium, Prussia, Russia, India, and Australia, made at the Ordnance Survey Office, Southampton, by Captain A. R. Clarke, R.E., F.R.S., under the direction of Colonel Sir Henry James, R.E., F.R.S., &c., Knight Commander of the Royal Order of Isabel La Catolica, Director of the Ordnance Survey,—Price 15*s.*

Account of the Measurement of the Lough Foyle Base, in Ireland, with its verification and extension by Triangulation; together with the various Methods of Computation followed on the Ordnance Survey, and the requisite Tables. By Captain William Yolland, of the Royal Engineers, F.R.A.S. One Vol. 4to,—Price 1 *l.*

Astronomical Observations made with Airy's Zenith Sector, from 1842 to 1850, for the Determination of the Latitudes of various Trigonometrical Stations used in the Ordnance Survey of the British Isles. By Captain William Yolland, of the Royal Engineers, F.R.A.S., and Foreign Member of the Royal Academy of Military Sciences at Stockholm. One Vol. 4to,—Price 1 *l.*

Astronomical Observations made with Ramsden's Zenith Sector, together with a Catalogue of the Stars which have been observed, and the Amplitudes of the Celestial Arcs, deduced from the observations at the different stations. One Vol. 4to,—Price 7 *s.* 6 *d.*

Geodetical Tables, based on the Elements of the Figure of the Earth given in the Account of the Principal Triangulation. Computed under the direction of Colonel H. James, R.E., F.R.S., M.R.I.A., &c., Director of the Ordnance Survey. One Vol., thin 4to,—Price 2 *s.*

Abstracts of the Principal Lines of Spirit Levelling in England and Wales. By Colonel Sir Henry James, R.E., F.R.S., &c., Director of the Ordnance Survey. Two Vols. 4to,—Price 15 *s.*

Abstracts of the Principal Lines of Spirit Levelling in Ireland, carried on during the years 1839 to 1843, under the direction of the late Major General Colby, R.E., F.R.S.L. & E., M.R.I.A., &c. One Vol. 4to,—Price 5 *s.*

Abstracts of the Principal Lines of Spirit Levelling in Scotland. By Colonel Sir H. James, R.E., F.R.S., &c., Director of the Ordnance Survey. Two Vols. 4to,—Price 10 *s.*

An Account of the operations carried on for accomplishing a Trigonometrical Survey of England and Wales; from the Commencement, in the year 1784, to the end of the year 1796. First published in, and now revised from the Philosophical Transactions. By Captain William Mudge, F.R.S., and Mr. Isaac Dalby. 4to, 1st and 2nd Vols. out of print; 3rd Vol. only on sale,—Price 1 *l.*

On the Rectangular Tangential Projection of the Sphere and Spheroid, with Tables of the quantities requisite for the construction of maps on that projection; and also for a Map of the World on the scale of 10 miles to an inch, with diagrams and outline map. By Colonel Sir Henry James, R.E., F.R.S., F.G.S., M.R.I.A., &c., Director General of the Topographical Department of the War Office,—Price 8 *s.* 6 *d.*

Instructions for taking Meteorological Observations, with Tables for their correction, and Notes on Meteorological Phenomena. By Colonel Sir Henry James, R.E., F.R.S., M.R.I.A., F.G.S., &c., Director of the Ordnance Survey. One Vol. 8vo,—Price 7 *s.* 6 *d.*

Abstracts from the Meteorological Observations taken at the stations of the Royal Engineers in the years 1853-4. Edited by Lieutenant Colonel H. James, R.E., F.R.S., M.R.I.A., F.G.S., &c. One Vol. 4to,—Price 2 *s.* 6 *d.*

Abstracts from the Meteorological Observations taken at the stations of the Royal Engineers in the years 1853-4, 1854-5, 1855-6, 1856-7, 1857-8, and 1858-9. Edited by Colonel Sir Henry James, R.E., F.R.S., M.R.I.A., F.G.S., &c., Director of the Ordnance Survey. One Vol. 4to,—Price 10 *s.* 6 *d.*

Meteorological Observations taken during the years 1829 to 1852 at the Ordnance Survey Office, Phœnix Park, Dublin. Edited by Captain Cameron, R.E., under the direction of Lieutenant Colonel H. James, R.E., F.R.S., M.R.I.A., &c. One Vol., 4to,—Price 5 *s.*

Abstracts from the Meteorological Observations taken in the years 1860-61, at the Royal Engineers' Office, New Westminster, British Columbia. Edited by Colonel Sir Henry James, R.E., F.R.S., M.R.I.A., F.G.S., &c.,—Price 1 *s.*

Photozincography and other Photographic Processes employed at the Ordnance Survey Office, Southampton. By Captain A. De C. Scott, R.E., under the direction of Colonel Sir Henry James, R.E., F.R.S., &c., Director of the Ordnance Survey. One Vol., 4to,—Price 12 *s.*

Photozincographic Fac-similes of the Domesday Book. By Colonel Sir Henry James, R.E., F.R.S., &c., Director of the Ordnance Survey. Sold in two vols. like the original—Price 20 *l.*, or separately by Counties, as follows:—

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Photozincographic Fac-similes of National Manuscripts of England, from William the Conqueror to Queen Anne. By Colonel Sir Henry James, R.E., Director of the Ordnance Survey. In Four Parts,—Price 16 *s.* each.

Photozincographic Fac-similes of National Manuscripts of Scotland. Part I.,—Price 21 *s.*

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Magna Charta (Fac-simile of), sold separately, with a translation,—Price 1 *s.* 6 *d.*

The Ordnance Survey of Jerusalem—This work is sold complete for Twelve Guineas, viz:—

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Plan of the Citadel; House of Caiaphas; David's Tomb; Greek Church in the Convent of the Cross; Armenian Chapel in the Convent of St. James; Church of the Ascension; Church of the Tomb of the Virgin; Church of St. Anne; Church of the Flagellation—Scale $\frac{1}{500}$; and Dome of the Rock, with Sections, Scale $\frac{1}{250}$.—Price, Mounted, 7 *s.* 6 *d.*; Unmounted, 4 *s.* 6 *d.*

Eighty-five Photographs,—Price, Mounted on paper, 1 *s.* 9 *d.* each; Unmounted, 1 *s.* 3 *d.* each.

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Plans and Photographs of Stonehenge, and of Turusachan in the Island of Lewis; with Notes Relating to the Druids, and Sketches of Cromlechs in Ireland. By Colonel Sir Henry James, R.E., F.R S., F.G.S., M.R.I.A., &c., Director General of the Ordnance Survey.—Price, bound in cloth, with an Appendix, 14 *s.* 6 *d.*

Ordnance Survey of Sinai.

The Photographs taken to Illustrate this Survey are published in Three Volumes Half-bound in Morocco, which may be purchased Separately.

Vol. I.—Contains 60 Selected Photographs of Scenery, &c., along the Northern Route from Suez, *viâ* Serabit el Khadim, to Mount Sinai, including an extensive series of views taken on and around Mount Sinai itself.—The Price of this Volume is 5 *l.* 5 *s.*

Vol. II.—Contains 60 Selected Photographs of the Scenery, &c., of Mount Serbal and the Surrounding Country, and of Wady Mukatteb, and the Mining District of Magharah.—The Price of this Volume is 5 *l.* 5 *s.*

Vol. III.—Contains 53 Photographs of Inscriptions in Wadys Mukatteb, Ajeleh, and Aleyat, and also of the Egyptian Inscriptions at Magharah, and of the Egyptian Ruins at Serabit el Khadim, with Views of the Localities.—The Price of this Volume is 2 *l.* 10 *s.*

Any of the Photographs may be purchased separately at the following prices, viz., those in

Vols. I. and II.	Unmounted, 1 *s.* – *d.*	Mounted, 1 *s.* 6 *d.*
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The Reports, Plans, Maps, &c., are being prepared for publication, and will embody all the Results of the Survey.

The Photographs, &c. may be obtained direct from the Ordnance Survey Office, Southampton, or from the Agents appointed for the sale of Ordnance Survey, Maps, &c.

Contoured Models of Jerusalem, Mount Sinai, and Mount Serbal, have been made, and are on Sale.

XIV.—TOPOGRAPHICAL DEPÔT.

I was appointed Director of the Ordnance Survey in August 1854, and by War Office Letter of the 26th October 1857, Director of the Topographical and Statistical Department of the War Office, then constituted "a separate branch of the War Office"; and the pay of the Director was included in the Vote for the War Office establishment.

My instructions stated that "as soon as a proper locality can be obtained for the purpose, the three topographical establishments now existing, namely, that in Spring-gardens, the Ordnance Survey, and the Quartermaster General's, are to be united under one administration; and in the meantime you will harmonise and regulate their separate action, as may best meet the disadvantages of their present imperfect accommodation." In consequence of these instructions, I prepared designs for such an office as would enable me to carry them into effect, and on my recommendation application was made to the Treasury for the site of the old Master Gunner's house on the parade of the Horse Guards, as a "proper locality" for it.

But although I have, over and again, urged the importance of carrying out this arrangement, proposed by Lord Dalhousie, and approved by Lord Herbert, difficulties have arisen to prevent it, and nothing has been done to remedy the disadvantages of the scattered arrangement of the offices. Space for the Topographical Depôt has now been included in the designs for the new War Office.

On taking charge of the Topographical Depôt in 1857, 55 persons, including draftsmen, lithographers, engravers, printers, &c., were employed in it; these, on my recommendation, were reduced to 34, as I considered the then establishment unnecessarily large as a permanent one.

My instructions empowered me to get any work executed at the Ordnance Survey Office which could more advantageously be done there; and by adopting this arrangement, the necessity for so large a permanent establishment in London was obviated, as, on a great and sudden demand being made, the resources of the Ordnance Survey enabled me to meet it.

A vast quantity of work has been executed in and for the Topographical Depôt, as enumerated in the accompanying list; but the formation of what should be a prominent, if not the most prominent, feature in the Topographical Depôt, viz., a Department of Military History, with a good library, not only of printed works, but containing the MSS. despatches relating to various campaigns or military expeditions in various parts of the world, with the peculiar organisation and equipment required for each, and the suggestions made by the officers commanding the expeditions for improvements in them, should other expeditions be required to be sent into the same or similar countries, was impossible.

The organisation and equipment required for an expedition into Affghanistan or Persia, and for New Zealand or Canada, differ in the broadest possible manner, and the details of the organisation required for each and every part of the world should be preserved in a manner ready for consultation at any time.

In the designs I submitted to the War Office, provision was made for the library required for this important purpose, in which not only the works written by private individuals, but the official reports and original MSS. despatches could be deposited, and consulted by anyone having the permission of the Secretary of State for War for doing so. I also provided in the designs for sufficient accommodation for the staff connected with the administration of the Ordnance Survey, with the view of bringing the three branches of the department under the administration of one central office. This was and is a physical impossibility in the house at No. 4, New-street, hired for the Topographical

Topographical Depôt, and it was recognised as unsuited for the purpose by the War Office, in the letter of the 26th October 1857.

For the geographical maps of any part of the world, which may be required for our Government, I designed the "Rectangular Tangential Projection," on which projection any and every sheet drawn can be placed in juxtaposition to form a connected map. I attach great importance to the extension of the sheets of this map, as they may be required. It has been adopted in the Topographical Department of India, and I think it highly probable that other Governments will adopt it. An International Congress of Geographical Science is to be held at Antwerp in August next, and Captain Maury, formerly astronomer at the Government Observatory at Washington, and to whom 1,000 *l.* was presented at a public dinner in London, through Sir John Pakington, when Secretary of State for War, in recognition of his great ability and valuable contributions to science, has sent me the following extract from his letter to the president of the proposed congress:—

"Mercator's projection for all charts, but what projection for all maps?

"It is to be desired that the congress will devise some plan calculated to secure an uniform projection for maps and atlases; Mercator has done this for navigators. All who use the sea use charts constructed on his projection.

"But how is it when we go ashore among the geographers, and especially when we mingle with the school children? Then we find among their maps almost as many projections as authors.

"The advantages of uniformity of method are too important to be neglected. They are confessed by all the world as to weights and measures. Commerce never felt the necessity of a common standard more keenly than geography feels the want of a common method of projection for maps.

"This subject is, therefore, respectfully submitted for such action as in the wisdom of the congress it may seem to deserve.

"For my own part, I give the preference for all maps to the Rectangular Tangential Projection, as illustrated and used by Colonel Sir Henry James, R.E., of the British Ordnance Survey, who, I doubt not, will kindly furnish you with some of his maps as samples, and with full explanations of his mode of projection, to be laid before the congress."

No higher or stronger testimony can be desired as to the value of this projection.

Henry James,
Director General of the
9 May 1870. Topographical Department of the War Office.

XV.—LIST of the principal WORKS executed for the WAR OFFICE by the TOPOGRAPHICAL DEPARTMENT.

1. Contoured surveys of the environs of all the dockyards and arsenals on $\frac{1}{2500}$ scale.
2. Zincographing copies - - ditto - - ditto.
3. Zincographing plans of the environs of Montreal, Quebec, &c., on $\frac{1}{2500}$ scale.
4. Zincographing plans of Gibraltar on $\frac{1}{600}$ and $\frac{1}{2500}$; Malta on $\frac{1}{2500}$ and 6-inch scales.
5. Surveying and zincographing plans of the barracks and forts in Great Britain and Ireland, 676 in number.
6. Engraving and zincographing plates illustrative of works on various campaigns, viz., Sebastopol, Abyssinia, Germany (1866), New Zealand, China.
7. Compiling, engraving, or zincographing maps of foreign countries, viz., Northern States of America and Canada, Abyssinia, Natal, St. Helena, &c.
8. Miscellaneous

8. Miscellaneous maps and plans for the various Army Departments.
9. Preparing and publishing the work on the strength, composition, and organisation of the Army of Great Britain.
10. Preparing and publishing the equipment of the British Army, in 7 vols., 8vo.
11. Compiling work on the strength, organisation, and equipment of every Army in Europe, 17 vols., 8vo.
12. Drawings in chalk and water colours of Sebastopol and Abyssinia.
Dress and equipment of British Army, &c.
13. New edition of plans of Peninsular battles.
14. Plans of country between Lake Superior and the Red River Settlement, with descriptive notes on the route, from various sources.

RETURN of Impressions Printed by the Ordnance Survey for the War Office, between 26th October 1857 and 31st March 1870.

Name.	Number of Plans.	Number of Impressions.	Name.	Number of Plans.	Number of Impressions.
Aldershot	29	7,837	Map of Pekin	–	202
Abyssinia	6	8,197	Ditto - Hyde Park	–	104
Austrian Map	–	2,098	Middlewick	–	52
America, North	–	200	Mouth of Arun	4	200
Algiers	–	2,038	Netley Hospital	–	318
Boundary Commission	–	9,633	New Haven	8	400
Barracks	142	4,693	New Shoreham	11	560
Boufarik	–	2,220	National Defences	–	14,000
Canada	240	36,629	Nova Scotia Forts	49	1,103
Cannock Chase	72	1,906	Ditto - Barrack Manual	49	2,785
Chatham	–	1,880	Old Army Lists	–	110
China	–	1,672	Plans of the Danube	–	546
Castle Park	1	50	Plan of R. M. College, Sandhurst	–	510
Colchester Camp	–	74	Plan of Sandhurst Estate	–	182
Crimea	–	13,004	Plan of New Plymouth	–	52
Columbian Boundary	–	75	Portsmouth	61	5,533
Danish Map	–	1,672	Pembroke	137	7,785
Dover	14	969	Portland	30	516
Europe (Triangulation of)	–	176	Plymouth	75	4,956
Field Hospital Equipment	–	10,722	Photozinco: Reduction to 3-inch scale	–	2,109
Fuzes and Naval Shells	–	29,106	Queenboro'	3	205
Flat Holme	1	30	Russian Map (Tartary)	–	54
Gibraltar	37	3,020	Route Map (Cawnpore to Lucknow)	1	404
Harwich	–	625	Sebastopol	8	2,719
Index to War Department Surveys	–	4,088	Shoeburyness	4	120
Index Map to North America	–	–	Surrey, &c., Hills	53	5,804
Instructions on Meteorology	–	12,767	Steep Holme	1	33
Isle of Wight	–	7,426	Sketches Hill	–	2,714
Large Spheres	40	477	Wimbledon Common	1	50
Lavernock	1	85	Virginia, N. E.	–	12
Lombardy	–	6,378	Woolwich Arsenal	3	508
London, Environs of	–	10,452			
Malta	16	2,263	Total	1,097	237,519
Map of Oudh	–	411			

ORDNANCE SURVEY AND TOPOGRAPHICAL DEPÔT.

COPY of a REPORT by Major General Sir *Henry James*, R. E., on the ORDNANCE SURVEY and TOPOGRAPHICAL DEPÔT at the Date of the Transfer of the ORDNANCE SURVEY from the War Office to the Office of Works.

(*Mr. Secretary Cardwell.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*,
9 *June* 1870.

268.

Under 2 *oz.*

Folio portion of Volume 36.

27. Police (Counties and Boroughs)
Reports of the Inspectors of Constabulary for the year ending 29 Sept^r. 1869

[C.150] Police (Metropolis)
Report of the Commissioners of Police of the Metropolis.

242 Police (Scotland)
Twelfth Report of Her Majesty's Inspector of Constabulary of Scotland for the year ended 15^th. March, 1870.

REPORTS of the INSPECTORS of CONSTABULARY for the Year ending 29th September 1869, made to Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State, under the Provisions of the Statute 19 & 20 Vict. c. 69.

No. 1.—Eastern Counties, Midland, and North Wales District - p. 4

No. 2.—Northern District - - - - - - - - p. 52

No. 3.—South of England and South Wales District - - - p. 94

(PRESENTED PURSUANT TO ACT OF PARLIAMENT.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
15 *February* 1870.

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Leamington	Town	35
Stratford-upon-Avon	Borough	36
Warwick	„	36
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Kendal	Borough	58
WILTS	County	142
Salisbury	City	143
WORCESTER	County	37
Bewdley	Borough	37
Droitwich	„	38
Dudley	„	37
Evesham	„	37
Kidderminster	„	38
Worcester	City	39
YORK, EAST RIDING	County	77
Beverley	Borough	78
Hull	„	78
YORK, NORTH RIDING	County	79
Middlesborough	Borough	79
Richmond	„	80
Scarborough	„	80
YORK, WEST RIDING	County	81
Bradford	Borough	81
Dewsbury	„	82
Doncaster	„	82
Halifax	„	83
Huddersfield	„	83
Leeds	„	84
Pontefract	„	85
Ripon	„	85
Sheffield	„	85
Wakefield	„	86
York	City	86

WALES:

ANGLESEY	County	39
Beaumaris	Borough	39
BRECON	County	144
Brecon	Borough	145
CARDIGAN	County	145
CARMARTHEN	County	146
Carmarthen	Borough	147
CARNARVON	County	40
Bangor	Borough	40
Carnarvon	„	40
Pwllheli	„	41
DENBIGH	County	41
Denbigh	Borough	41
FLINT	County	42
Flint	Borough	42
GLAMORGAN	County	148
Cardiff	Borough	149
Neath	„	150
Swansea	„	150
MERIONETH	County	42
MONTGOMERY	County	43
Montgomery	Borough	43
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PEMBROKE	County	151
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No. 1.
Eastern Counties, Midland, and North Wales District.

No. 1.—EASTERN COUNTIES, MIDLAND, AND NORTH WALES DISTRICT.

REPORT of Lieutenant Colonel *C. A. Cobbe*, Her Majesty's INSPECTOR of CONSTABULARY for the EASTERN COUNTIES, MIDLAND, and NORTH WALES DISTRICT, for the Year ending 29th September 1869.

To the Right Honourable *H. A. Bruce*, Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to lay before you my Report of the state and efficiency of the Police Forces in the Eastern Counties, Midland, and North Wales District.

I have to report efficient the 23 under-mentioned counties:—

ENGLAND:	ENGLAND—*continued.*	NORTH WALES:
Bedford.	Northampton, and the Liberty of Peterborough.	Anglesea.
Buckingham.	Oxford.	Carnarvon.
Cambridge, with Isle of Ely.	Rutland.	Denbigh.
Essex.	Salop.	Flint.
Hertford.	Stafford.	Merioneth.
Huntingdon.	Suffolk, East and West.	Montgomery.
Leicester.	Warwick.	
Lincoln.	Worcester.	
Norfolk.		

The 35 undermentioned Boroughs are efficient:—

Albans, St.	Ipswich.	Oxford (City).
Banbury.	Kidderminster.	Stamford.
Bedford.	Kings Lynn.	Shrewsbury.
Birmingham.	Leamington (Town).	Stratford-on-Avon.
Boston.	Leicester.	Sudbury.
Cambridge.	Lichfield (City).	Walsall.
Colchester.	Lincoln (City).	Warwick.
Coventry.	Louth.	Wisbeach.
Grantham.	Ludlow.	Wolverhampton.
Great Grimsby.	Newcastle-under-Lyme.	Worcester (City).
Great Yarmouth.	Northampton.	Wycombe, Chipping.
Hertford.	Norwich (City).	

BOROUGHS consolidated with Counties having Efficient Forces:—

ENGLAND:	ENGLAND—*continued.*	NORTH WALES:
Beccles.	Orford.	Bangor.
Bury St. Edmunds.	Oswestry.	Beaumaris.
Dudley.	Saffron Walden.	Carnarvon.
Evesham.	Stafford.	Denbigh.
Eye.	Tamworth.	Flint.
Godmanchester.	Thetford.	Montgomery.
Harwich.	Wenlock.	Welchpool.
Huntingdon.		

BOROUGH with over 5,000 Population, inefficient:—Bridgnorth.

BOROUGHS

Boroughs with Inefficient Forces under 5,000 Population :—

ENGLAND:	England—*continued.*
Bewdley.	Maldon.
Buckingham.	Southwold.
Daventry.	
Droitwich.	NORTH WALES:
Dunstable.	Pwllheli.

All the county forces under my inspection are efficient, and all the boroughs, whose population exceed 5,000 (with the solitary exception of Bridgnorth), are also efficient.

The men (with a few exceptions, whose long service is telling against them) are very healthy and intelligent; they are well supervised, and their duties seem well arranged and well attended to.

The clothing is very good throughout, and the appointments are serviceable and fully supplied; the pattern of uniform, however, varies in almost every force, the most notable difference being in the head-dress. The ordinary hat, the glazed hat, the helmet, and the cap, being worn in different forces, though each county or borough maintains in itself an uniformity.

By the regulation of 1866, a second pair of trousers was allowed annually, instead of three pairs in two years. It would be desirable if one pair of trousers of summer cloth, for hot weather, was provided in every second year.

An allowance in lieu of boots is generally made, and this arrangement appears a very good one, being satisfactory to the constable, and a saving to the public, as there is no loss in the case of constables leaving the service.

The men are paid monthly, or bi-monthly, in counties, and weekly in boroughs, and with great regularity.

With a few exceptions, a station-house, with an office and cells, is provided for every police division of a county; the superintendent or inspector residing in the house. It appears to me that every division ought to have at least one such building.

In boroughs the office and cells are generally in the town hall, or building appropriated for the town's offices. Though, in some instances, the cells are dark, they were, at the time of my inspection, clean and whitewashed.

The books and forms vary much in every county and borough.

The extra duties performed by the police are, the inspection of weights and measures, nuisances, common lodging-houses, and the relief of vagrants; in some counties they are appointed high constables, and also keep order in or about the courts of assize, under the provisions of the 18th section, 22 & 23 Vict. cap. 32.

There has been a total increase of 49 men in the district during the year.

The city of Oxford police, hitherto reported as inefficient, joined with the University in January last. A sufficient number of constables has been appointed, and there seems every desire and intention on the part of the local authorities to maintain an efficient establishment.

The borough of Bridgnorth has now the only police force that is inefficient, where there is a population of 5,000.

There seems no desire on the part of this borough, or of the smaller boroughs reported inefficient, to consolidate their police with that of their respective counties.

I can only repeat the observation so justly made by my predecessor, that it is a serious drawback to the general efficiency and well-working of the police system, that these small boroughs continue separate, and are not consolidated; maintaining inefficient establishments, they look for aid in the time of emergency to the county police, or other forces that are efficient, to assist them, yet they will not take steps to place themselves on an efficient footing.

No. 1. Eastern Counties, Midland, and North Wales District.

In no instance where a borough police has been consolidated with the county (and there are 22 of these consolidated establishments in the district) have I heard of dissatisfaction at the arrangement.

A few forces still maintain a limit to the numbers in each class of constables below the rank of serjeant, but I hope that gradually this barrier to the immediate advancement of a deserving officer may be removed.

In some forces a scale of progressive pay, for length of service in some of the grades, has been established; but in the greater number no such scale has been made for any of the members.

Many men are admirably suited for one grade who are not, and never will be, qualified for the higher positions. It is most desirable to induce good, steady, respectable men, who have acquired local experience, to continue in their respective forces; and I think it would be a judicious step if a progressive scale of pay for length of service were established in every force; not only for those above referred to, but for every member of the force, say, after every five years' service in each grade.

Vagrancy.—In consequence of the numerous systems adopted in different parts of the country with the view of checking vagrancy, I am quite unable to offer any suggestion for its suppression by police action.

Unless the justices direct the police throughout the country to be stringent towards vagrants, the active efforts of the police, even supported by the justices in one county, will only drive the vagrants into another county or district. It appears to me that legislation only can enforce one uniform system which, though even simply experimental, or temporary, will have the advantage of uniformity of action. Mendicity institutions, the way-ticket system, compulsory labour in return for relief, may, in their different localities, turn aside the course of the vagrant, but an outlet will be found in other places where no measures are taken to deal with mendicity.

Superannuation.—The subject of the superannuation fund is of so much importance to every member of the constabularies, that it will be very gratifying for them to know that it is under the careful consideration of the Government.

The great desire on the part of all ranks seems to be that length of service shall he considered as giving a claim to pension; not interfering with the present regulations in respect of age and injuries received in the execution of duty.

It appears to me that a line can well be drawn, giving pension for length of service under a different or fresh scale, and superannuation as under the present scale.

The difficulty must doubtless be, not only to fix the period at which the constable may claim his pension, and the scale on which it will be granted to him, but to secure and maintain the solvency and ability of the fund to meet the more numerous calls that will be made on it.

The duties of a constable wear the constitution in a greater degree than most other occupations; it is necessary that the ranks shall be kept up complete, by efficient, healthy, and active men; it becomes therefore essential, in the interests of an efficient system, to make a provision for men, which they may feel to be within their reach before they are altogether worn out.

I have, &c.
(signed) *C. A. Cobbe*, Lieut. Colonel,
Her Majesty's Inspector of Constabulary.

REPORTS of COUNTIES and BOROUGHS respectively.

COUNTY of BEDFORD.

Strength of Force - - - - 92.

Area in acres - - - - 280,691 | Acres to each constable - - - 3,051
Population in 1861 - - - 117,347 | Population to ditto, as per Census 1861, 1,275

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £. and Shillings.							Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.						
	Chief Constable.	Deputy Chief Constable.	Superintendents.				Inspectors.	Serjeants.		Constables.				
Number of each Rank and Class	1	1	1	1	1	3	2	3	6	16	24	12	17	4
Rates of Pay of each ditto	£. 350	£. 170	£. 120	£. 115	£. 110	£. 105	£. 80	s. 27	s. 25	s. 22	s. 21	s. 20	s. 19	s. 16

Allowances:—The chief constable is allowed 50 *l.* per annum for travelling expenses; superintendents, 50 *l.* per annum for horses.

The force was increased by the addition of two constables in July last.

A progressive scale of pay for length of service is established for superintendents and serjeants, and a merit class for constables.

Extra duties by Police:—Inspectors of weights and measures, common lodging-houses, nuisances, and assistant relieving officers for vagrants.

Nine men have left the force during the year, including one superannuated. There are seven members of this force who have served above 20 years. Two license holders were resident in the county on the 29th September reporting themselves regularly. No stoppage of pay is made during sickness. There has been an increase in apprehensions for indictable offences as compared with last year, and a greater number of persons have been proceeded against summarily.

The division of Bletsoe is not yet provided with a station-house and cells, but the subject is under the consideration of the magistrates.

One constable was required to complete establishment on the 29th September.

The force is efficient.

BOROUGH of BEDFORD.

Strength of Force - - - - - 15.

Area in acres - - - - 2,309 | Acres to each constable - - - 154
Population, 1861 - - - - 13,412 | Population to ditto, as per Census 1861, 894

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £. and Shillings.	Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.				
	Head Constable or Chief Superintendent.	Serjeants.	Constables.			
Number of each Rank and Class	1	2	1	4	5	2
Rates of Pay of each ditto	£. 140	25 *s.* 6 *d.*	24 *s.*	22 *s.*	21 *s.*	20 *s.*

The head constable is allowed 30 *l.* per annum for a horse.

No. 1. Eastern Counties, Midland, and North Wales District.

No progressive scale of pay for length of service. A merit class is established. An augmentation of one constable took place in February last.

Extra duties by the police: Inspectors of weights and measures, common lodging-houses, nuisances, and assistant relieving officers for vagrants. One man left the force and one died during the year.

Seventeen shillings and sixpence a week is stopped from the serjeants and constables when sick, to pay supernumeraries to do their duty during sickness. One license holder resides in the borough, and has reported himself regularly. The establishment was complete on the 29th of September.

The station-house is in good order. The force is efficient.

Borough of Dunstable.

Strength of Force - - - - - - 2.

Borough of Dunstable.

Area in acres - - - - 451	Acres to each constable - - - 225		
Population in 1861 - - - 4,484	Population to ditto, as per Census 1861, 2,242		

Ranks.	Yearly Pay in £. and Shillings.	Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.	
	Head Constable or Chief Superintendent.	Constables.	
Number of each Rank and Class - - -	1	1	*1
Rates of Pay of each ditto - - - -	£. 78	22 *s.*	18 *s.*

* A third-class constable has been temporarily added to the force.

No progressive scale of pay for length of service.

Extra duties by police: inspectors of weights and measures, common lodging-houses, and nuisances. The police do not act as assistant relieving officers for vagrants. The indictable offences have increased during the year, as compared with those of the preceding year. No license holder is resident in the borough. No stoppage from pay is made during sickness.

The station-house, occupied by the head constable, is in good order, and the cells were clean. The force is, however, inefficient from weakness.

County of Buckingham.

Strength of Force - - - - - - 124.
(Exclusive of five constables appointed under 3 & 4 Vict. c. 88, s. 19.)

County of Buckingham.

Area in acres - - - - 461,980	Acres to each constable - - - 3,725		
Population in 1861 - - - 160,022	Population to ditto, as per Census 1861, 1,290		

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £. and Shillings.						Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.					
	Chief Constable.	Deputy Chief Constable.	Superintendents.		Inspectors.		Serjeants.	Acting Serjeants.	Constables.			
Number of each Rank and Class	1	1	4	1	6	5	7	7	20	13	40	19
Rates of Pay of each ditto	£. 300	£. 160	£. 120	£. 105	£. 90	£. 80	*s. d.* 25 2	*s.* 23	*s.* 23	*s.* 22	*s.* 21	*s.* 19

Allowances:—Chief constable is allowed 150 . per annum for travelling expenses. Horses, carts, and forage, are provided by the county for superintendents.

A progressive

A progressive scale of pay for length of service is established for superintendents and inspectors, and a merit class for constables.

Extra duties by police:—Inspectors of weights and measures, common lodging-houses, nuisances; and the police are employed to keep order in and about the courts of assize. On the 30th of June last the police discontinued to act as assistant relieving officers for vagrants. Thirty-three men have left the force during the year. One license holder has been sent to prison for a fresh offence. Stoppages from pay on account of sickness: superintendents, 1 *s.* 9 *d.* per week; inspectors, 1 *s.* 4 *d.*; serjeants, 1 *s.* 1 *d.*; and constables, 1 *s.*

A new station-house is about to be built at Beaconsfield.

The station-house at High Wycombe is not in a satisfactory condition, being badly drained.

On the 29th of September the establishment was complete.

The force is efficient.

Borough of Buckingham.

Strength of Force - - - - 4.

Area in acres - - - -	4,777	Acres to each constable - - -	1,194
Population in 1861 - - -	3,847	Population to ditto, as per Census 1861,	961

Borough of Buckingham.

Ranks.	Yearly Pay in £. and Shillings.	Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.		
	Head Constable or Chief Superintendent.	Serjeant.	Constables.	
Number of each Rank and Class - - - -	1	1	1	1
	£.	*s.*	*s.*	*s.*
Rates of Pay of each ditto -	75	20	19	18

No progressive scale of pay for length of service.

Extra duties by police:—The head constable acts as inspector of weights and measures and nuisances; he is also governor of the prison, which divides his duties. One man has left the force during the year. One serjeant has served in the force 29 years. No pay is stopped during sickness.

A considerable decrease has taken place in the number of indictable offences during the year in comparison with those of the preceding year.

The area is too large for proper supervision.

The force is inefficient.

Borough of Chipping-Wycombe.

Strength of Force - - - - - 4.

Area in acres - - - -	122	Acres to each constable - - -	30
Population in 1861 - - -	4,222	Population to ditto, as per Census 1861,	1,055

Borough of Chipping-Wycombe.

Ranks.	Yearly Pay in £. and Shillings.	Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.	
	Head Constable or Chief Superintendent.	Serjeant.	Constables.
Number of each Rank and Class - - -	1	1	2
	£.	*s.*	*s.*
Rates of Pay of each ditto - - - -	90	20	19

No. 1. Eastern Counties, Midland, and North Wales District.

No progressive scale of pay for length of service.

Since last inspection the duties of inspectors of weights and measures and nuisances have been undertaken by the police. The head constable has served 29 years, but is an active and efficient officer.

No stoppage from pay is made on account of sickness.

No license holder has resided in the borough during the year.

The force is the same in number as last year, and is efficient.

County of Cambridge.

Strength of Force - - - - 70.

County of Cambridge.

Area in acres - - -	290,213	Acres to each constable - - -	4,146
Population, 1861 - - -	85,256	Population to ditto, as per Census 1861,	1,218

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £. and Shillings.					Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.					
	Chief Constable	Deputy Chief Constable.	Superintendents.		Inspectors.	Serjeants.		Constables.			
Number of each Rank and Class - - - -	1	1	1	2	2	1	5	1	20	26	10
Rates of Pay of each ditto	£. 300	£. 170	£. 125	£. 115	£. 85	s. 27	s. 26	s. 23	s. 22	s. 20	s. 18

Allowances:—To chief constable 80 *l.* per annum for travelling expenses. Horses, carts, and harness are provided by the county for superintendents, who are allowed 2 *s.* per diem for forage, and 2 *l.* 10 *s.* per annum for farriery and shoeing.

No progressive scale of pay for length of service, but a merit class has been established for serjeants and constables, and the first and second class of constables are open, at the discretion of the chief constable. Extra duties by police. Inspectors of weights and measures, common lodging-houses, assistant relieving officers for vagrants, and are employed to keep order in or about the courts of assize. Thirteen men have left the force during the year. No stoppage from pay is made during sickness.

Seven license holders are resident in the different districts of the county, and have reported themselves regularly; six being in work and one in the workhouse.

The stations in this county are particularly neat, and were in good order.

This county and Huntingdonshire are under the same chief constable. On 29th September one serjeant was required to complete establishment.

The force is efficient.

Borough of Cambridge.

Strength of Force - - - - - - 41.

Borough of Cambridge.

Area in acres - - - -	3,470	Acres to each constable - - -	84
Population, 1861 - - -	26,351	Population to ditto, as per Census 1861,	642

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £. and Shillings.			Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.						
	Head Constable or Chief Superintendent.	Inspectors.		Serjeants.		Acting Serjeants.	Constables.			
Number of each Rank and Class - - -	1	1	1	3	2	1	2	8	10	3	9
Rates of Pay of each ditto	£. 210	£. s. 91 5	£. s. 86 1	s. 25	s. 24	s. 24	s. 23	s. 22	s. 21	s. 20	s. 19

No progressive scale of pay for length of service, but a merit class is established. The pay of the inspectors has been raised from 78 *l.* to 86 *l.* 1 *s.*, and 91 *l.*

91 *l.* 5 *s.* per annum; the pay of the head constable was increased on the 29th September from 170 *l.* to 210 *l.* per annum. An augmentation of one constable took place in May last.

Extra duties by police:—Inspectors of common lodging-houses and nuisances, and act as assistant relieving officers for vagrants. Three men have left the force during the year. Six members of this force have served over 20 years. One shilling per diem is stopped from pay during sickness. Five license holders were in prison on 29th September for fresh offences. The cells were in good order, and the books appeared well kept. On 29th September one man was required to complete establishment.

The force is efficient.

Borough of Wisbeach.

Strength of Force - - - - 11.

Area in acres - - - -	6,429	Acres to each constable - - -	584
Population in 1861 - - -	9,276	Population to ditto, as per Census 1861,	843

Borough of Wisbeach.

Ranks.	Yearly Pay in £. and Shillings.	Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.				
	Head Constable.	Serjeants.		Constables.		
Number of each Rank and Class - - - - -	1	1	2	4	2	1
Rates of Pay of each ditto -	£. 90	s. 22	s. 21	s. 20	s. 19	s. 18

The scale of pay for constables in this force has been slightly altered: there is now a class at 19 *s.* a week. No progressive scale of pay for length of service.

Extra duties by police:—Inspectors common lodging-houses, and assistant relieving officers for vagrants. One constable has left during the year. One serjeant has served 23 years. No stoppage from pay is made during sickness. One license holder has regularly reported himself. Indictable offences have greatly decreased, and the apprehensions have been large in proportion. On the 29th September the force was complete.

It is efficient.

County of Isle of Ely (Cambridgeshire).

Strength of Force - - - - 52.

Area in acres - - - -	221,029	Acres to each constable - - -	4,250
Population in 1861 - - -	55,319	Population to ditto, as per Census 1861,	1,063

County of Isle of Ely (Cambridgeshire).

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £. and Shillings.			Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.				
	Chief Constable.	Superintendents.		Inspectors.	Serjeants.	Acting Serjeants.	Constables.		
Number of each Rank and Class - - -	1	2	2	1	6	1	17	17	5
Rates of Pay of each ditto - - - -	£. 280	£. 120	£. 105	£. 80	s. 26	s. 23	s. 22	s. 20	s. 18

Allowances:—Chief constable 50 *l.* per annum for travelling expenses. Superintendents have no horses nor carts provided for them, but this subject has been brought by the inspector under the consideration of the magistrates.

No progressive scale of pay for length of service.

Extra duties by police:—Inspectors of weights and measures, common lodg-

No. 1. Eastern Counties, Midland, and North Wales District.

ing-houses, nuisances, and assistant relieving officers for vagrants. Six men have left the force during the year. Eleven members of this force have served upwards of 20 years. No stoppage from pay is made during sickness. One license holder is resident in district, and in work.

On the 29th September the establishment was complete.

The force is efficient.

County of Essex, with Harwich and Saffron Walden Boroughs.

Strength of Force - - - - 251.
(Exclusive of three constables appointed under 3 & 4 Vict. c. 88, s. 19.)

County of Essex, with Harwich and Saffron Walden Boroughs.

Area in acres - - - - 973,911 | Acres to each constable - - - 3,880
Population in 1861 - - - 291,924 | Population to ditto, as per Census 1861, 1,163

Ranks.	Yearly Pay in £. and Shillings.						Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.				
	Chief Constable.	Superintendents.		Inspectors.			Serjeants.		Constables.		
Number of each Rank and Class	1	4	6	5	1	6	4	10	58	100	56
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	s.	s.	s.	s.	s.
Rates of Pay of each ditto	520	150	125	90	85	80	28	25	23	21	19

Allowances:—Horses, carts, and harness are provided by the county. Superintendents are allowed 2 *s.* per diem for forage, 2 *l.* 10 *s.* for farriery and shoeing, and 1 *l.* for stable necessaries. The superintendent, who acts as deputy chief constable, receives 50 *l.* per annum extra. Chief constable 110 *l.* per annum for travelling expenses.

No progressive scale of pay for length of service.

Extra duties by police:—Inspectors of weights and measures, nuisances, common lodging-houses, assistant relieving officers for vagrants, assistant surveyors of the highways, and several members of the force hold authorities under the customs; one superintendent is high constable, and the police keep order at the courts of assize. Ten men left the force during the year, besides three being superannuated, and one dying. Fifty-nine members of this force have served over 20 years. No stoppage from pay is made during sickness. Four licensed holders are resident in districts of this county, and one has been sent to prison for a fresh offence. Both indictable offences and offences determined summarily have increased during the year, in comparison with those of the preceding year.

The station-houses are very good, cells clean, and the books well kept. On the 29th September one inspector, two serjeants, and two constables were required to complete the establishment.

The force is efficient.

Borough of Colchester.

Strength of Force - - - 24.

Borough of Colchester.

Area in acres - - - - 11,770 | Acres to each constable - - - 490
Population in 1861 - - - 23,730 | Population to ditto, as per Census 1861, 988

Ranks.	Yearly Pay in £. and Shillings.	Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.			
	Head Constable or Chief Superintendent.	Serjeants.	Constables.		
Number of each Rank and Class	1	3	7	5	8
	£.	s. d.	s.	s. d.	s.
Rates of Pay of each ditto -	120	24 6	21	19 6	18

No

No progressive scale of pay for length of service.

Extra duties by police :—Inspectors of common lodging-houses, and assistant relieving officers for vagrants. One constable has served 33 years, and one 29 years. No pay is stopped during sickness. No licensed holder has resided in the borough during the year. A decrease has taken place in the number of persons whose offences were determined summarily during the year, as compared with the preceding year.

On the 29th September the establishment was complete.

The force is efficient.

Borough of Maldon.

Strength of Force - - - 3.

Area in acres - - - -	3,508	Acres to each constable - - -	1,169
Population in 1861 - - -	4,761	Population to ditto, as per Census 1861,	1,587

Borough of Maldon.

Ranks.	Yearly Pay in £. and Shillings.	Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.	
	Head Constable or Chief Superintendent.	Constables.	
Number of each Rank and Class - - - - -	1	1	1
Rates of Pay of each ditto - - - - -	£. s. 72 16	s. 22	s. 20

The rate of pay of one constable has been increased from 20 *s.* to 22 *s.* a week.

No progressive scale of pay for length of service.

Extra duties by police :—Inspectors of common lodging-houses.

No pay stopped during sickness.

No indictable offence has been reported during the year.

On the 29th September the establishment was complete.

This force still continues too weak for the population and area.

It is inefficient.

County of Hertford.

Strength of Force - - - 117.
(Exclusive of two constables appointed under 3 & 4 Vict. c. 88, s. 19.)

Area in acres - - - -	368,810	Acres to each constable - -	3,152
Population in 1861 - - -	157,620	Population to ditto, as per Census 1861,	1,347

County of Hertford.

Ranks.	Yearly Pay in £. and Shillings.					Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.			
	Chief Constable.	Superintendents.			Inspectors.	Serjeants.	Constables.		
Number of each Rank and Class - - - -	1	1	1	2	9	5	50	30	18
Rates of pay of each ditto -	£. 500	£. 110	£. 105	£. 100	£. 80	s. 24	s. 22	s. 21	s. 19

The travelling expenses of the chief constable, and the horses, carts, and harness for superintendents are all supplied by the county at actual cost.

The rates of pay have been slightly altered during the year, but no progressive scale of pay for length of service has yet been established.

Extra duties by police :—Inspectors of weights and measures, and assistant relieving officers for vagrants.

No. 1. Eastern Counties, Midland, and North Wales, District.

Six men have left the force, three have died, and two have been superannuated during the year.

Twenty officers and men have served upwards of 20 years.

No stoppage from pay is made during sickness.

Nine license holders are resident in the various districts of this county, in work, and have reported themselves regularly.

There has been a considerable increase in the number of persons whose offences have been determined summarily during the year.

The force is efficient.

Borough of St. Albans.

Strength of Force - - - - - - 7.

Borough of St. Albans.

Area in acres - - - -	437	Acres to each constable - - -	62
Population in 1861 - - -	7,675	Population to ditto, as per Census 1861,	1,096

Ranks.	Yearly Pay in £. and Shillings.	Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.			
	Head Constable or Chief Superintendent.	Serjeant.	Acting Serjeant.	Constables.	
Number of each Rank and Class - - - -	1	1	1	2	2
Rates of Pay of each ditto -	£. 99 15 *s.* 6 *d.*	25 *s.*	23 *s.*	22 *s.*	21 *s.*

No progressive scale of pay for length of service. No augmentation in this force has taken place since 1867.

Extra duties by police:—Inspectors of weights and measures, common lodging-houses, nuisances, and assistant relieving officers for vagrants. No stoppage is made from pay during sickness. One license holder, in work, has reported himself regularly during the year. One serjeant has left the force during the year, but on the 29th of September the establishment was complete.

The force is efficient.

Borough of Hertford.

Strength of Force - - - - 6.

Borough of Hertford.

Area in acres - - - -	3,350	Acres to each constable - - -	558
Population in 1861 - - -	6,769	Population to ditto, as per Census 1861,	1,128

Ranks.	Yearly Pay in £. and Shillings.	Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.			
	Head Constable or Chief Superintendent.	Serjeants.	Acting Serjeants.	Constables.	
Number of each Rank and Class - - - - -	1	1	1	2	1
Rates of Pay of each ditto -	£. 83	27 *s.*	23 *s.*	22 *s.*	20 *s.*

No progressive scale of pay for length of service.

Extra duties by police:—Inspectors of weights and measures, common lodging-houses, and nuisances. The police have not as yet been appointed assistant relieving officers for vagrants. One serjeant has served 29 years. No pay stopped during sickness. No license holder has been resident in the borough during

during the year. The number of persons whose offences have been determined summarily have decreased.

The pay of the head constable, though recommended in the last year's report as being lower than the usual pay of an officer of his rank, has not been increased. On the 29th September the establishment was complete.

The force is efficient.

County of Huntingdon, with Godmanchester and Huntingdon.

Strength of Force - - - - 52.

Area in acres - - - 224,418 | Acres to each constable - - - 4,315
Population, 1861 - - - 64,250 | Population to ditto, as per census 1861, 1,235

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £. and Shillings.					Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.					
	Chief Constable.	Deputy Chief Constable.	Sperintendents.		Inspectors.	Serjeants.		Constables.			
Number of each Rank and Class - - -	1	1	1	2	1	1	3	3	11	20	8
Rates of Pay of each ditto	£. 200	£. 155	£. 125	£. 115	£. 85	s. 27	s. 26	s. 23	s. 22	s. 20	s. 18

Allowances.—Chief constable 70 *l.* per annum for travelling expenses. Superintendents are provided by the county with horses, carts, and harness, with an allowance of 2 *s.* a day for forage, and 2 *l.* 10 *s.* per annum for farriery and shoeing.

No progressive scale of pay for length of service, but a merit class has been established.

Extra duties by police:—Inspectors of weights and measures, nuisances, assistant relieving officers for vagrants, and are employed to keep order in and about the courts of assize. Seven men have left the force during the year. No stoppage from pay is made during sickness. Three license holders are resident in the county, and have reported themselves regularly. Both indictable offences and offences determined summarily have increased during the year. Two men were required to complete establishment on 29th September. This county, together with Cambridgeshire, is under one chief constable.

The force is efficient.

County of Leicester.

Strength of Force - - - - - - 105.
(Exclusive of three constables appointed under 3 & 4 Vict. c. 88, s. 19.)

Area in acres - - - 510,204 | Acres to each constable - - - 4,859
Population, 1861 - - - 169,356 | Population to ditto, as per Census 1861, 1,612

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £. and Shillings.						Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.					
	Chief Constable.	Superintendents.			Inspectors.		Serjeants.	Acting Serjeants.	Constables.			
Number of each Rank and Class - - -	1	1	2	3	3	1	12	2	15	21	29	15
Rates of Pay of each ditto	£. 450	£. 140	£. 130	£. 120	£. 95	£. 88	s. 26	s. 24	s. 23	s. 22	s. 20	s. 18

Allowances.—To chief constable 95*l.* 18*s.* per annum for travelling expenses; horses, carts, and harness are provided by the county for superintendents, and 45 *l.* a year is allowed for the keep of each horse, and the actual expenses for farriery and shoeing.

No progressive scale for length of service, but a merit class has been established. An augmentation of one serjeant took place in October 1868, and a further increase for the Ashby-de-la-Zouch division is under the consideration of the magistrates.

Extra duties by police:—Inspectors of weights and measures, common lodging-houses, and nuisances, and assistant relieving officers for vagrants, and are employed

No. 1 Eastern Counties, Midland, and North Wales District.

employed to keep order in and about the courts of assize. Sixteen men have left the force during the year, and one was superannuated. Fifteen officers and men have served over 20 years. One shilling per diem is stopped from the pay of constables during sickness. Three license holders were resident in the county, in work, on 29th September.

There has been an increase in the number of persons whose offences have been determined summarily during the year. The station-houses and cells are in good order, and the books have been carefully and well kept.

Five men were required to complete the establishment on the 29th of September.

The force is efficient.

Borough of Leicester.

Strength of Force - - - - - - 86.

Borough of Leicester.

Area in acres - - - -	3,000	Acres to each constable - - -	35
Population, 1861 - - -	68,168	Population to ditto, as per Census 1861,	792

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £. and Shillings.		Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.							
	Head Constable or Chief Superintendent.	Inspectors.	Serjeants.				Constables.			
Number of each Rank and Class - - - - -	1	4	1	9	2	1	31	10	16	11
Rates of Pay of each ditto -	£. 204	£. 106	s. d. 28 3	s. d. 26 2	s. d. 25 8	s. d. 24 8	s. 23	s. 22	s. 21	s. 20

A progressive scale of pay for length of service has been established as good conduct pay, viz., 1 *d.* per diem for 5; 2 *d.* for 10; 3 *d.* for 15, and 4 *d.* for 20 years' service, which is not included in the above rates.

An augmentation of three constables took place in December last.

Extra duties by police:—Inspectors of common lodging-houses, and weights and measures. Fourteen men have left the force during the year, besides five superannuated. Fourteen officers and men have served over 20 years. One shilling per diem is stopped from pay during sickness. Four license holders have reported themselves regularly, and are in work. A considerable increase has taken place in the number of indictable offences reported during the year.

The station-house and cells have not been altered, as recommended in the report of last year.

One serjeant was required to complete establishment on the 29th of September.

The force is efficient.

County of Lincoln, comprising Lindsey, Kesteven, and Holland.

Strength of Force - - - - 269.
(Exclusive of two constables appointed under 3 & 4 Vict. c. 88, s. 19.)

County of Lincoln, comprising Lindsey, Kesteven, and Holland.

Area in acres - - -	1,759,385	Acres to each constable - - -	6,540
Population, 1861 - - -	343,140	Population to ditto, as per Census 1861,	1,275

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £. and Shillings.					Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.				
	Chief Constable.	Superintendents.			Inspectors.	Serjeants.	Constables.			
Number of each Rank and Class - - - -	1	9	6	4	4	38	38	80	41	48
Rates of Pay of each ditto -	£. 640	£. 130	£. 115	£. 100	£. 85	s. 27	s. d. 24 6	s. d. 23 4	s. d. 21 7	s. d. 19 10

Allowances.—Chief constable 200 *l.* per annum for travelling expenses. Superintendents in some divisions are allowed 50 *l.* per annum to provide and keep horses; in others, horses and carts are found by county.

A progressive

A progressive scale of pay for length of service is established for superintendents, inspectors, and serjeants, and a merit class for constables.

Extra duties by police :—Inspectors of weights and measures. The police do not act as assistant relieving officers for vagrants.

Thirty constables have left the force during the year. One superintendent has been superannuated, and one inspector has died. One-third of pay is stopped during sickness.

Three license-holders are resident in the county ; reporting regularly, and one has been sent to prison for a fresh offence.

The number of offences determined summarily have decreased.

Ten men were required to complete on the 29th of September.

The force is efficient.

Borough of Boston.

Strength of Force - - - - 15.

Area in acres - - - -	4,820	Acres to each constable - - -	321
Population in 1861 - - -	15,038	Population to ditto, as per Census 1861,	1,002

Borough of Boston.

Ranks.	Yearly Pay in £. and Shillings.	Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.			
	Head Constable or Chief Superintendent.	Serjeants.		Constables.	
Number of each Rank and Class -	1	1	2	5	6
	£.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Rates of Pay of each ditto - - -	120	26 8	24 8	22 6	19 6

No progressive scale of pay for length of service.

Extra duties by police :—Inspectors of common lodging-houses and asssistant relieving officers for vagrants. One constable has served 21 years.

One-fourth of pay is stopped after first week of sickness.

Two license-holders reside in the borough, both in work. The indictable offences have greatly increased, but the apprehensions for the same appear large. On the 29th of September the establishment was complete.

The force is efficient.

Borough of Grantham.

Strength of Force - - - - 5.

Area in acres - - - - -	315	Acres to each constable - - -	63
Population in 1861 - - -	4,954	Population to ditto, as per Census 1861,	990

Borough of Grantham.

Ranks.	Yearly Pay in £. and Shillings.	Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.		
	Head Constable or Chief Superintendent.	Serjeant.	Constables.	
Number of each Rank and Class - -	1	1	1	2
	£.	s.	s.	s.
Rates of Pay of each ditto - - -	80	24	22	20

No. 1. Eastern Counties, Midland, and North Wales District.

No progressive scale of pay for length of service.

Extra duties by police :—Inspector of weights and measures, common lodging-houses, and nuisances, and assistant relieving officers for vagrants.

One license-holder has reported himself regularly until the expiration of his license. The indictable offences, and offences determined summarily, have decreased, as compared with last year.

The new police station, with cells adjoining the new prison, was, at the time of inspection, nearly completed, and will provide good offices and accommodation for the head constable. On the 29th of September the establishment was complete.

The force is efficient.

Borough of Great Grimsby.

Strength of Force - - - - 12.

Borough of Great Grimsby.

Area in acres - - - -	1,518	Acres to each constable - - -	126
Population in 1861 - - -	11,032	Population to ditto, as per Census 1861,	919

Ranks.	Yearly Pay in £. and Shillings.	Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.			
	Head Constable or Chief Superintendent.	Serjeants.	Constables.		
Number of each Rank and Class - - - -	1	2	1	3	5
	£.	s.	s. d.	s.	s. d.
Rates of Pay of each ditto	100	28	23 6	22	20 6

No progressive scale of pay for length of service, but a merit class is established. An augmentation of one constable took place in November last.

Extra duties by police :— Inspectors of common lodging-houses and nuisances. Three men have left the force during the year. One shilling per diem is stopped from pay during sickness. Six license-holders have reported themselves regularly ; five in work, and one in prison on 29th September for a fresh offence. On 29th September the establishment was complete.

The force is efficient.

City of Lincoln.

Strength of Force - - - - 25.

City of Lincoln.

Area in acres - - - -	5,000	Acres to each constable - - -	200
Population in 1861 - - -	20,995	Population to ditto, as per Census 1861,	839

Ranks.	Yearly Pay in £. and Shillings.			Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.			
	Head Constable or Chief Superintendent.	Inspectors.		Serjeants.		Constables.	
Number of each Rank and Class - - - -	1	1	1	1	4	9	8
	£.	£. s.	£. s.	s.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Rates of Pay of each ditto	130	87 12	79 6	28	25 8	22 2	19 10

No progressive scale of pay for length of service.

The

The number of inspectors has been increased from one to two.

Extra duties by police:—Inspectors of weights and measures, and nuisances.

A new head constable has been appointed to this force, and seven men have left it during the year. Two inspectors have served above 20 years. Half pay is stopped during sickness.

One license holder has been recommitted to prison for breach of his license. On 29th September the establishment was complete.

The force is efficient.

Borough of Louth.

Strength of Force - - - - - 9.

Area in acres - - - -	2,560	Acres to each constable - - - -	284
Population in 1861 - - -	10,468	Population to ditto, as per Census 1861 -	1,163

Borough of Louth.

Ranks.	Yearly Pay in £. and Shillings.	Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.		
	Head Constable or Chief Superintendent.	Serjeants.	Constables.	
Number of each Rank and Class - -	1	2	2	4
Rates of Pay of each ditto - - -	£. 135	s. 24	s. 21	s. 20

No progressive scale of pay for length of service.

Extra duties by police:—Inspectors of weights and measures, common lodging-houses, nuisances, and assistant relieving officers for vagrants. Two men have left the force during the year: 17*s.* 6 *d.* is stopped from the constables' pay per week during sickness. On 29th of September the establishment was complete.

The force is efficient.

Borough of Stamford.

Strength of Force - - - - - 9.

Area in acres - - - -	1,711	Acres to each constable - - - -	190
Population in 1861 - - -	8,044	Population to ditto, as per Census 1861 -	893

Borough of Stamford.

Ranks.	Yearly Pay in £. and Shillings.	Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.					
	Head Constable or Chief Superintendent.	Serjeants.		Acting Serjeant.	Constables.		
Number of each Rank and Class	1	1	1	1	2	1	2
Rates of Pay of each ditto -	£. 110	s. 26	s. 25	s. 23	s. 22	s. 21	s. 20

No progressive scale of pay for length of service.

Extra duties by police:—Inspectors of weights and measures, common lodging-houses, nuisances, and assistant relieving officers for vagrants. Two serjeants have served above 20 years. No stoppage from pay is made during sickness. The indictable offences have increased in comparison with those of the preceding year. One license-holder resident in the borough on the 29th September, in work. The establishment was complete on 29th September.

The force is efficient.

No. 1. Eastern Counties, Midland, and North Wales District.

County of Norfolk with the Borough of Thetford.

Strength of Force - - - - - 231.

County of Norfolk, with the Borough of Thetford.

Area in acres - - -	1,333,440	Acres to each constable - - -	5,772
Population in 1861 - -	317,296	Population to ditto, as per Census 1861,	1,373

Ranks.	Yearly Pay in £. and Shillings.								Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.					
	Chief Constable.	Deputy Chief Constable.	Superintendents.				Inspectors.		Serjeants.		Constables.			
Number of each Rank and Class - -	1	1	5	5	3	1	4	4	4	5	20	75	75	28
Rates of Pay of each ditto - - -	£. 500	£. 170	£. 135	£. 125	£. 110	£. 100	£. s. 83 4	£. 78	s. d. 26 6	s. 25	s. 23	s. 22	s. 20	s. 18

Allowances.—The chief constable, 125 *l.* per annum for travelling expenses. Superintendents have horses, carts, together with forage, &c., found by the county.

No progressive scale of pay for length of service, but a merit class has been established.

Extra duties by police:—Inspectors of weights and measures, nuisances, assistant relieving officers for vagrants, and are employed to keep order in or about the courts of assize. Ten men have left the force, exclusive of three who have been superannuated, and one who died during the year. Thirty members of this force have served over 20 years. No stoppage from pay is made during sickness. Four license-holders were resident in the county on the 29th of September, reporting themselves regularly; one has been sent to prison for a fresh offence, and two have had their licenses expire during the year.

No alteration has been made at the Terrington lock-up, as previously recommended; the other station-houses in the county are in very good order, and the cells clean. The books were well and carefully kept. The establishment was complete on the 29th of September.

The force is efficient.

Borough of Great Yarmouth.

Strength of Force - - - - - 36

Borough of Great Yarmouth.

Area in acres - - - -	4,135	Acres to each constable - -	114
Population in 1861 - - -	34,573	Population to ditto, as per Census 1861,	960

Ranks.	Yearly Pay in £. and Shillings.		Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.							
	Head Constable or Chief Superintendent.	Inspector.	Serjeants.		Constables.					
Number of each Rank and Class.	1	1	2	4	1	7	9	8	3	
Rates of Pay of each ditto	£. 162	£. 91	s. 25	s. 23	s. 22	s. 21	s. d. 19 6	s. d. 18 6	s. d. 17 6	

No progressive scale of pay for length of service, but a merit class has been established.

Extra duties by police:—Inspectors of common lodging-houses, and assistant relieving officers for vagrants. Three men have left the force, besides one being superannuated during the year. Two serjeants have served over 20 years. Two license-holders have reported themselves regularly. One shilling per diem is stopped from pay during sickness. On 29th September the establishment was complete.

Force efficient.

Borough of Kings Lynn.

Strength of Force - - - - - 19.

Area in acres - - - - -	2,620	Acres to each constable - -	137
Population in 1861 - - -	16,170	Population to ditto, as per Census 1861,	851

Ranks.	Yearly Pay in £. and Shillings.	Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.		
	Head Constable or Chief Superintendent.	Serjeants.	Constables.	
Number of each Rank and Class - - - - -	1	4	8	6
Rates of Pay of each ditto -	£. 100	s. 24	s. 21	s. 19

No progressive scale of pay for length of service.

Extra duties by police:—Assistant relieving officers for vagrants.

One man has left the force, and one has died during the year. Four serjeants have served above 20 years. No stoppage from pay is made during sickness. No license-holders have resided in the borough during the year. The indictable offences are about the same in number as those of last year; but the number of persons whose offences have been determined summarily have considerably increased. The establishment was complete on the 29th of September.

The force is efficient.

City of Norwich.

Strength of Force - - - - 92
(Exclusive of two constables appointed under the 3 & 4 Vict. c. 88, s. 19.)

Area in acres - - - -	6,630	Acres to each constable - -	72
Population in 1861 - - -	74,414	Population to ditto, as per Census 1861,	808

Ranks.	Yearly Pay in £. and Shillings.				Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.							
	Head Constable or Chief Superintendent.	Superintendent.	Inspectors.		Serjeants.			Constables.				
Number of each Rank and Class - -	1	1	2	2	2	5	2	10	21	21	17	8
Rates of Pay of each ditto - - -	£. 250	£. s. 114 8	£. s. 78 4	£. 73	s. 26	s. 25	s. 24	s. d. 23 7	s. 21	s. 20	s. 19	s. 18

No progressive scale of pay for length of service, but a merit class is established.

Extra duties by police:—Inspectors of weights and measures.

The police have not yet been appointed assistant relieving officers for vagrants. Thirteen men have left the force, exclusive of two who have been superannuated, and two who have died during the year. Two officers have served over 20 years.

Nine shillings a week is stopped from superintendents and inspectors, 8 *s.* from serjeants, and 7 *s.* from constables during sickness. Four license-holders were resident in the city on the 29th of September, and one has been sent to prison for a fresh offence. The indictable offences have decreased considerably as compared with the preceding year.

One man was required to complete the establishment on the 29th of September.

The force is efficient.

No. 1. Eastern Counties, Midland, and North Wales District.

County of Northampton.

County of Northampton.

Strength of Force - - - - - - - 115
(Exclusive of one constable appointed under 3 & 4 Vict. c. 88, s. 19.)

Area in acres - - -	575,763	Acres to each constable - - -	5,006
Population in 1861 - -	167,854	Population to ditto, as per Census 1861,	1,459

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £. and Shillings.					Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.					
	Chief Constable.	Deputy Chief Constable.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.		Serjeants.		Constables.			
Number of each Rank and Class	1	1	4	5	6	7	5	26	10	35	15
Rates of Pay of each ditto -	£. 350	£. 150	£. 130	£. 95	£. 85	s. 26	s. 25	s. 23	s. 22	s. d. 20 6	s. d. 18 6

Allowances:—Chief constable, 110 *l.* per annum for travelling expenses. Superintendents, 50 *l.* per annum to provide and keep their horses.

A progressive scale of pay for length of service is established for superintendents only, and a merit class for constables. An augmentation of two serjeants and two constables took place in January last.

Extra duties by police: inspectors of weights and measures, common lodging-houses, nuisances, and assistant relieving officers for vagrants. Twenty-two men have left the force during the year, in addition to one who has been superannuated. Two officers have served above 20 years. Half-pay is stopped during sickness for the first month, afterwards full pay, but this is at the discretion of the chief constable. Two license-holders, in work, have reported themselves regularly, and one has been re-committed for breach of license.

The indictable offences are this year much about the same as last year, but the number of persons who have had their offences determined summarily have largely increased.

A station-house with three cells is building at Weedon, which, when finished, will accommodate a married superintendent, a married serjeant, and a single constable.

The station-houses and cells were in good order, and the books very carefully and well kept.

On the 29th of September one inspector and one constable were required to complete.

The force is efficient.

Borough of Daventry.

Strength of Force - - - - - - - 2.

Borough of Daventry.

Area in acres - - -	3,410	Acres to each constable - - -	1,705
Population in 1861 - -	4,124	Population to ditto, as per Census 1861,	2,062

Ranks.	Yearly Pay in £. and Shillings.	Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.
	Head Constable or Chief Superintendent.	Constable.
Number of each Rank and Class -	1	1
Rates of Pay of each ditto - -	£. 60	19 *s.* 2 *d.*

Extra duties by police: inspectors of weights and measures, common lodging-houses, and nuisances. No pay stopped during sickness. On 29th September the establishment was complete.

This force is inefficient.

Borough of Northampton.

Strength of Force - - - - - - - 43.

Area in acres - - - -	1,520	Acres to each constable - - -	35
Population in 1861 - - -	32,813	Population to ditto, as per Census 1861,	763

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £. and Shillings.		Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.					
	Head Constable or Chief Superintendent.	Inspectors.	Serjeants.		Constables.			
Number of each Rank and Class - -	1	2	2	3	9	8	6	12
Rates of Pay of each ditto - - -	£. 200	£. s. 93 17	s. 28	s. 26	s. 23	s. 22	s. 21	s. 20

No progressive scale of pay for length of service.

An augmentation took place in June last of three constables, and in July of one serjeant. Extra duties by police: inspectors of weights and measures and common lodging-houses. One constable has served 20 years. Eleven men have left the force during the year and two have died. One shilling per diem is stopped from pay during sickness. Three license-holders had their licenses expired during the year; not any resident in the borough on 29th September. The indictable offences and offences determined summarily have decreased during the year. The cells were clean and the books well kept. On 29th September one man was required to complete the establishment.

The force is efficient.

Liberty of Peterborough.

Strength of Force - - - - - - - 19.

Area in acres - - - -	51,695	Acres to each constable - - -	2,720
Population in 1861 - - -	22,655	Population to ditto, as per Census 1861,	1,192

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £. and Shillings.		Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.					
	Chief Constable.	Superintendent.	Serjeants.		Constables.			
Number of each Rank and Class - -	1	1	1	2	3	6	4	1
Rates of Pay of each ditto - - -	£. 105	£. 100	s. 27	s. 26	s. 23	s. 22	s. d. 20 6	s. d. 18 6

Allowances:—The chief constable is allowed his actual travelling expenses. The superintendent has a cart provided by the county, and hires a horse when necessary.

A progressive scale of pay is established for superintendent only, and a merit class for constables.

Extra duties by police: inspectors of weights and measures, common lodging-houses, and assistant relieving officers for vagrants. Four men have left the force during the year and one has died. Half-pay is stopped during sickness for the first month, full pay afterwards at the discretion of the chief constable.

One license-holder has been transferred to another place during the year. This liberty is under the charge of the chief constable of Northamptonshire. One man was required to complete the establishment on the 29th of September.

The force is efficient.

No. 1. Eastern Counties, Midland, and North Wales District.

County of Oxford.

Strength of Force - - - - 101.

(Exclusive of one constable appointed under 3 & 4 Vict. c. 88, s. 19.)

County of Oxford.

Area in acres - - - -	469,935	Acres to each constable - - -	4,652
Population in 1861 - - -	140,730	Population to ditto, as per Census 1861,	1,393

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £. and Shillings.							Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.			
	Chief Constable.	Deputy Chief Constable.	Superintendents.			Inspectors.		Serjeants.	Constables.		
Number of each Rank and Class	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	10	24	5	50
Rates of Pay of each ditto -	£. 375	£. 145	£. 135	£. 125	£. 105	£. 90	£. 80	s. 26	s. 23	s. 22	s. 20

Allowances:—The chief constable, 125 *l.* per annum for travelling expenses. Superintendents are provided by the county with horses, carts, and harness; and the actual costs of forage, farriery, &c. are paid by the county.

A progressive scale of pay for length of service is established for superintendents only.

Extra duties by police: inspectors of weights and measures and common lodging-houses. Twenty-four men have left the force during the year. One shilling per diem is stopped from pay from serjeants and constables during sickness. Three license-holders have reported regularly; two have been re-committed for breaches of their licenses, and one has been committed for trial for a fresh offence committed at Cambridge.

The improvement to Henley Police Station is now finished, and the station at Burford is building; it will have three cells, and will accommodate one inspector and two constables.

The station-houses and cells were in good order, and the books were well and carefully kept.

On the 29th of September the establishment was complete.

The force is efficient.

Borough of Banbury.

Strength of Force - - - - 5.

Borough of Banbury.

Area in acres - - - -	105	Acres to each constable - -	21
Population in 1861 - - -	4,055	Population to ditto, as per Census 1861,	811

Ranks.	Yearly Pay in £. and Shillings.	Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.	
	Head Constable or Chief Superintendent.	Serjeant.	Constables.
Number of each Rank and Class -	1	1	3
Rates of Pay of each ditto - -	£. 75	23 *s.*	21 *s.*

No progressive scale of pay for length of service. No extra duties. Half-pay stopped during sickness. No license-holders resident in the borough The indictable offences reported are much larger than in the preceding year. On 29th September the establishment was complete.

The force, in numbers, is efficient.

City of Oxford.

Strength of Force - - - 36.

Area in acres - - - -	2,720	Acres to each constable - - -	75
Population in 1861 - - -	28,261	Population to ditto, as per Census 1861 -	785

City of Oxford.

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £. and Shillings.		Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.			
	Head Constable or Chief Superintendent.	Inspectors.	Serjeants.	Constables.		
Number of each Rank and Class -	1	2	4	7	10	12
Rates of Pay of each ditto - -	£. 150	£. s. 81 18	s. 23	s. 20	s. 18	s. 17

A progressive scale of pay for length of service is established for superintendents and inspectors only. This force was amalgamated with the University force on the 1st of January 1869. The rates of pay have been altered generally; but at present no extra duties are performed by the police. There seemed a very strong desire to place this establishment in good working order.

One shilling per diem is stopped from pay during sickness.

No license holders have reported to the police during the year.

The books were very well kept, and it is intended to provide good offices and cell accommodation. On 29th September the establishment was complete.

The force is efficient.

County of Rutland.

Strength of Force - - - 8.

Area in acres - - - -	104,568	Acres to each constable - -	13,071
Population in 1861 - - -	21,867	Population to ditto, as per Census 1861,	2,733

County of Rutland.

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £. and Shillings.		Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.			
	Chief Constable.	Inspector.	Serjeant.	Constables.		
Number of each Rank and Class	1	1	1	1	1	3
Rates of Pay of each ditto -	£. 250	£. 70	s. 25	s. d. 23 4	s. d. 22 2	s. 21

The chief constable is allowed 25 *l.* per annum for travelling expenses.

The rate of pay of the inspector has been altered during the year, and the pay of the first and second class constables has been increased. A merit class is established for the constables. There is no progressive scale of pay for length of service.

Extra duties by police: inspectors of weights and measures, common lodging houses and nuisances, and the chief constable acts as high constable. No stoppage from pay during sickness.

The indictable cases are few, and the offences determined summarily have decreased this year.

The magistrates have authorised an increase of five constables to this force since 29th September, in consideration of the area and population.

The station-house and cells were in good order.

The force is efficient.

No. 1. Eastern Counties, Midland, and North Wales District.

County of Salop, with Oswestry and Wenlock.

Strength of Force - - - - - 122.

County of Salop, with Oswestry and Wenlock.

Area in acres - - - -	842,928	Acres to each constable - - -	6,909
Population in 1861 - - -	207,378	Population to ditto, as per Census 1861,	1,699

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £. and Shillings.					Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.			
	Chief Constable.	Deputy Chief Constable.	Superintendents.		Inspector.	Serjeants.		Constables.	
Number of each Rank and Class.	1	1	1	4	1	9	9	48	48
Rates of Pay of each ditto.	£. 300	£. s. 127 15	£. s. 109 10	£. s. 100 7	£. 76	s. d. 26 10	s. d. 25 1	s. d. 22 2	s. d. 19 3

Allowances:—Chief constable 100 *l.* per annum for travelling expenses. Superintendents are allowed 39 *l.* a year to provide horses, carts, &c., and keep of their horses.

The rates of pay have been slightly altered.

There is no progressive scale of pay for length of service established, nor a merit class.

Extra duties by police: inspectors of common lodging houses, nuisances, assistant relieving officers for vagrants, and are employed to keep order in or about the courts of assize.

There have been many changes amongst the constables of this force during the year; 31 men have left, and one died.

Five men have served upwards of 20 years.

The arrangements for the horses and carts for the superintendents appear very inadequate; the allowance of 39 *l.* a year, or 15 *s.* a week, is but sufficient to meet the expenses of the horse's keep, so that the superintendents have to provide their horses and carts out of their own purse.

It seems to the Inspector very necessary for the superintendent of a division to be provided with a horse and cart, not only for the ordinary supervision of his men, whom he cannot possibly visit on foot as often as he ought, but to be in readiness for any event that may suddenly require his presence.

Eight license holders are resident in the county, all in work.

The establishment was complete on the 29th of September.

The force is efficient.

Borough of Bridgnorth.

Strength of Force - - - - - 3.

Borough of Bridgnorth.

Area in acres - - - -	2,987	Acres to each constable - - -	996
Population in 1861 - - -	6,086	Population to ditto, as per Census 1861,	2,029

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £. and Shillings.	Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.
	Head Constable or Chief Superintendent.	Constables.
Number of each Rank and Class -	1	2
Rates of Pay of each ditto - - -	£. 78	20 *s.*

No progressive scale of pay for length of service.

Extra duties by police: inspectors of weights and measures, common lodging houses, and nuisances; and the head constable acts as governor of the prison.

prison. No stoppage from pay is made during sickness. The indictable offences reported have very largely increased this year, but in the offences determined summarily the numbers have greatly decreased. Three license holders were resident in the borough on the 29th of September. The station house and cells were undergoing repairs at the time of the inspection; the head constable was then very unwell. This is the only borough in the district with a population of 5,000, that is inefficient.

Borough of Ludlow.

Strength of Force - - - - - 5.

Area in acres - - - - -	280	Acres to each constable - - -	56
Population, 1861 - - - -	5,178	Population to ditto, as per Census 1861,	1,035

Ranks.	Yearly Pay in £. and Shillings.	Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.		
	Head Constable or Chief Superintendent.	Serjeant.	Acting Serjeant.	Constables.
Number of each Rank and Class - -	1	1	1	2
Rates of Pay of each ditto - - -	£. 72 16 *s.*	21 *s.*	20 *s.*	19 *s.*

No progressive scale of pay for length of service.

Extra duties by police: inspectors of weights and measures, common lodging houses, nuisances, and assistant relieving officers for vagrants. One license holder, in work, has reported himself regularly, and one has been re-committed to prison for breach of his license. The indictable offences have greatly increased this year, but the apprehensions for same have been large. The offences determined summarily have considerably decreased. On the 29th of September the establishment was complete.

The force is efficient.

Borough of Shrewsbury.

Strength of Force - - - - - 24.

Area in acres - - - -	5,600	Acres to each constable - - -	233
Population in 1861 - - -	23,000	Population to ditto, as per Census 1861,	958

Yearly Pay in £. and Shillings.		Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.				
Ranks.	Head Constable or Chief Superintendent.	Serjeants.		Constables.		
Number of each Rank and Class -	1	2	2	5	5	9
Rates of Pay of each ditto - - -	£. 100	25 *s.*	24 *s.*	21 *s.*	20 *s.*	18 *s.*

No progressive scale of pay for length of service.

Extra duties by police:—Inspectors of weights and measures, common lodging houses, and assistant relieving officers for vagrants.

Two members of this force have served upwards of 20 years. Half-pay is stopped during sickness.

Two license holders, in work, were resident in the borough on the 29th of September, and one was in prison for a breach of license. The indictable offences have increased this year, but the offences determined summarily have decreased.

On the 29th of September the establishment was complete.

The force is efficient.

No. 1. Eastern Counties, Midland, and North Wales District.

County of Stafford, with Stafford and Tamworth Boroughs.

Strength of Force - 483
(Exclusive of 19 additional constables appointed under 3 & 4 Vict. c. 88, s. 19.)

County of Stafford, with Stafford and Tamworth Boroughs.

Area in acres - - -	706,463	Acres to each constable - - -	1,462
Population in 1861 - -	630,829	Population to ditto, as per Census 1861,	1,306

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £. and Shillings.											Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.									
	Chief Constable.	Deputy Chief Constable.	Superintendents.						Inspectors.			Serjeants.				Constables.				
Number of each Rank and Class.	1	1	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	9	12	5	17	26	22	25	86	132	132
Rates of Pay of each ditto.	£. 500	£. 190	£. 180	£. 145	£. 140	£. 133	£. 126	£. 120	£. 90	£. 85	£. 80	s. 28	s. 27	s. 26	s. 25	s. d. 23 4	s. d. 22 7	s. d. 21 9	s. 21	s. 19

Allowances:—Chief constable 150 *l.* per annum for travelling expenses.

Superintendents 50 *l.* per annum to provide and keep horses.

A progressive scale of pay for length of service is established in this force, besides a merit class for serjeants and constables (not included in the above rates of pay).

Extra duties by police:—Inspectors of common lodging houses, nuisances, and assistant relieving officers for vagrants. Four superintendents and one inspector are superintendents of fire brigades, and seven superintendents and one inspector act as high constables.

Eighty-nine men have left the force during the year, exclusive of seven men superannuated and two who have died.

Half-pay is stopped after 28 days' sickness.

Both the indictable offences and offences determined summarily have decreased.

Twenty license holders, in work, are resident in various parts of the county: ten have had their licenses expired during the year; two have died: three have left without reporting their departures, and seven have been sent to prison for fresh offences.

Forty-three members of this force have served upwards of 20 years.

There are several large station-houses in this county where a number of constables are lodged together; for the purpose of occupying the accommodation, single men are selected; with the high rate of wages in the district, and the many temptations offered by persons in the receipt of good working pay, the young members of the force do not settle so steady to their duties as men in the rural districts, and to this the inspector attributes the fact of so many changes taking place in this force, which is well officered and efficiently supervised. There were 19 men short of the complement on the 29th of September.

The force is efficient.

City of Lichfield.

Strength of Force - - - - - 6.

Area in acres - - -	3,231	Acres to each constable - - -	538	City of Lichfield.
Population in 1861 - -	6,893	Population to ditto, as per Census 1861,	1,149	

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £. and Shillings.	Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.		
	Head Constable or Chief Superintendent.	Serjeant.	Acting Serjeant.	Constables.
Number of each Rank and Class -	1	1	1	3
	£. s.	s.	s.	s.
Rates of Pay of each ditto - -	72 16	23	21	20

No progressive scale of pay for length of service. The pay of the acting serjeant has been raised 1 *s.* per week since last report. Extra duties by police :— Inspectors of nuisances. No pay is stopped during sickness. There has been a decrease in the number of indictable offences, but an increase in that of offences determined summarily.

The establishment was complete on the 29th of September.

The force is efficient.

Borough of Newcastle-under-Lyme.

Strength of Force - - - - - 12.

Area in acres - - - -	556	Acres to each constable - - -	46	Borough of Newcastle-under-Lyme.
Population in 1861 - - -	12,638	Population to ditto, as per Census 1861,	1,053	

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £. and Shillings.	Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.					
	Head Constable or Chief Superintendent.	Serjeants.	Constables.				
Number of each Rank and Class -	1	2	1	3	4	1	
	£.	s.	s.	s.	s.	s.	
Rates of Pay of each ditto - -	115	23	21	20	19	17	

No progressive scale of pay for length of service. Extra duties by police :— Inspectors of weights and measures, common lodging-houses, nuisances, and assistant relieving officers for vagrants. Three men have left the force during the year. No pay is stopped during sickness. Four license-holders, in work, are resident in the borough. The indictable offences have very considerably increased this year, but the apprehensions have been very large. The offences determined summarily have decreased. On 29th September the establishment required one to complete.

The force is efficient.

No. 1. Eastern Counties, Midland, and North Wales District.

Borough of Walsall.

Borough of Walsall.

Strength of Force - - - - 32.

Area in acres - - - - 8,000 | Acres to each constable - - - 250
Population in 1861 - - - 37,762 | Population to ditto, as per Census 1861, 1,180

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £. and Shillings.	Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.						
	Head Constable or Chief Superintendent.	Serjeants.			Constables.			
Number of each Rank and Class.	1	2	1	2	3	11	7	5
	£.	s. d.	s.	s.	s.	s.	s.	s.
Rates of Pay of each ditto	185	27 6	26	25	22	21	20	19

An increased rate of pay has been established for constables, but only up to two years' service. Extra duties by police:—Inspectors of weights and measures, common lodging-houses, and nuisances. The head constable is governor of the gaol, without extra salary. Five men have left the force during the year. One shilling per diem is stopped from serjeants and constables during sickness. Three license-holders, in work, were resident in the borough on 29th September. The cells were in good order, and very clean, and the books were well kept. The establishment was complete on the 29th September.

The force is efficient.

Borough of Wolverhampton.

Borough of Wolverhampton.

Strength of Force - - - - - 69.

Area in acres - - - - 3,440 | Acres to each constable - - - 49
Population in 1861 - - - 60,858 | Population to ditto, as per Census 1861, 882

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £. and Shillings.				Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.											
	Head Constable or Chief Superintendent.	Inspectors.			Serjeants.					Constables.						
Number of each Rank and Class.	1	1	2	3	4	2	1	2	1	4	2	7	16	10	6	7
	£.	£. s.	£.	£. s.	s. d.	s.	s.	s.	s. d.	s. d.	s.	s. d.	s.	s.	s.	s.
Rates of Pay of each ditto.	350	109 4	91	87 2	26 3	26	25	24	22 9	23 3	23	22 3	22	21	20	18

A progressive scale of pay for length of service is established for serjeants and constables, as likewise a merit class. Extra duties by police:—Inspectors of weights and measures, common lodging-houses, and nuisances. The police will commence in November next the duties of assistant relieving officers for vagrants. Nineteen men have left the force during the year. Four members of this force have served over 20 years. No stoppage from pay is made on account of sickness. Seven license-holders are resident in the borough, five of whom are in work; two have left without giving notice of removal; one has been

been re-committed to prison for breach of license, and one has had his license expired.

The number of indictable offences have slightly increased, the apprehensions being small in proportion with a large per-centage discharged for want of evidence, or prosecution.

The proposed new station-house and offices referred to in last year's report were not commenced at the time of inspection. They are very much required, for the present cell accommodation is not satisfactory; but the inspector was informed that the plans were prepared. On the 29th of September two constables were required to complete establishment.

The force is efficient.

County of Suffolk (East), with Beccles, Eye, and Orford Boroughs.

Strength of Force - - - - - - 114

(Exclusive of three constables appointed under 3 & 4 Vict. c. 88, s. 19.)

Area in acres - - -	589,212	Acres to each constable - - -	5,168
Population in 1861 - -	176,954	Population to ditto, as per Census 1861,	1,552

County of Suffolk (East), with Beccles, Eye, and Orford Boroughs.

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £. and Shillings.								Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.				
	Chief Constable.	Deputy Chief Constable.	Superintendents.			Inspectors.			Serjeants.	Constables.			
Number of each Rank and Class.	1	1	1	3	1	4		5	6	20	25	35	12
Rates of Pay of each ditto -	£. s. d. 253 18 8	£. 130	£. 130	£. 120	£. 110	£. s. 82 2		£. 76	s. d. 25 8	s. d. 23 -	s. d. 21 -	s. d. 19 6	s. d. 18 -

Allowances :—Chief constable, 91 *l.* 5 *s.* 4 *d.* per annum for travelling expenses. Superintendents, 50 *l.* to 80 *l.* per annum to provide and keep horses and carts.

A progressive scale of pay for length of service for superintendents only is established, and a merit class for constables.

Extra duties by police:—Inspectors of weights and measures, common lodging-houses, nuisances, and assistant relieving officers for vagrants, and are employed to preserve order in or about the Courts of Assize. Seven men have left the force during the year, besides one who has died, one who has been superannuated, and the chief constable who has resigned. Twenty-six members of this force have served upwards of 20 years. No pay is stopped during sickness. No license-holders resident in the county.

Hitherto, this county, divided into two divisions, was under two chief constables, but lately the whole county has been placed under the supervision of one chief constable, though still divided as to divisions; by this step it is to be hoped that eventually an entire consolidation of the two divisions may take place, rendering them one establishment, with one rate of pay, allowances, and regulations. The difference in the divisions may still be kept up if desired, by forming the county into police districts under the 27th and 28th sections, 3 & 4 Vict. c. 88. The first step towards this movement should be the equalization of the rates of pay and allowances, which would afford the chief constable the facility of removing men from one part of the county to another as the public service may require, and also enlarging the field for his choice of men best qualified for the higher grades.

The establishment was complete on the 29th of September.

The force is efficient.

No. 1. Eastern Counties, Midland, and North Wales District.

Borough of Ipswich.

Strength of Force - - - - - - 37.

Borough of Ipswich.

Area in acres - - - - 8,450 | Acres to each constable - - - 228
Population in 1861 - - - 37,719 | Population to ditto, as per Census 1861, 1,019

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £. and Shillings.	Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.						
	Head Constable or Chief Superintendent.	Serjeants.			Constables.			
Number of each Rank and Class.	1	1	1	3	12	11	6	2
Rates of Pay of each ditto.	£. s. d. 135 4 -	s. 27	s. 26	s. d. 24 6	s. d. 21 6	s. d. 19 6	s. d. 18 6	s. d. 17 6

No progressive scale of pay for length of service. Extra duties performed by the police:—Inspectors of common lodging-houses and assistant relieving officers for vagrants. Four men have left the force during the year. Three members of the force have served upwards of 20 years. One shilling per diem is stopped from serjeants and constables during sickness. An increase has taken place in indictable offences during the year, but the number of apprehensions has been large. The cells are in good order. On 29th September the establishment was complete.

The force is efficient.

Borough of Southwold.

Strength of Force - - - - - - - 1.

Borough of Southwold.

Area in acres - - - - 600 | Acres to each constable - - - 600
Population in 1861 - - 2,032 | Population to ditto, as per Census 1861, 2,032

One head constable.

No returns. Inefficient.

County of Suffolk (West) with Borough of Bury St. Edmunds.

Strength of Force - - - - - - 90.

County of Suffolk (West), with Borough of Bury St. Edmunds.

Area in acres - - - - 353,213 | Acres to each constable - - - 3,924
Population in 1861 - - - 113,418 | Population to ditto, as per Census 1861, 1,260

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £. and Shillings.								Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.				
	Chief Constable.	Superintendents.			Inspectors.				Serjeants.		Constables.		
Number of each Rank and Class - -	1	1	3	2	3	2	3		1	4	28	25	17
Rates of Pay of each ditto - - -	£. s. d. 146 1 4	£. 140	£. 135	£. 130	£. s. 88 4	£. s. 83 12	£. s. 79 1		s. d. 26 3	s. d. 25 8	s. d. 22 9	s. 21	s. d. 19 3

Chief Constable, 58 *l.* 14 *s.* 8 *d.* for travelling expenses, and superintendents, 47 *l.* 12 *s.* per annum for wear, tear, and keep of horses; carts and harness provided by the county.

A progressive scale of pay for length of service is allowed to superintendents, inspectors, and serjeants.

An augmentation of one constable took place during the year.

Extra duties by police:—Inspectors of weights and measures, common lodging-houses, assistant relieving officers for vagrants, and they are employed to preserve order in or about the Courts of Assize.

Five men have left the force during the year, and the late chief constable and two men have been superannuated.

Fifteen members of this force have served over 20 years.

No stoppage from pay is made during sickness.

Two license holders have reported regularly; two have had their licenses expired, and one has been committed to prison for breach of license. Indictable offences have decreased.

The station-houses were in good order at the time of inspection.

The establishment was complete on the 29th of September.

This division of the county is under the charge of the chief constable of Suffolk as well as the Eastern Division.

The force is efficient.

Borough of Sudbury.

Strength of Force - - - - - - 6

Area in acres - - - -	1,968	Acres to each constable - - -	328
Population in 1861 - - -	6,879	Population to ditto, as per Census 1861 -	1,146

Ranks.	Yearly Pay in £. and Shillings.	Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.		
	Head Constable or Chief Superintendent.	Serjeants.	Constables.	
Number of each Rank and Class - -	1	1	3	1
Rates of Pay of each ditto - - -	£. 100	s. 25	s. 23	s. 19

There has been no alterations in the rates of pay.

Extra duties performed by police:—Inspectors of weights and measures, common lodging-houses, nuisances, and assistant relieving officers for vagrants.

One-third part of pay stopped during sickness.

One license holder reported himself regularly during the term of his license.

The indictable offences have increased during the year.

The cells were in good order when inspected.

The establishment was complete on the 29th of September.

The force is efficient.

County of Warwick.

Strength of Force - - - - - - 178

(Exclusive of six constables appointed under 3 & 4 Vict. c. 88, s. 19.)

Area in acres - - - -	546,665	Acres to each constable - - -	3,071
Population in 1861 - - -	193,123	Population to ditto, as per Census 1861 -	1,085

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £. and Shillings.							Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.				
	Chief Constable.	Deputy C. C.	Superintendents.		Inspectors.			Serjeants.	Constables.			
Number of each Rank and Class - -	1	1	1	3	1	5	5	18	20	38	56	29
Rates of Pay of each ditto - - -	£. 350	£. 130	£. 120	£. 110	£. 100	£. 90	£. 85	s. 25	s. 22	s. 21	s. 20	s. 19

Allowances:—The chief constable is allowed 150 *l.* per annum for travelling expenses; superintendents 45 *l.* for wear, tear, and keep of horses; carts and harness are provided by the county.

No. 1. Eastern Counties, Midland, and North Wales District.

A progressive scale of pay for length of service up to 10 years is established, and also a merit class. Extra duties by police:—Inspectors of weights and measures, common lodging-houses, and assistant relieving officers for vagrants, and are employed to preserve order in and about the Courts of Assize. Twenty-two men have left the force during the year, exclusive of one who died, and one who has been superannuated. Thirteen members of the force have served upwards of 20 years. One shilling per diem is stopped from the pay of serjeants and constables during sickness. Two license holders are resident in the county; one has been sent to prison for a fresh offence, and one whose license has expired. The apprehensions this year have fallen short of those made last year, though the indictable offences have increased. On 29th September four constables were required to complete the establishment. The force is efficient.

Borough of Birmingham.

Strength of Force - - - - 400

(Exclusive of two constables appointed under 3 & 4 Vict. c. 88, s. 19.)

Borough of Birmingham.

Area in acres - - - -	8,420	Acres to each constable - - -	21
Population in 1861 - - -	295,955	Population to ditto, as per Census 1861 -	740

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £. and Shillings.							Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.						
	Head Constable or Chief Superintendent.	Superintendents.		Inspectors.				Serjeants.		Constables.				
Number of each Rank and Class - -	1	5	1	1	2	1	12	15	27	6	225	18	33	40	13
Rates of Pay of each ditto - - -	£. 500	£. 150	£. 140	£. 140	£. s. 124 3	£. s. 109 10	£. s. 93 7	s. 28	s. 26	s. 24	s. 22	s. 21	s. 20	s. 19	s. 17

No progressive scale of pay for length of service, but a merit class for constables is established.

The police do not discharge any extra duties. Eighty-eight men have left the force during the year, exclusive of two who have died, and one who has been superannuated. Forty-seven members of this force have served over 20 years. More than half of the force are in the first class, receiving 22*s.* a week, and advancement to it is open to any man who proves himself worthy of it by a short period of steady conduct and attention. One shilling per diem is stopped from pay during sickness.

Sixty-six license holders are resident in this borough, 28 of whom are in work, five out of work, and 33 whose state of employment is not known; five have been sent to prison for fresh offences; 12 have had their licenses expired, and 22 have removed to other districts without giving any notice of removal. The indictable offences have increased, and the number of apprehensions have fallen off, whilst the offences determined summarily have greatly decreased.

The books are very well kept, the cells were clean and in good order, and the strength of the force appears sufficient in proportion to the population; but the great number of changes that have taken place must effect, in some degree, the beneficial working of the force.

On the 29th of September, seven men were required to complete establishment.

The force is efficient.

City of Coventry.

Strength of Force - - - - - - 38

Area in acres - - - -	1,660	Acres to each constable - - -	43
Population in 1861 - - -	40,937	Population to ditto, as per Census 1861 -	1,077

City of Coventry.

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £. and Shillings.			Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.				
	Head Constable or Chief Superintendent.	Inspectors.		Serjeants.	Constables.			
Number of each Rank and Class -	1	1	1	6	2	14	10	3
Rates of Pay of each ditto - -	£. 200	£. 73	£. s. 70 8	s. 24	s. 22	s. 21	s. 20	s. d. 18 6

No progressive scale of pay for length of service, but a merit class is established.

An augmentation of one constable took place in April last.

Extra duties by police:—Inspectors of weights and measures, and assistant relieving officers for vagrants.

Six men have left the force during the year. One inspector has served upwards of 20 years. One shilling per diem is stopped from pay during sickness.

One license holder has left the borough without giving notice of removal.

The establishment was complete on the 29th of September. The force is efficient.

Town of Leamington.

Strength of Force - - - - 21

Area in acres - - - -	1,571	Acres to each constable - - -	74
Population in 1861 - - -	17,452	Population to ditto, as per Census 1861 -	831

Town of Leamington.

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £. and Shillings.		Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.				
	Head Constable or Chief Superintendent.	Inspectors.	Serjeants.		Constables.		
Number of each Rank and Class -	1	2	2	1	6	1	8
Rates of Pay of each ditto - -	£. 250	£. s. 80 12	s. 25	s. 26	s. d. 22 6	s. 21	s. 20

There has been a little alteration in the rates of the pay of the constables during the year. A progressive scale of pay for length of service is established for the head constable only; there is a merit class for constables.

Extra duties by police:—Inspectors of common lodging-houses and nuisances.

Seven men have left the force during the year. One shilling per diem is stopped from pay during sickness.

No license holder is resident in the town.

The establishment was complete on the 29th of September.

The force is efficient.

No. 1. Eastern Counties, Midland, and North Wales District.

Borough of Stratford-on-Avon.

Strength of Force - - - - - - - 4

Borough of Stratford-on-Avon.

Area in acres - - - -	108	Acres to each constable - - -	27
Population in 1861 - - -	3,672	Population to ditto, as per Census 1861 -	918

Ranks.	Yearly Pay in £. and Shillings.	Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.	
	Head Constable or Chief Superintendent.	Serjeants.	Constables.
Number of each Rank and Class -	1	1	2
Rates of Pay of each ditto - -	£. s. 67 15	s. 22	s. 20

Extra duties by police:—The head constable is inspector of weights and measures.

No stoppage from pay is made during sickness.

The indictable offences have increased this year, but the apprehensions range high. The establishment was complete on the 29th of September.

The force is efficient.

Borough of Warwick.

Strength of Force - - - - - - 11

Borough of Warwick.

Area in acres - - -	24,808	Acres to each constable - - -	2,255
Population in 1861 - - -	10,589	Population to ditto, as per Census 1861 -	962

Ranks.	Yearly Pay in £. and Shillings.	Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.			
	Head Constable or Chief Superintendent.	Serjeants.	Constables.		
Number of each Rank and Class	1	2	4	2	2
Rates of Pay of each ditto -	£. 70	s. d. 24 6	s. 22	s. 21	s. 19

No progressive scale of pay for length of service, but a merit class is established for constables.

Extra duties by police:—Inspectors of weights and measures, common lodging-houses, and nuisances.

One man has left the force during the year. The head constable has served 23 years, and a constable 21 years. No stoppage from pay is made during sickness.

The cells were clean, though not of a good class.

The pay of the head constable appears very small for an officer of his length of service, as the serjeant, the next in rank, draws nearly the same amount; and though he draws allowances for extra duties, their amount cannot be reckoned in respect of superannuation or pension.

The establishment is complete. The force is efficient.

County of Worcester, with Evesham and Dudley Boroughs.

Strength of Force - - - 183

(Exclusive of two constables, appointed under 3 & 4 Vict. c. 88, s. 19).

Area in acres - - - 431,553 | Acres to each constable - - - 2,358
Population in 1861 - - - 249,154 | Population to ditto, as per Census 1861 - 1,361

County of Worcester, with Evesham and Dudley Boroughs.

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £. and Shillings.								Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.							
	Chief Constable.	Deputy C. C.	Superintendents.				Inspectors		Serjeants.		Acting Serjeants.	Constables.				
Number of each Rank and Class - -	1	1	1	2	4	2	1	2	4	15	2	52	48	42	6	
Rates of Pay of each ditto - - -	£. 350	£. 180	£. 170	£. 120	£. 110	£. s. 100 7	£. 90	£. 76	s. 28	s. d. 25 1	s. d. 23 4	s. d. 22 2	s. 21	s. d. 19 10	s. d. 17 6	

Allowances:—The chief constable is allowed 200 *l.* per annum for travelling expenses. Superintendents 40 *l.*, for providing horses and forage. Carts and harness are provided by the county.

No progressive scale of pay for length of service. The following augmentations took place during the year; viz., in October last, two constables; in January, one constable; and in June one constable; and one serjeant was promoted to the rank of inspector in June last.

Extra duties by police:— Inspectors of weights and measures, common lodging-houses, nuisances, and assistant relieving officers for vagrants, and are employed to keep order in and about the Courts of Assize. Three members act as high constables.

Twenty-two men have left the force during the year, exclusive of three who died, and one who has been superannuated. Twenty members of this force have served upwards of 20 years. One shilling per diem is stopped from the pay of the serjeants and constables during sickness.

Eight license holders are resident in the various districts of the county; nine have had their licenses expired, and one has left without reporting her removal.

The indictable offences have decreased this year.

One constable was required to complete the establishment on 29th September.

The station-houses and cells throughout the county were in a satisfactory state, and the books well kept.

The force is efficient.

Borough of Bewdley.

Strength of Force - - - - 2

Area in acres - - - 2,840 | Acres to each constable - - - 1,420
Population in 1861 - - - 3,071 | Population to ditto, as per Census 1861 - 1,535

Borough of Bewdley.

Ranks.	Yearly Pay in £. and Shillings.	Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.
	Head Constable or Chief Superintendent.	Serjeants.
Number of each Rank and Class -	1	1
Rates of Pay of each ditto - -	£. 52	s. d. 5 9

No. 1. Eastern Counties, Midland, and North Wales District.

Extra duties by police :—The head constable is inspector of weights and measures, common lodging-houses, nuisances, and assistant relieving officer for vagrants.

Only one indictable offence has been committed during the year which has been detected.

This force still, virtually, consists of only the head constable, and therefore is inefficient.

Borough of Droitwich.

Strength of Force - - - - 2

Borough of Droitwich.

Area in acres - - - -	1,645	Acres to each constable - - -	822
Population in 1861 - - -	3,124	Population to ditto, as per Census 1861 -	1,562

Ranks.	Yearly Pay in £. and Shillings.	Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.
	Head Constable or Chief Superintendent.	Constables.
Number of each Rank and Class -	1	1
Rates and Pay of each ditto - -	£. 65	s. 20

Extra duties by police :—Head constable, inspector of weights and measures, common lodging-houses, nuisances, and assistant relieving officer for vagrants.

The indictable offences have increased during the year, but the number of apprehensions range high.

The establishment was complete on the 29th of September.

The force, from its weakness, is inefficient.

Borough of Kidderminster.

Strength of Force - - - - 16

Borough of Kidderminster.

Area in acres - - - - -	994	Acres to each constable - - -	62
Population in 1861 - - -	15,399	Population to ditto, as per Census 1861 -	962

Ranks.	Yearly Pay in £. and Shillings.	Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.			
	Head Constable or Chief Superintendent.	Serjeants.	Constables.		
Number of each Rank and Class - - - - -	1	2	6	5	2
Rates of Pay of each ditto -	£. 120	s. 25	s. 21	s. 20	s. 19

Extra duties performed by the police : Inspectors of weights and measures, common lodging-houses, and assistant relieving officers for vagrants. A new head constable has been lately appointed, the late head constable having resigned.

The force is efficient.

City of Worcester.

Strength of Force - - - - 31

Area in acres - - - -	965	Acres to each constable - - -	31
Population in 1861 - - -	32,000	Population to ditto, as per Census 1861 -	1,032

Ranks.	Yearly Pay in £. and Shillings.	Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.				
	Head Constable or Chief Superintendent.	Serjeants.	Constables.			
Number of each Rank and Class - - - - -	1	4	1	12	6	7
Rates of Pay of each ditto -	£. 170	s. 25	s. 23	s. 22	s. d. 20 6	s. 19

No progressive scale of pay for length of service; there is a merit class for constables. Extra duties by police: a serjeant acts as assistant relieving officer for vagrants. Ten men have left the force during the year, being one-third of the whole force. One serjeant has served 25 years. No stoppage from pay is made during sickness. Two license holders are resident in the city. The station-house is in very good order, and the force seemed very well supervised. On 29th September the establishment was complete.

The force is efficient.

NORTH WALES.

County of Anglesea, with Beaumaris.

Strength of Force - - - - - - 23

Area in acres - - - -	193,453	Acres to each constable - - -	8,411
Population in 1861 - - -	54,609	Population to ditto, as per Census 1861 -	2,374

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £. and Shillings.			Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.							
	Chief Constable.	Superintendent.	Inspector.	Serjeants.			Constables.				
Number of each Rank and Class	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	3	6	2	2
Rates of Pay of each ditto -	£. 250	£. s. 100 7	£. 76	s. 26	s. d. 25 6	s. d. 25 1	s. d. 22 6	s. 21	s. 20	s. d. 19 6	s. 19

Allowances:—Chief Constable, 60 *l.* per annum for travelling expenses.
Superintendent and inspector, 40 *l.* per annum for keep of horses; horses and carts being found by county.

No progressive scale of pay for length of service.

Extra duties by police:—Inspectors of weights and measures, common lodging-houses, and assistant relieving officers for vagrants.

No. 1. Eastern Counties, Midland, and North Wales District.

Two men have left the force during the year. No stoppage of pay is made during sickness.

One license holder has reported himself regularly.

The indictable offences have not increased in number, but the apprehensions have been much larger than during the preceding year; in the number of persons proceeded against summarily an increase has taken place.

The subject of an increase of constables is under the consideration of the magistrates.

On the 29th of September the establishment was complete.

The force is efficient.

County of Carnarvon, with Boroughs of Carnarvon and Bangor.

Strength of Force - - - - - - 59

(Exclusive of two constables appointed under 3 & 4 Vict. c. 88, s. 19.)

County of Carnarvon, with Boroughs of Carnarvon and Bangor.

Area in acres - - - - 367,995 | Acres to each constable - - - 6,237
Population in 1861 - - - 92,776 | Population to ditto, as per Census 1861 - 1,572

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £. and Shillings.							Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.							
	Chief Constable.	Superintendents.				Inspectors.		Serjeants.			Constables.				
Number of each Rank and Class	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	4	4	9	14	5	6	8
Rates of Pay of each ditto	£. 250	£. s. 118 12	£. s. 109 10	£. s. 103 8	£. s. 100 7	£. s. 94 5	£. 76	s. 28	s. d. 26 10	s. d. 25 1	s. d. 23 10	s. d. 22 9	s. d. 21 9	s. d. 20 9	s. d. 19 9

Allowances:—The chief constable is allowed 80 *l.* per annum for travelling expenses.
Superintendents: horses and carts found by the county at an expense of 50 *l.* per annum.

No progressive scale of pay for length of service, but a merit class for constables is established. Extra duties by police: inspectors of weights and measures, common lodging-houses, nuisances, and assistant relieving officers for vagrants, and are employed to preserve order in and about the Courts of Assize. Nineteen men have left the force during the year, and one has died. No stoppage is made from pay during sickness. One license holder has reported himself regularly. The indictable offences have increased this year, but the apprehensions are large.

In consequence of another outrage in the Roe District, similar to that which previously took place, the parishes of Caerhun and Llanbedr have been again formed into a district.

The station-houses at Carnarvon and Portmaddock were in very good order. That at Bangor is by no means in a satisfactory state. The station-house in the borough of Pwllheli, used by the county of Carnarvon for police purposes, is not fit to be used for the detention of persons taken into custody. Three constables were required to complete the establishment on the 29th of September.

The force is efficient.

Borough of Pwllheli.

Strength of Force - - - - 1

Area in acres - - - -	1,000	Acres to each constable - - -	1,000
Population in 1861 - - -	2,795	Population to ditto, as per Census 1861 -	2,795

Borough of Pwllheli.

Ranks.	Yearly Pay in £. and Shillings.
	Head Constable or Chief Superintendent.
Number of each Rank and Class -	1
Rates of Pay of each ditto - -	£. 52

No police books are kept. There is a station-house with cells, but two of the cells on the ground floor were quite unfit to detain any person in.

The county magistrates, who have concurrent jurisdiction in the borough, were, at the time of my inspection, very dissatisfied with the police arrangements of the borough.

The force is inefficient.

County of Denbigh, with Borough of Denbigh.

Strength of Force - - - - 61

(Exclusive of one constable appointed under 3 & 4 Vict. c. 88, s. 19.)

Area in acres - - - -	374,303	Acres to each constable - - -	6,136
Population in 1861 - - -	104,316	Population to ditto, as per Census 1861 -	1,710

County of Denbigh, with Denbigh Borough.

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £. and Shillings.						Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.							
	Chief Constable.	Deputy C. C.	Superintendents.		Inspectors.		Serjeants.			Constables.				
Number of each Rank and Class -	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	4	1	5	6	6	20	11
Rates of Pay of each ditto - - -	£. 300	£. 150	£. 120	£. 105	£. 95	£. 80	s. d. 27 5	s. d. 25 8	s. d. 25 1	s. 23	s. 22	s. 21	s. d. 20 5	s. d. 18 4½

Allowances:—The chief constable is allowed 50 *l.* per annum for travelling expenses. The deputy chief constable and a first-class superintendent are allowed 50 *l.* for wear, tear, and keep of horses.

A progressive scale of pay for length of service is established for constables only, but the pay of the other ranks has been increased since the formation. An augmentation of two constables has taken place during the year. Extra duties by police: Inspectors of weights and measures, common lodging-houses, nuisances, and assistant relieving officers for vagrants. One constable has been dismissed, and one has died during the year. Seven members of the force have served upwards of 20 years. No stoppage is made from pay during sickness. Four license holders reside in the county and report themselves regularly. Part of Ruthin Gaol has been altered; it will now provide accommodation for one serjeant, and has three cells. The other station-houses were in good order and the cells clean. On 29th September the establishment was complete.

The force is efficient.

No 1. Eastern Counties, Midland, and North Wales District.

County of Flint, with the Borough of Flint.

Strength of Force - - - - 40

(Exclusive of two constables appointed under 3 & 4 Vict. c. 88, s. 19.)

County of Flint, with the Borough of Flint.

Area in acres - - - -	185,264	Acres to each constable - - -	4,631
Population in 1861 - - -	69,849	Population to ditto, as per Census 1861	1,746

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £. and Shillings.					Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.				
	Chief Constable.	Superintendents.		Inspectors.		Serjeants.	Constables.			
Number of each Rank and Class -	1	2	1	1	1	3	9	4	11	7
	£.	£.	£. s.	£.	£.	s. d.	s.	s.	s.	s. d.
Rates of Pay of each ditto - -	285	115	100 7	85	76	25 1	22	21	20	17 6

Allowances:—The chief constable is allowed 50*l.* per annum for travelling expenses. Superintendents are allowed 50*l.* to provide and keep horses. Carts and harness are provided by the county.

No progressive scale of pay for length of service, but the chief constable has the power to advance the pay of superintendents, inspectors, and serjeants after three years' service. An augmentation of one constable has taken place during the year. Extra duties by police: Inspectors of weights and measures, common lodging-houses, nuisances, and assistant relieving officers for vagrants. Seven men have left the force during the year, and one has died. One shilling per diem is stopped from pay during sickness of serjeants and constables. One license holder resident in the county on 29th September has reported regularly. There is a considerable diminution in the number of indictable offences reported, as also in the number of offences determined summarily. On 29th September the establishment was complete.

The force is efficient.

County of Merioneth.

Strength of Force - - - - 27

County of Merioneth.

Area in acres - - - -	401,581	Acres to each constable - - -	14,873
Population in 1861 - - -	38,888	Population to ditto, as per Census of 1861	1,440

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £. and Shillings.			Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.					
	Chief Constable.	Deputy C. C.	Inspectors.	Serjeants.		Constables.			
Number of each Rank and Class - - - -	1	1	1	1	2	6	3	10	2
	£.	£.	£. s.	s.	s. d.	s.	s.	s.	s.
Rates of Pay of each ditto	300	100	75 16	28	26 6	23	20	19	18

Allowances:—The chief constable is allowed 50*l.*, and the deputy chief constable 40*l.* per annum for travelling expenses.

A progressive scale of pay for length of service is established for serjeants and constables. Extra duties by police: Inspectors of weights and measures, nuisances, and assistant relieving officers for vagrants, and are employed to preserve order in and about the Courts of Assize. Two men have left the force during the year. No stoppage from pay is made during sickness. The cells at Corwen station-house were in very bad order, and unfit for service. The subject of a new station-house there, with cells, is under the consideration of the magistrates. Two new stations are being built, one at Blaenan, with three cells, and the other at Towyn, with two cells. On 29th September, one constable was required to complete the establishment.

The force is efficient.

County of Montgomery, with Boroughs of Montgomery and Welshpool.

Strength of Force - - - - - - - 31

Area in acres - - - - 483,323 | Acres to each constable - - 15,591
Population in 1861 - - - 66,919 | Population to ditto, as per Census 1861 - 2,158

Ranks.	Yearly Pay in £. and Shillings.			Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.			
	Chief Constable.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Serjeants.	Constables.		
Number of each Rank and Class - - - -	1	1	1	2	14	10	2
	£.	£. s.	£. s.	s. d.	s.	s.	s. d.
Rates of Pay of each ditto	250	100 7	84 12	25 1	21	19	17 6

Allowances:—The chief constable is allowed 30 *l.* per annum for travelling expenses, and the superintendent 36 *l.* for wear, tear, and keep of a horse; carts provided for inspectors of weights and measures.

No progressive scale of pay for length of service. Extra duties by police; Inspectors of weights and measures, common lodging-houses, and assistant relieving officers for vagrants. One constable has left the force, and one has been superannuated during the year. Six members of the force have served upwards of 20 years. No stoppage is made from pay during sickness. One license holder, in work, is resident in the county, and one has been re-committed to prison for breach of his license. The new station-house at Llanfair, with two cells, has been finished, and is now occupied. The classes of constables are limited in their numbers. On 29th September the establishment was complete. The force is efficient.

APPENDIX - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -

RETURN showing the NUMBER and PAY of each CONSTABULARY

Reference.	COUNTIES and BOROUGHS.	Police Establishment. 29 September 1868.	Police Establishment. 29 September 1869.	RANK AND NUMBER. Chief Officers. Counties.	Chief Officers. Boroughs.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Serjeants.	Constables.	Area in Square Acres.	Population (Census 1861).	Proportion of Area and Population to each Constable. Area.	Proportion of Area and Population to each Constable. Population.	Chief Officers. Pay. £. s. d.	Chief Officers. Allowances. £. s. d.	Deputy Chief Constable. £. s. d.
	ENGLAND:															
1	Bedfordshire	90	92	1	–	7	2	9	73	280,691	117,347	3,051	1,275	350 – –	50 – –	170 – –
2	Bedford	14	15	–	1	–	–	2	12	2,309	13,412	154	894	140 – –	30 – –	– –
3	Dunstable	2	2	–	1	–	–	–	1	451	4,484	225	2,242	78 – –	– –	– –
4	Buckinghamshire	(a)124	(a)124	1	–	6	11	7	99	461,980	160,022	3,725	1,290	300 – –	150 – –	160 – –
5	Buckingham	4	4	–	1	–	–	1	2	4,777	3,847	1,194	961	75 – –	– –	– –
6	Chipping Wycombe	4	4	–	1	–	–	1	2	122	4,222	30	1,055	90 – –	– –	– –
7	Cambridgeshire	70	70	1	–	4	2	6	57	290,213	85,256	4,146	1,218	300 – –	80 – –	170 – –
8	Cambridge	40	41	–	1	–	2	5	33	3,470	26,351	84	642	210 – –	– –	– –
9	Isle of Ely	52	52	1	–	4	1	6	40	221,029	55,319	4,250	1,063	280 – –	50 – –	– –
10	Wisbeach	11	11	–	1	–	–	3	7	6,429	9,276	584	843	90 – –	– –	– –
11	Essex	(a)251	(a)251	1	–	10	12	14	214	973,911	291,924	3,880	1,163	520 – –	110 – –	– –
12	Colchester	24	24	–	1	–	–	3	20	11,770	23,730	490	988	120 – –	– –	– –
13	Maldon	3	3	–	1	–	–	–	2	3,508	4,761	1,169	1,587	72 16 –	– –	– –
14	Hertfordshire	(a)117	(a)117	1	–	4	9	5	98	368,810	157,620	3,152	1,347	500 – –	Included in Pay	– –
15	St. Albans	7	7	–	1	–	–	1	5	437	7,675	62	1,096	99 15 –	– –	– –
16	Hertford	6	6	–	1	–	–	1	4	3,350	6,769	558	1,128	83 – –	– –	– –
17	Huntingdonshire	52	52	1	–	4	1	4	42	224,418	64,250	4,315	1,235	200 –	70 – –	155 – –
18	Leicestershire	104	(a)105	1	–	6	4	12	82	510,204	169,356	4,859	1,612	450 – –	95 18 –	– –
19	Leicester	83	86	–	1	–	4	13	68	3,000	68,168	35	792	204 – –	– –	– –
20	Lincolnshire	(a)269	(a)269	1	–	19	4	38	207	1,759,385	343,140	6,540	1,275	640 – –	200 – –	– –
21	Boston	15	15	–	1	–	–	3	11	4,820	15,038	321	1,002	120 – –	– –	– –
22	Grantham	5	5	–	1	–	–	1	3	315	4,954	63	990	80 – –	– –	– –
23	Great Grimsby	11	12	–	1	–	–	2	9	1,518	11,032	126	919	100 – –	– –	– –
24	Lincoln (City)	25	25	–	1	–	2	5	17	5,000	20,995	200	839	130 – –	– –	– –
25	Louth	9	9	–	1	–	–	2	6	2,560	10,468	284	1,163	135 – –	– –	– –
26	Stamford	9	9	–	1	–	–	2	6	1,711	8,044	190	893	110 – –	– –	– –
27	Norfolk	231	231	1	–	15	8	9	198	1,333,440	317,296	5,772	1,373	500 – –	125 – –	170 – –
28	Great Yarmouth	36	36	–	1	–	1	6	28	4,135	34,573	114	960	162 – –	– –	– –
29	King's Lynn	19	19	–	1	–	–	4	14	2,620	16,170	137	851	100 – –	– –	– –
30	Norwich (City)	(a)94	(a)92	–	1	1	4	9	77	6,630	74,414	72	808	250 – –	– –	– –
31	Northamptonshire	111	(a)115	1	–	5	11	12	86	575,763	167,854	5,006	1,459	350 – –	110 – –	150 – –
32	Daventry	2	2	–	1	–	–	–	1	3,410	4,124	1,705	2,062	60 – –	– –	– –
33	Northampton	39	43	–	1	–	2	5	35	1,520	32,813	35	763	200 – –	– –	– –
34	Peterborough Liberty	19	19	1	–	1	–	3	14	51,695	22,655	2,720	1,192	105 – –	Actual Expenses	– –
35	Oxfordshire	101	(a)101	1	–	7	4	10	79	469,935	140,730	4,652	1,393	375 – –	125 – –	145 – –
36	Banbury	5	5	–	1	–	–	1	3	105	4,055	21	811	75 – –	– –	– –
37	Oxford (City)	13	36	–	1	–	2	4	29	2,720	28,261	75	785	150 – –	– –	– –
38	Rutlandshire	8	8	1	–	–	1	1	5	104,568	21,867	13,071	2,733	250 – –	25 – –	– –
39	Shropshire	122	122	1	–	6	1	18	96	842,928	207,378	6,909	1,699	300 – –	100 – –	127 15 –
40	Bridgnorth	3	3	–	1	–	–	–	2	2,987	6,086	996	2,029	78 – –	– –	– –
41	Ludlow	5	5	–	1	–	–	1	3	280	5,178	56	1,035	72 16 –	– –	– –
42	Shrewsbury	24	24	–	1	–	–	4	19	5,600	23,000	233	958	100 – –	– –	– –

(a) Exclusive of additional Constables appointed under 2 & 3 Vict., c. 88, s. 19.

APPENDIX.

FORCE, with the AREA and POPULATION under Charge.

PAY AND ALLOWANCES.

Yearly Pay in £. and Shillings.

SUPERINTENDENTS.

Pay.				Allowances.
£. s.	£. s.	£.	£.	£.
120 –	115 –	110	105	50 for horses and their keep –
–	–	–	–	– – – –
–	–	–	–	– – – –
125 –	105 –	–	–	– – – –
–	–	–	–	– – – –
–	–	–	–	– – – –
125 –	115 –	–	–	39 for forage of horses – –
–	–	–	–	– – – –
120 –	105 –	–	–	– – – –
–	–	–	–	– – – –
150 –	125 –	–	–	40 for forage of horses – –
–	–	–	–	– – – –
–	–	–	–	– – – –
110 –	105 –	100	–	– – – –
–	–	–	–	– – – –
–	–	–	–	– – – –
125 –	115 –	–	–	39 for forage of horses – –
140 –	130 –	120	–	45 - ditto - ditto – –
–	–	–	–	– – – –
130 –	115 –	100	–	50 to provide and keep horses –
–	–	–	–	– – – –
–	–	–	–	– – – –
–	–	–	–	– – – –
–	–	–	–	– – – –
–	–	–	–	– – – –
–	–	–	–	– – – –
135 –	125 –	110	100	– – – –
–	–	–	–	– – – –
–	–	–	–	– – – –
114 8	–	–	–	– – – –
130 –	–	–	–	50 to provide and keep horses –
–	–	–	–	– – – –
–	–	–	–	– – – –
100 –	–	–	–	– – – –
135 –	125 –	105	–	– – – –
–	–	–	–	– – – –
–	–	–	–	– – – –
–	–	–	–	– – – –
109 10	100 7	–	–	39 to provide and keep horses –
–	–	–	–	– – – –
–	–	–	–	– – – –
–	–	–	–	– – – –

INSPECTORS.

£. s.	£. s.	£.	£.	£.
80 –	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–
90 –	80 –	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–
85 –	–	–	–	–
91 5	86 1	–	–	–
80 –	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–
90 –	85 –	80	–	–
–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–
80 –	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–
85 –	–	–	–	–
95 –	88 –	–	–	–
106 –	–	–	–	–
95 –	90 –	85	–	–
–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–
87 12	79 6	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–
83 4	78 –	–	–	–
91 –	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–
78 4	73 –	–	–	–
95 –	85 –	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–
93 17	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–
90 –	80 –	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–
81 18	–	–	–	–
70 –	–	–	–	–
76 –	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–

Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.

SERJEANTS.

s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
27 –	25 –	–	–	–
25 6	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–
25 2	–	–	–	–
20 –	–	–	–	–
20 –	–	–	–	–
27 –	26 –	–	–	–
25 –	24 –	–	–	–
26 –	–	–	–	–
22 –	21 –	–	–	–
28 –	25 –	–	–	–
24 6	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–
24 –	–	–	–	–
25 –	–	–	–	–
27 –	–	–	–	–
28 3	26 2	25 8	24 8	–
28 –	27 –	–	–	–
26 8	24 8	–	–	–
24 –	–	–	–	–
28 –	–	–	–	–
28 –	25 8	–	–	–
24 –	–	–	–	–
26 –	25 –	–	–	–
26 6	25 –	–	–	–
25 –	23 –	–	–	–
24 –	–	–	–	–
26 –	25 –	24 –	–	–
26 –	25 –	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–
28 –	26 –	–	–	–
27 –	26 –	–	–	–
26 –	–	–	–	–
23 –	–	–	–	–
23 –	–	–	–	–
27 –	–	–	–	–
25 –	–	–	–	–
26 10	25 1	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–
21 –	–	–	–	–
25 –	24 –	–	–	–

Acting Serjeants.

s. d.
–
–
–
23 –
–
–
–
24 –
23 –
–
–
–
–
23 –
23 –
–
–
24 –
–
–
–
–

RETURN showing the Number and Pay of each Constabulary'

Reference.	COUNTIES and BOROUGHS.	Police Establishment. 29 September 1868.	Police Establishment. 29 September 1869.	RANK AND NUMBER. Chief Officers. Counties.	Chief Officers. Boroughs.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Serjeants.	Constables.	Area in Square Acres.	Population (Census 1861).	Proportion of Area and Population to each Constable. Area.	Population.	Chief Officers. Pay. £. s. d.	Chief Officers. Allowances. £. s. d.	Deputy Chief Constable. £. s. d.
	ENGLAND—*continued.*															
43	Staffordshire	(a) 483	(a) 483	1	–	13	12	60	397	706,463	630,829	1,462	1,306	500 – –	150 – –	190 – –
44	Lichfield (City)	6	6	–	1	–	–	1	4	3,231	6,893	538	1,149	72 16 –	– –	– –
45	Newcastle-under-Lyme	12	12	–	1	–	–	2	9	556	12,638	46	1,053	115 – –	– –	– –
46	Walsall	32	32	–	1	–	–	5	26	8,000	37,762	250	1,180	185 – –	– –	– –
47	Wolverhampton	69	69	–	1	–	6	10	52	3,440	60,858	49	882	350 – –	– –	– –
48	Suffolk (East)	114	(a) 114	1	–	6	9	6	92	589,212	176,954	5,168	1,552	253 18 8	91 5 4	130 – –
49	Ipswich	37	37	–	1	–	–	5	31	8,450	37,719	228	1,019	135 4 –	– –	– –
50	Southwold	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	No Return.	—	—	—	—	—	—
51	Suffolk (West)	89	90	1	–	6	8	5	70	353,213	113,418	3,924	1,260	146 1 4	58 14 8	– –
52	Sudbury	6	6	–	1	–	–	1	4	1,968	6,879	328	1,146	100 – –	– –	– –
53	Warwickshire	178	(a) 178	1	–	5	11	18	143	546,665	193,123	3,071	1,085	350 – –	150 – –	130 – –
54	Birmingham	400	400	–	1	6	16	42	335	8,420	295,955	21	740	500 – –	– –	– –
55	Coventry (City)	37	38	–	1	–	2	6	29	1,660	40,937	43	1,077	200 – –	– –	– –
56	Leamington	21	21	–	1	–	2	3	15	1,571	17,452	74	831	250 – –	– –	– –
57	Stratford on-Avon	4	4	–	1	–	–	1	2	108	3,672	27	918	67 15 8	– –	– –
58	Warwick	11	11	–	1	–	–	2	8	24,808	10,589	2,255	962	70 – –	– –	– –
59	Worcestershire	179	(a) 183	1	–	10	3	19	150	431,553	249,154	2,358	1,361	350 – –	200 – –	180 – –
60	Bewdley	2	2	–	1	–	–	1	–	2,840	3,071	1,420	1,535	52 – –	– –	– –
61	Droitwich	2	2	–	1	–	–	–	1	1,645	3,124	822	1,562	65 – –	– –	– –
62	Kidderminster	16	16	–	1	–	–	2	13	994	15,399	62	962	120 – –	– –	– –
63	Worcester (City)	31	31	–	1	–	–	4	26	965	32,000	31	1,032	170 – –	– –	– –
	NORTH WALES:															
1	Anglesea	23	23	1	–	1	1	5	15	193,453	54,609	8,411	2,374	250 – –	60 – –	– –
2	Carnarvonshire	59	(a) 59	1	–	4	2	10	42	367,995	92,776	6,237	1,572	250 – –	80 – –	– –
3	Pwllheli	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	No Return.	—	—	—	—	—	—
4	Denbighshire	59	(a) 61	1	–	3	3	6	48	374,303	104,316	6,136	1,710	300 – –	50 – –	150 – –
5	Flintshire	39	(a) 40	1	–	3	2	3	31	185,264	69,849	4,631	1,746	285 – –	50 – –	– –
6	Merionethshire	27	27	1	–	1	1	3	21	401,581	38,888	14,873	1,440	300 – –	50 – –	100 – –
7	Montgomeryshire	31	31	1	–	1	1	2	26	483,323	66,919	15,591	2,158	250 – –	30 – –	– –
	TOTALS		4,249	26	44	158	167	455	3,399							

(a) Exclusive of additional constables, appointed under 2 & 3 Vict., c. 88, s. 19.

RETURN showing STRENGTH of FORCE in No. 1 District

YEARS.	Strength of Force.
1856	2,728
1857	3,985
1858	4,124
1859	4,154
1860	4,179
1861	4,204
1862	4,261

* The counties of Derby and Nottingham, with their Boroughs, amounting

Force, with the Area and Population under Charge—*continued*.

PAY AND ALLOWANCES.

Yearly Pay in £. and Shillings.

SUPERINTENDENTS. PAY. £. s.	£. s.	£. s.	£. s.	SUPERINTENDENTS. Allowances. £.	INSPECTORS. £. s.	£. s.	£. s.	£. s.	£. s.
180 -	145 -	140 -	133 - 126 - 120 -	50 to provide and keep horses -	90 -	85 -	80 -	-	-
-	-	-	-	- - - -	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	- - - -	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	- - - -	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	- - - -	109 4	91 -	87 2	-	-
130 -	120 -	110 -	-	50 to £.80 to provide and keep horses and carts.	82 2	76 -	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	- - -	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	—	-	-	-	-	-
140 -	135 -	130 -	-	47 12 *s.* to provide and keep horses.	88 4	83 12	79 1	-	-
-	-	-	-	- - - -	-	-	-	-	-
120 -	110 -	-	-	45 to provide and keep horses -	100 -	90 -	85 -	-	-
150 -	140 -	-	-	- - - -	140 -	124 3	109 10	93 7	-
-	-	-	-	- - - -	73 -	70 8	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	- - - -	80 12	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	- - - -	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	- - - -	-	-	-	-	-
170 -	120 -	110 -	100 7	40 to provide and keep horses -	90 -	76 -	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	- - - -	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	- - - -	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	- - - -	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	- - - -	-	-	-	-	-
100 7	-	-	-	40 for keep of horse - -	76 -	-	-	-	-
118 12	109 10	103 8	100 7	- - - -	94 5	76 -	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	—	-	-	-	-	-
120 -	105 -	-	-	50 to provide and keep horses -	95 -	80 -	-	-	-
115 -	100 7	-	-	50 - ditto - ditto - -	85 -	76 -	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	- - - -	75 16	-	-	-	-
100 7	-	-	-	36 for keep of horse - -	84 12	-	-	-	-

Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.

SERJEANTS. s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	Acting Serjeants. s. d.	CONSTABLES. s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	Reference.
28 -	27 -	26 -	25 -	-	-	23 4	22 7	21 9	21 -	19 -	-	-	43
23 -	-	-	-	-	21 -	20 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	44
23 -	-	-	-	-	-	21 -	20 -	19 -	17 -	-	-	-	45
27 6	26 -	25 -	-	-	-	22 -	21 -	20 -	19 -	-	-	-	46
26 3	26 -	25 -	24 -	22 9	-	23 3	23 -	22 3	22 -	21 -	20 -	18 -	47
25 8	-	-	-	-	-	23 -	21 -	19 6	18 -	-	-	-	48
27 -	26 -	24 6	-	-	-	21 6	19 6	18 6	17 6	-	-	-	49
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50
26 3	25 8	-	-	-	-	22 9	21 -	19 3	-	-	-	-	51
25 -	-	-	-	-	-	23 -	19 -	-	-	-	-	-	52
25 -	-	-	-	-	-	22 -	21 -	20 -	19 -	-	-	-	53
28 -	26 -	-	-	-	-	24 -	22 -	21 -	20 -	19 -	17 -	-	54
24 -	-	-	-	-	-	22 -	21 -	20 -	18 6	-	-	-	55
26 -	25 -	-	-	-	-	22 6	21 -	20 -	-	-	-	-	56
22 -	-	-	-	-	-	20 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	57
24 6	-	-	-	-	-	22 -	21 -	19 -	-	-	-	-	58
28 -	25 1	-	-	-	23 4	22 2	21 -	19 10	17 6	-	-	-	59
5 9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	60
-	-	-	-	-	-	20 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	61
25 -	-	-	-	-	-	21 -	20 -	19 -	-	-	-	-	62
25 -	-	-	-	-	-	23 -	22 -	20 6	19 -	-	-	-	63
26 -	25 6	25 1	-	-	-	22 6	21 -	20 -	19 6	19 -	-	-	1
28 -	26 10	25 1	-	-	-	23 10	22 9	21 9	20 9	19 9	-	-	2
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
27 5	25 8	25 1	-	-	-	23 -	22 -	21 -	20 5	19 -	18 4½	-	4
25 1	-	-	-	-	-	22 -	21 -	20 -	17 6	-	-	-	5
28 -	26 6	-	-	-	-	23 -	20 -	19 -	18 -		-	-	6
25 1	-	-	-	-	-	21 -	19 -	17 6	-	-	-	-	7

on the 1st of October in each Year, from 1856 to 1869.

YEARS.	Strength of Force.
1863 - - - - - -	4,354
1864 - - - - - -	4,408
1865 - - - - - -	4,468
1865 - - - - - -	4,540
1867 - - - - - -	4,599
1868 - - - - - -	4,200*
1869 - - - - - -	4,249

to 489 men, were removed from this District this year and added to No. 2 District.

RETURN of Public, Beer, Cider, Refreshment Houses with Wine Licenses, and Common Lodging Houses.

COUNTIES AND BOROUGHS.	Public Houses.		Beer Houses.		Cider Houses only.		Refreshment Houses with Wine Licenses.		Tramp Common Lodging Houses.	
	Number of Houses.	Number Convicted during the Year.	Number of Houses.	Number Convicted during the Year.	Number of Houses.	Number Convicted during the Year.	Number of Houses.	Number Convicted during the Year.	Number of Houses.	Number Convicted during the Year.
ENGLAND:										
Bedfordshire	542	9	408	17	–	–	3	–	14	–
Bedford	46	–	74	–	–	–	2	–	8	–
Dunstable	28	–	14	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Buckinghamshire	821	15	599	24	–	–	–	–	13	1
Buckingham	28	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
Chipping Wycombe	47	–	13	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cambridgeshire	411	6	384	12	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cambrige	225	4	71	8	–	–	–	–	12	–
Isle of Ely	257	10	281	19	–	–	3	–	26	–
Wisbeach	49	2	28	3	–	–	4	–	4	–
Essex	1,056	19	964	25	–	–	38	–	26	–
Colchester	106	3	74	6	–	–	2	–	5	–
Maldon	24	–	5	2	–	–	1	–	3	–
Hertfordshire	744	40	707	50	–	–	41	–	12	–
St. Albans	57	4	29	4	–	–	–	–	2	–
Hertford	56	–	22	1	–	–	–	–	3	1
Huntingdonshire	317	5	312	6	–	–	–	–	13	–
Leicestershire	764	26	328	17	–	–	15	2	33	–
Leicester	285	23	243	34	–	–	17	–	32	1
Lincolnshire	1,091	38	648	37	–	–	37	–	86	2
Boston	47	1	48	9	–	–	1	–	6	–
Grantham	34	2	15	2	–	–	1	–	1	–
Great Grimsby	3	3	26	20	–	–	4	5	–	–
Lincoln (City)	115	9	59	8	–	–	–	–	9	–
Louth	29	2	27	3	–	–	–	–	10	–
Stamford	66	2	6	–	–	–	1	–	4	–
Norfolk	1,351	20	646	17	–	–	–	–	30	–
Great Yarmouth	182	7	122	6	–	–	12	–	8	–
Kings Lynn	161	8	16	–	–	–	–	–	3	–
Norwich (City)	596	–	72	–	–	–	5	–	6	–
Northamptonshire	630	32	449	15	–	–	6	3	10	–
Daventry	28	1	4	–	–	–	–	–	4	–
Northampton	70	4	197	36	–	–	–	–	10	–
Peterborough Liberty	100	2	113	11	–	–	4	–	3	–
Oxfordshire	646	13	416	42	–	–	8	–	20	–
Banbury	38	–	16	1	–	–	–	–	2	–
Oxford (City)	151	5	135	5	–	–	9	–	–	–
Rutlandshire	80	–	66	1	–	–	3	–	6	1

RETURN of Public, Beer, Cider, Refreshment Houses, and Wine Licenses and Common Lodging Houses—*continued.*

COUNTIES AND BOROUGHS.	Public Houses.		Beer Houses.		Cider Houses only.		Refreshment Houses with Wine Licenses.		Tramp Common Lodging Houses.	
	Number of Houses.	Number Convicted during the Year.	Number of Houses.	Number Convicted during the Year.	Number of Houses.	Number Convicted during the Year.	Number of Houses.	Number Convicted during the Year.	Number of Houses.	Number Convicted during the Year.
ENGLAND—*continued.*										
Shropshire	730	36	407	54	9	3	12	–	94	6
Bridgnorth	47	–	22	2	1	–	–	–	7	–
Ludlow	55	6	5	1	–	–	2	–	11	–
Shrewsbury	162	4	33	–	–	–	8	–	11	–
Staffordshire	2,120	150	2,961	363	4	–	79	–	218	10
Lichfield (City)	67	10	7	–	–	–	–	–	6	–
Newcastle-under-Lyme	68	23	77	14	–	–	3	–	31	6
Walsall	180	19	143	16	–	–	6	–	20	3
Wolverhampton	219	12	248	19	1	–	7	–	30	–
Suffolk (East)	502	5	282	6	–	–	7	–	21	–
Ipswich	143	10	168	12	–	–	1	–	5	–
Southwold	No return.									
Suffolk (West)	393	5	260	12	–	–	1	–	15	1
Sudbury	21	–	19	–	–	–	–	–	3	–
Warwickshire	770	13	445	38	–	–	2	–	33	–
Birmingham	694	159	1,240	274	7	–	8	–	255	–
Coventry (City)	265	10	6	–	–	–	1	–	9	2
Leamington (Town)	84	2	12	–	–	–	9	–	5	–
Stratford-on-Avon	32	–	4	1	–	–	–	–	2	–
Warwick	62	2	14	–	–	–	1	–	8	–
Worcestershire	975	59	668	51	51	2	38	–	56	1
Bewdley	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Droitwich	17	2	17	2	–	–	–	–	1	–
Kidderminster	98	–	31	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Worcester (City)	187	11	72	7	7	–	7	–	15	1
NORTH WALES:										
Anglesea	269	10	19	2	–	–	–	–	33	–
Carnarvonshire	505	19	34	3	–	–	8	–	58	–
Pwllheli	No return.									
Denbighshire	440	9	229	12	–	–	–	–	50	–
Flintshire	394	14	131	7	–	–	8	–	47	1
Merionethshire	162	2	21	–	–	–	–	–	28	–
Montgomeryshire	252	9	41	7	–	–	1	–	44	–
TOTALS	21,196	918	15,257	1,345	80	5	426	10	1,541	37

RETURN showing the CAPITAL, YEARLY INCOME, and DISBURSEMENTS of the Various SUPERANNUATION FUNDS.

COUNTIES AND BOROUGHS.	Strength of Force, 29 September 1868.	Amount of Superannuation on the 29 Sept. 1868.	Amount of Receipt for Year ending 29 Sept. 1868 (without Disbursements being deducted).	Pensioners for Year 29 Sept. 1869.		Modified Pensioners for Year 29 Sept. 1869.		Gratuities to Men for Year 29 Sept. 1869.		Gratuities to Widows for Year 29 Sept. 1869.		REMARKS.
				No.	Yearly Amount granted.	No.	Yearly Amount granted.	No.	Amount granted.	No.	Amount granted.	
ENGLAND:		£. s. d.	£. s. d.		£. s. d.		£. s. d.		£. s. d.		£. s. d.	
Bedfordshire	90	3,718 1 2	423 12 7	11	476 3 8	–	–	1	10 – –	–	—	
Bedford	14	560 11 4	61 8 6	2	67 12 –	–	—	–	—	–	—	
Dunstable	2	13 17 9	3 8 9	1	20 16 –	–	—	–	—	–	—	
Buckinghamshire	124	3,948 10 6	467 17 5	–	–	–	–	1	50 – –	–	—	
Buckingham	4	38 9 3	4 9 6	1	25 – –	–	–	–	–	–	–	Pensions paid from borough rate.
Chipping Wycombe	4	207 18 11	22 17 2	–	—	–	—	–	—	–	—	
Cambridgeshire	70	2,291 14 9	292 5 3	–	—	–	—	–	—	–	—	
Cambridge	40	– –	83 15 8	1	41 12 –	–	—	–	—	–	—	
Isle of Ely	52	2,806 3 –	218 16 1	2	47 6 –	–	—	–	—	–	—	
Wisbeach	11	488 12 6	80 – –	–	—	–	—	–	—	–	—	
Essex	251	6,795 11 2	734 9 8	19	660 4 4	–	–	1	32 – –	–	—	
Colchester	24	268 12 11	86 – 9	2	52 – –	–	—	–	—	–	—	
Maldon	3	– –	12 – 3	–	—	–	—	–	—	–	—	
Hertfordshire	117	1,637 15 3	142 15 8	6	157 – –	–	—	–	—	–	—	
St. Albans	7	161 6 2	13 12 9	–	—	–	—	–	—	–	—	
Hertford	6	169 – –	33 5 1	1	15 12 –	–	—	–	—	–	—	
Huntingdonshire	52	1,213 9 7	135 11 4	–	—	–	—	–	—	–	—	
Leicestershire	104	4,886 3 4	386 19 7	6	178 2 –	–	–	2	35 – –	–	—	
Leicester	83	2,058 8 8	312 16 2	6	199 19 8	–	—	–	—	–	—	
Lincolnshire	269	9,641 15 2	1,068 7 3	–	–	1	50 – –	–	–	1	10 – –	
Boston	15	– –	– –	3	93 12 –	–	–	–	–	–	–	67*l.* 8*s.* 11*d.* due to treasurer and banker.
Grantham	5	233 3 –	17 15 10	–	—	–	—	–	—	–	—	
Great Grimsby	11	1,227 13 11	145 2 3	–	—	–	—	–	—	–	—	
Lincoln (City)	25	716 9 –	100 12 5	1	26 – –	–	—	–	—	–	—	
Louth	9	337 18 8	65 13 3	1	50 – –	–	—	–	—	–	—	
Stamford	9	350 10 1	34 9 6	1	45 1 4	–	—	–	—	–	—	
Norfolk	231	9,350 – –	790 13 9	37	1,167 14 –	2	65 – –	2	66 – –	1	12 – –	
Great Yarmouth	36	1,331 12 3	181 1 9	1	63 1 –	–	–	–	–	–	–	Pensions paid from borough rate.
Kings Lynn	19	254 16 11	34 9 4	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	25 – –	
Norwich (City)	94	2,633 – –	409 3 11	3	74 2 –	–	–	–	–	1	80 – –	Pensions paid from borough fund.
Northamptonshire	111	4,006 13 7	444 18 –	5	214 8 –	–	—	–	—	–	—	
Daventry	2	12 1 3	– –	–	—	–	—	–	—	–	—	
Northampton	39	1,911 17 4	244 18 1	2	55 18 –	–	–	1	15 – –	2	119 12 –	
Peterborough Liberty	19	694 6 7	88 4 2	–	—	–	—	–	—	–	—	
Oxfordshire	101	3,296 6 5	374 16 10	–	–	–	–	1	30 – –	–	—	
Banbury	5	– –	6 8 8	3	81 18 –	–	–	–	–	–	–	Fund exhausted in 1866; pensions paid from rates.
Oxford (City)	13	– none.										

RETURN showing the Capital Yearly Income and Disbursements of the various Superannuation Funds—*continued.*

COUNTIES AND BOROUGHS.	Strength of Force, 29 September 1868.	Amount of Superannuation on the 29 Sept. 1868.	Amount of Receipt for Year ending 29 Sept. 1868 (without Disbursements being deducted).	Pensioners for Year 29 Sept. 1869.		Modified Pensioners for Year 29 Sept. 1869.		Gratuities to Men for Year 29 Sept. 1869.		Gratuities to Widows for Year 29 Sept. 1869.		REMARKS.
				No.	Yearly Amount granted.	No.	Yearly Amount granted.	No.	Amount granted.	No.	Amount granted.	
ENGLAND—*continued.*		£. s. d.	£. s. d.		£. s. d.		£. s. d.		£. s. d.		£. s. d.	
Rutlandshire	8	330 16 8	28 1 11	–	—	–	—	–	—	–	—	
Shropshire	122	5,756 7 –	777 6 6	12	366 12 –	–	–	1	5 – –	–	—	
Bridgnorth	3	127 11 6	12 2 9	–	—	–	—	–	—	–	—	
Ludlow	5	230 2 –	35 3 5	–	—	–	—	–	—	–	—	
Shrewsbury	24	1,177 5 10	165 3 –	–	—	–	—	–	—	–	—	
Staffordshire	483	27,647 14 4	2,545 6 10	34	1,182 17 4	–	—	–	—	–	—	
Lichfield (City)	6	47 5 –	7 16 –	–	—	–	—	–	—	–	—	
Newcastle-under-Lyme	12	232 9 3	106 14 10	–	–	–	–	1	20 – –	–	—	
Walsall	32	671 4 3	106 14 –	–	—	–	—	–	—	–	—	
Wolverhampton	69	1,313 6 6	272 7 1	–	—	–	—	–	—	–	—	
Suffolk (East)	114	5,107 19 1	285 1 10	10	385 1 –	–	–	–	–	1	59 16 –	
Ipswich	37	1,076 10 1	142 9 7	2	28 12 –	–	–	1	15 – –	–	—	
Southwold	–	—	—	–	—	–	—	–	—	–	—	
Suffolk (West)	89	2,795 16 8	266 – 7	5	190 2 –	–	—	–	—	–	—	
Sudbury	6	209 11 11	23 8 2	–	—	–	—	–	—	–	—	
Warwickshire	178	4,354 4 9	509 7 1	3	98 16 –	–	–	1	15 – –	3	66 – –	
Birmingham	400	11,548 14 –	1,860 10 1	37	982 12 –	–	–	2	30 – –	2	65 – –	
Coventry (City)	37	800 – –	185 17 5	7	295 7 6	–	—	–	—	–	—	
Leamington (Town)	21	775 17 5	95 19 8	–	–	–	–	3	65 – –	–	—	
Stratford-on-Avon	4	No return.										
Warwick	11	299 9 11	34 4 11	–	—	–	—	–	—	–	—	
Worcestershire	179	5,818 2 9	578 18 3	15	406 4 2	–	–	1	12 –	2	55 – –	
Bewdley	2	31 18 7	3 13 10	–	—	–	—	–	—	–	—	
Droitwich	2	No return.										
Kidderminster	16	No return.										
Worcester (City)	31	433 4 9	86 8 7	3	83 17 –	–	—	–	—	–	—	
NORTH WALES:												
Anglesea	23	448 18 4	31 4 7	–	—	–	—	–	—	–	—	
Carnarvonshire	59	1,887 8 10	242 17 10	–	—	–	—	–	—	–	—	
Pwllheli	1	—	—	–	—	–	—	–	—	–	—	
Denbighshire	59	1,431 8 7	148 16 6	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	60 – –	
Flintshire	39	1,022 11 2	117 17 4	–	–	–	–	1	31 5 6	1	30 – –	
Merionethshire	27	527 12 6	69 18 9	–	—	–	—	–	—	–	—	
Montgomeryshire	31	2,408 6 11	175 13 10	2	69 6 8	–	—	–	—	–	—	

No. 2.
Northern District.

No. 2.—NORTHERN DISTRICT.

THIRTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT of the Inspector of CONSTABULARY and POLICE FORCES in the Northern District, for the Year ended 29th September 1869.

20, Queen's Gate-place, London,
30 November 1869.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to report that during the year ended the 29th September 1869, I inspected the police forces, both county and borough, in the Northern District, and to state that in my opinion the constabulary of the several counties is efficient in point of numbers and discipline; the provisions of the Acts under which the police are appointed have been duly observed and carried into effect; and the Secretary of State's rules for the government, pay, and clothing of the constables have been complied with.

The police of the several cities and boroughs in the district is likewise efficient, with the exception of the following establishments, which the authorities have failed to raise to an effective strength, viz.: Ashton-under-Lyne, Berwick, Congleton, Dewsbury, Macclesfield, Oldham, Ripon, Stockport, and Richmond.

In my opinion it is desirable that small borough forces should be consolidated with county establishments, and the maintenance of a sufficient force of police be made compulsory upon all jurisdictions. This would render the system complete throughout the country, and would be just to the ratepayers of places where a sufficient number of constables are appointed. An insufficient force, in addition to being inadequate for the district it is intended to protect, affects the security of adjoining districts, and necessitates extra men being located in them.

I would mention Cheshire as an example, where there are seven separate police establishments, four efficient and three inefficient.

The county, with a population of 322,227 and a force of 258 constables; the city of Chester, with a population of 31,101 and 36 constables; Birkenhead, with a population of 37,532 and 85 constables; Stalybridge, with a population of 24,806 and 25 constables, are efficient.

Congleton, with a population of 12,338 and 5 constables; Macclesfield, with a population of 36,095 and 18 constables, and Stockport, with a population of 54,681 and 28 constables, are inefficient. There is, therefore, as to the inefficient part of the county, a total population of 103,114 with a strength of only 51 constables, a proportion manifestly inadequate for the proper discharge of the ordinary duties constables are required to perform.

The number of changes amongst the constables generally throughout the district does not appear to have been above the average of preceding years; variations are much more frequent in some forces than in others, and in all a large proportion is caused by men resigning very soon after entering the service. Numerous changes in a police force materially lessen its efficiency, necessitating frequent alterations in the arrangement of the beats and in the general working of the establishment, and much benefit would result if greater stability could be attained.

I believe this would be promoted if the present conditions of service were altered, and men on appointment were engaged to serve for twelve or even for six months, instead of being at liberty to resign at any time by giving a month's notice. I think it also undesirable to place restrictions upon the number in the higher classes; promotion should be dependent upon merit rather than upon length of service, and every encouragement should be given to men of intelligence and energy to enter and to remain in the service.

I believe also, if the existing regulations relating to superannuation were altered, and pensions granted after a definite period, the effect would be beneficial.

In

In Lancashire, and in Cumberland and Westmorland, the question of vagrancy has received special attention. In the former, in the four courts of quarter session holden in April last, the justices passed the following resolution: —"That in consequence of the great increase of vagrancy in the county of Lancaster, it is desirable to enforce the laws against tramps and vagrants, and this court doth hereby request the chief constable to give instructions to the police to apprehend all tramps and vagrants offending against the law.

In Cumberland and Westmorland a similar course has been pursued since September 1867.

The subject is one of so much importance, that I beg to submit for your consideration reports with which I have been kindly furnished by Colonel Bruce, the chief constable of Lancashire, and Mr. Dunne, the chief constable of Cumberland and Westmorland, relative to the effects produced from the strict administration of the law against tramping vagrants. There is strong reason to believe that if a similar course were generally adopted, and the law was rigidly enforced, systematic vagrancy would be considerably diminished and the evils with which it is attended be proportionably decreased. Much difference prevails in the manner vagrants and tramps are treated in different parts of the district, an observation that equally applies to the mode in which drunken cases and public-house and beerhouse cases are disposed of. In some petty sessional districts these classes of offences are so leniently dealt with, and the fines imposed are so light, as to have but little effect in repressing drunkenness and in checking the disorders and irregularities of which it is productive.

During the year two statutes have been passed of much importance; viz., the Habitual Criminals and the Wine and Beerhouse Act. These measures having so recently come into operation, I am unable to speak from personal experience, but from a return I attach of the proceedings taken against licensed houses, the last-mentioned statute has already enabled the justices to close many badly conducted houses, 127 public-houses and 1,951 beerhouses having been deprived of their licenses; I have no doubt that both Acts, where well administered, will prove to be of much benefit.

In conclusion I beg to add, as stated in my report of last year, that I think more uniformity in the system of keeping the books, and also in the clothing and appointments of the officers and constables, would be attended with advantage.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. P. Elgee*,
Inspector of Constabulary.

The Right Hon. H. A. Bruce,
H.M.'s Principal Secretary of State for
the Home Department.

Chief Constable's Office, Preston,
26 October 1869.

Sir,

I HAVE pleasure in submitting to you the following report with reference to a resolution passed in April last by the four different quarter sessions of this county, to the effect that the provisions of the Vagrancy Act should be more strictly enforced than they had hitherto been.

In consequence of this resolution the action of the police has been very much increased, and the magistrates have been more ready to commit vagrants than formerly.

The increased action taken by the police, and the action of the magistrates, is thus shown:—

Whereas in the quarter ended June 1868, the number of vagrants apprehended was 318, of which 189 were committed, and 129 were discharged. In the corresponding quarter of this year, although the resolution had only been in effect for two months, 751 were apprehended, of which 574 were committed, and 177 discharged. In the quarter ended September 1868, 329 were apprehended, of which 215 were committed, and 114 discharged; in the corresponding quarter of this year 479 were apprehended, of which 331 were committed, and 148 discharged.

As a result of this action, I find that out of the 19 police divisions in this county 16 of the superintendents report most decidedly as to the decrease of vagrants in their divisions; two, namely, the superintendents of the Blackburn Higher, and of the Ashton-under-Lyne divisions, report an increase; and one, the superintendent of the Manchester division, reports no change in the number of vagrants. These exceptional reports may be accounted for by the great depression in trade having thrown so many in these dis-

No. 2. Northern District.

tricts out of work; in the three divisions named, however, as well as in most of the other divisions of the county, there has been a decrease in those petty larcenies attributed to vagrants, and in annoyances from vagrants to the inhabitants generally. The number of petty larcenies throughout the county attributed to vagrants in the quarter ended September 1868 was 338; in the corresponding quarter of this year it was reduced to 269.

I believe that the reduction in the number of vagrants, and in what I may call vagrant crime, would have been still more appreciable in most other years; but the lack of work in this year having driven so many on the road, it has been exceptionally difficult to distinguish between the professional vagrant and those temporarily vagrant under pressure of circumstances; this difficulty has caused the discharge of many cases where the police have probably had no doubt of the true character of the person charged, but where it was possible for a doubt to exist in the mind of the magistrates; it is also certain that many persons, pressed by actual want, have been driven to commit thefts, who in other seasons would have been earning their living by honest labour.

On the whole, however, there can be no doubt that the action taken in this county during the last five months has had a good result, and I believe that if persevered in this result will show still more favourably in the future.

If similar action was simultaneously taken in all counties, and if, above all, it was a rule (which I am sorry to say it is not in this county) to exact some work from every able-bodied person receiving lodging and relief (which I have been told would be an insult and disgrace to the honest but unfortunate vagrant, but in which opinion I cannot concur), I think we might hope to see professional vagrancy stamped out.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Robert Bruce*, Colonel,
Chief Constable of Lancashire.

Captain Elgee,
Inspector of Constabulary,
Northern District.

REPORT of the Chief Constable of *Cumberland* and *Westmorland* in regard to Tramping Vagrants, for the Year ending on the 29th September 1869.

DURING the year the number of vagrants and tramps apprehended for offences against the Vagrant Act was, in Cumberland, 187; of whom 117 were committed to prison, and 70 discharged. In Westmorland 96 were apprehended, 78 committed to prison, and 18 discharged. Total apprehended, 283; committed to prison, 195; discharged, 88.

I hear from all classes of the inhabitants of the two counties that the system of strictly carrying out the Vagrant Act, in regard to tramping vagrants, has been attended with the most satisfactory results, inasmuch that tramping vagrants have greatly decreased; while the petty larcenies and other offences traceable to such persons have also decreased. The police continue to be most active and vigilant in apprehending all tramps found begging, or committing other offences against the Vagrant Act; and I must say that the visible decrease of vagrancy that has attended their efforts fully justifies the system adopted by the magistrates of these counties in dealing with tramping vagrants.

(signed) *J. Dunne*,
Chief Constable of the Counties of Cumberland and Westmorland.

Carlisle,
28 October 1869.

COUNTY of CHESTER.

County of Chester.

Population in 1861	329,227
Area in acres	692,979
* Number of constables	248
Population to one constable	1,327
Acreage to one constable	2,794

* Exclusive of 10 constables appointed under Act 3 & 4 Vict. c. 88, s. 19.

The inspection was commenced on the 15th, and completed on the 20th of March.

The establishment comprised one chief constable, 11 superintendents, four inspectors, 41 serjeants, and 201 constables; 10 constables are additional constables. One serjeant and five constables were reported sick, and one absent without leave.

Three inspectors act as detective officers, and are severally stationed at Chester, Birkenhead, and Altringham.

During last year the Bucklow was formed into the Altringham and Runcorn divisions, and a superintendent placed in charge of each district; the strength of

No. 2. Northern District.

of the former consists of 32 and the latter of 21 constables, and they contain a population respectively of 36,475 and 26,999 inhabitants. The districts, as now formed, are compact, and the head quarters, at Altringham and Runcorn, are well situated.

The Inspector visited the head quarters of nine divisions, and a proportion of the out-stations, and found the officers' and constables' quarters, offices, and cells for prisoners, clean, and in good order, and the buildings generally in a good state of repair.

The force is composed of an intelligent and effective body of officers and constables; the clothing and appointments appeared of good quality, and were in serviceable condition; and the books and returns were kept with care and accuracy.

The Inspector is of opinion that the constabulary of this county has been maintained in a satisfactory state of efficiency.

Borough of Birkenhead.

Borough of Birkenhead.

Population in 1861	37,532
Area in acres	1,577
*Number of constables	60
Population to one constable	625

* Exclusive of 25 constables appointed at the expense of the Mersey Dock and Harbour Board.

Force inspected on the 30th July.

Present, one superintendent, seven inspectors, two clerks, one detective officer, two bridewell keepers, and 65 constables; absent on duty, one detective officer and four constables; sick, one inspector, who had been off duty for six weeks. A vacancy existed in the office of head constable; the Inspector has been since informed that on the 16th August the watch committee passed a resolution to appoint a head constable, and the commissioners confirmed it at a board meeting held on the 7th September, but up to the end of October the appointment had not been made; the office having been vacant for some months, it is desirable that further delay should be avoided, and a competent person be selected.

In July 1868, the strength of the establishment was reduced by the discharge of 15 constables, and now consists of 60 of all ranks for ordinary town duty. Two of the inspectors act as fire and assistant fire inspectors, and 12 constables as firemen, receiving 1*s.* a week additional pay. There is also a force of dock police of 24 constables, under the charge of an inspector, who are paid by the Dock Company.

The constables are an effective body; the books were correctly kept, and the offices and bridewell were found in good order. The men's great coats had been in use for three years, and were much worn; the remainder of the clothing was of good quality and in serviceable condition.

The Inspector has to report the establishment efficient.

City of Chester.

City of Chester.

Population in 1861	31,101
Area in acres	3,518
Number of constables	36
Population to one constable	864

Inspected on the 17th of March.

The establishment consisted of one head constable, two inspectors, four serjeants, two detective officers, and 27 constables. One constable was reported absent, with leave.

Constables are required to serve 12 months in the third class, are then promoted to the second class, where they remain until vacancies occur in the first class, which is limited to 10 persons. There is also a merit class, open to first class constables.

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At the time of inspection five men were in the merit, seven in the first, seven in the second, and eight in the third class.

The lock-ups attached to the police station are only used as places of temporary confinement, and will be done away with when the town-hall, which was near completion, is opened.

The force is composed of a well-chosen and effective body; the clothing and appointments were complete and of good quality, and the books and returns were kept with care and accuracy.

The Inspector is of opinion that the general efficiency of the force has been well maintained.

Borough of Congleton.

Borough of Congleton.

Population in 1861	12,338
Area in acres	2,564
Number of constables	5
Population to one constable	2,467

Inspected on the 16th of March.

The force consisted of a superintendent and four constables. A constable is appointed at the cost of the Congleton Silk Association.

When inspected, the provisions of the 8th section, 22 & 23 Vict. c. 32, had not been complied with; but on the 8th of May the Inspector was informed by the mayor "that, at a council meeting held this week, it was resolved to adopt the Police Superannuation Clauses."

In cold weather the cells are unfit for the reception of prisoners, no means of heating them having been provided.

The men are not supplied with uniform, and are altogether insufficient in numbers for the ordinary duties of the borough.

Borough of Macclesfield.

Borough of Macclesfield.

Population in 1861	36,095
Area in acres	2,410
Number of constables	18
Population to one constable	2,005

Inspected on the 16th of March.

The strength consisted of one head constable, one detective serjeant, one serjeant, and 15 constables.

During the year the services of three of the men, who were temporarily appointed in January 1868, had been discontinued.

The scale of pay is as follows:—Constables, for the first six months, receive 18 *s.* per week; for the second six months, 19 *s.*, and after a year's service, 20 *s.* There is a class of merit, restricted to six constables, in which the pay is 21 *s.* a week.

As stated in last year's report, the provisions of the 8th section, 22 & 23 Vict. c. 32, in respect to the formation of a superannuation fund, have not been complied with.

The constables are a well-sized and appeared a respectable body; the clothing and appointments were in serviceable order, and the books were carefully kept.

The cells for prisoners were clean, but their construction is defective.

The Inspector has to report the existing establishment altogether inadequate in numbers for the efficient discharge of the ordinary duties of the borough.

Borough of Stalybridge.

Population in 1861	24,806
Area in acres	883
Number of constables	25
Population to one constable	992

Borough of Stalybridge.

Inspected on the 12th March.

On parade, one head constable, one inspector, two serjeants, 18 constables; sick, one constable; absent on duty, two constables.

The man who was reported sick had been 30 years a constable, and was incapable of further service.

The Inspector regretted to observe that a man, who had been dismissed from the police of the borough of Ashton-under-Lyne, had been appointed a constable immediately afterwards by the Stalybridge watch committee.

The men's clothing was of good quality and in serviceable condition; the great coats had been two years in wear, and the watch committee intended them to be worn a year longer.

The appointments were complete when produced for inspection, and the books and returns were found correctly kept.

The cells for prisoners are dry and secure, but dark and defective in ventilation.

The Inspector has to report the establishment efficient.

Borough of Stockport.

Population in 1861	54,681
Area in acres	3,167
Number of constables	28
Population to one constable	1,953

Borough of Stockport.

Inspected 15th March.

The establishment comprised one chief superintendent, one clerk, one inspector, two serjeants, and 23 constables. One serjeant and one constable were reported sick; the former had been incapacitated from duty for four months.

No alteration had been made in the strength of the force since it was last inspected.

The constables receive 19 *s.* a week on appointment; 20 *s.* after six months; and 21 *s.* after 12 months' service; further promotion to the first class, in which the pay is 22 *s.*, is dependent upon merit.

The clerk acts as inspector of markets and collector of tolls, duties that cannot be considered as connected with the police.

The men seemed a respectable body, and the clothing and appointments were complete and in serviceable order.

The cells for prisoners were clean and in good repair.

The Inspector has to report the existing establishment as wholly insufficient in numbers for the ordinary duties of the borough.

Counties of Cumberland and Westmorland.

Population in 1861	224,638
Area in acres	1,482,863
*Number of constables	134
Population to one constable	1,676
Acreage to one constable	11,066

Counties of Cumberland and Westmorland.

* Exclusive of 9 constables appointed under the 19th section, 2 & 4 Vict. c. 88.

Inspected on the 28th and 29th June, and on the 8th of July and two following days.

The authorised strength consisted of one chief constable, nine superintendents, eight inspectors, nine serjeants, and 116 constables.

No. 2. Northern District.

Nine constables are appointed under the 19th section of 3 & 4 Vict. c. 88, and one constable under the 20th section of that statute.

The strength of the ordinary constables remained the same as last year, but the services of five additional constables had been discontinued, and the number reduced from 14 to 9.

The following changes had been made in the distribution of the force; two constables had been added to the Derwent division, one of whom is stationed at Cockermouth and one at Braithwaith; a constable had also been added to the Allendale-below-Derwent division, and stationed in the town of Wigton.

The borough of Whitehaven is watched by the county constabulary, the borough authorities paying the cost of the force maintained for town duty, viz., one inspector, one serjeant, and 12 constables. The Inspector is of opinion that an augmentation is needed, the existing strength being insufficient for the due performance of the duties of the borough.

The system commenced by the magistrates in 1867, of dealing stringently with tramping vagrants has been continued, and Mr. Dunne, the chief constable, reports "that it has been attended with most satisfactory results, that tramping vagrants have greatly decreased, and the petty larcenies and other offences traceable to such persons have likewise decreased."

This constabulary is composed of a well-chosen and very effective body of constables, the clothing and appointments were complete and in serviceable condition, and the books and returns were kept with care and accuracy.

The whole of the divisional and a few of the smaller stations were visited, and the premises found in a satisfactory state of repair, and in thoroughly good order.

In the Inspector's opinion the establishment has been maintained in a state of efficiency.

City of Carlisle.

City of Carlisle.

Population in 1861	29,436
Area in acres	3,842
Number of constables	33
Population to one constable	892

Inspected on the 9th July.

Present: one head constable, four serjeants, and 28 constables.

During the year a change has been made in the composition of the force by the substitution of a serjeant for a constable; by this means two serjeants are available for town duty during the night.

The head constable has been appointed inspector of weights and measures, with an increase of 10 *l.* per annum to his salary, and is allowed a constable as his assistant.

The constables appeared an efficient body, and there had been fewer changes amongst them than in previous years.

The clothing was of good quality, and the men were in possession of the customary articles of appointment.

The books were clearly and accurately kept, and the offices and cells for prisoners clean and in good order.

The Inspector has to report the establishment efficient.

Borough of Kendal.

Borough of Kendal.

Population in 1861	12,028
Area in acres	2,720
Number of constables	11
Population to one constable	1,094

Inspected on the 28th of June.

Present: one inspector, one serjeant, and nine constables; one of whom is an acting serjeant.

The

The force is under the charge of the superintendent of the Kendal and Kirkby Lonsdale division of the Cumberland and Westmorland constabulary, who is paid 50 *l.* per annum by the borough authorities, in addition to his salary from the county.

The constables, who were well clothed and supplied with the ordinary appointments, appeared a respectable and intelligent body, but a large number of changes had occurred amongst them during the year in proportion to the strength of the force.

The books were well and correctly kept, and the police duties seem to have been properly carried out.

The lock-ups, which are used both by the county and borough police, are secure and commodious, and were in good order when inspected.

In the Inspector's opinion the establishment is efficient.

County of Derby.

Population in 1861	272,400
Area in acres	623,992
*Number of constables	171
Population to one constable	1,593
Acreage to one constable	3,649

* Seven constables appointed under the 19th section of 3 & 4 Vict. c. 88, not included.

The inspection was commenced on the 23rd, and completed on the 28th July.

The authorised strength consisted of one chief constable, one superintendent and deputy chief constable, one superintendent and chief clerk, 11 superintendents, two detective inspectors, 13 inspectors, 20 serjeants, 24 acting serjeants, 98 constables, and seven additional constables; two constables were required to complete.

The scale of pay of the several ranks remained the same as last year.

The Inspector visited the head-quarters of divisions, with the exception of the Repton and Gresley, and Eckington districts, and a few of the lock-ups and strong rooms, and found the premises clean and in good order. An improvement had been made in the station-houses at Ashbourne, Bakewell, and Alfreton since last year. The lock-ups at Buxton station are damp, and the drainage and ventilation appear to be very defective. There is also an insufficient supply of water to the building.

Subjoined is a return, showing the cell accommodation at some of the principal lock-up houses in the county. The cubical contents of the cells at several is insufficient and the general construction objectionable, especially for the detention of remanded prisoners, who are not unfrequently confined in them for lengthened periods.

The strength of the Smalley division, which contained 30,172 inhabitants, according to the census of 1861, and has since much increased in population, consisted of only 15 constables of all ranks, and an augmentation is required, especially at Ilkeston, Ripley, and Codnor. An additional constable is also needed in the Bakewell division, to furnish a man for the Eyam beat.

The constables are a well chosen and generally effective body; the clothing and appointments were complete and in serviceable condition, but the Inspector cannot report favourably either as to the quality of the material or the make of the uniform.

In some districts more attention is needed to the manner of keeping the books, particularly in accounting for and taking receipts for prisoners' and stolen property that passes through the hands of the police.

In the Inspector's opinion the establishment has been maintained in a state of efficiency.

No. 2.
Northern District.

RETURN showing the Cell Accommodation at some of the principal Lock-up Houses in the County of Derby.

DISTRICT.	Name of Lock-up.	Number of Cells.	Measurement of Cells.			Cubical Contents of each Cell
			Length.	Width.	Height.	
			Ft. in.	*Ft. in.*	*Ft. in.*	*Ft. in.*
Alfreton - - -	Alfreton - - -	4	10 0	6 9	9 9	658 1
Ashbourne - -	Ashbourne - -	4	10 0	6 0	8 5	505 0
Ditto - - -	Church Broughton -	2	10 10	6 3	9 0	609 4
Belper - - -	Belper - - -	4	11 6	6 6	8 4	622 11
Chapel-en-le-Frith -	Chapel-en-le-Frith -	4	10 0	6 6	10 0	650 0
Eckington - -	Eckington - -	4	11 6	6 3	8 10	634 10
Repton and Gresley -	Wooden Box - -	4	10 0	6 6	9 0	585 0
Wirksworth - -	Wirksworth - -	4	10 0	6 6	8 6	552 6

BOROUGH of CHESTERFIELD.

Borough of Chesterfield.

Population in 1861 - - - - - -	9,835
Area in acres - - - - - - -	296
Number of constables - - - - - -	14
Population to one constable - - - - -	702

Inspected on the 23rd of July.

On parade, one head constable, two serjeants, and 11 constables.

The Inspector has since been informed that an officer with the rank of inspector has been substituted for a constable, to take charge of the town during the night.

In May Mr. Farndale succeeded Mr. Stevens as head constable, the latter officer having obtained the appointment of head constable of the borough of Rochdale.

The existing police accommodation only comprises a small office and day room. Borough prisoners are confined in the county lock-ups, where they are subsisted by, and are in the custody of a county officer. Improved accommodation is much needed.

Attention was required to the mode of keeping the books, especially to obtaining receipts for stolen property returned to prosecutors. The Inspector has reason to believe that more care will be exercised in future,

The men are an effective body, and the clothing and appointments were of good quality and in serviceable order.

The head constable holds the appointments of sanitary inspector at a salary of 20 *l.*, and of assistant relieving officer for vagrants at a salary of 10 *l.* per annum.

The police duties appear to have been carried out in a satisfactory manner, and, in the Inspector's opinion, the establishment has been maintained in a state of efficiency.

BOROUGH of DERBY.

Borough of Derby.

Population in 1861 - - - - - -	43,081
Area in acres - - - - - - -	1,660
Number of constables - - - - - -	46
Population to one constable - - - - -	936

Inspected on the 24th of July.

Present: one head constable, one detective inspector, two inspectors, two detective serjeants, five serjeants, and 35 constables.

The extra constables added to the force in January 1868, had been discontinued.

The

The men were supplied with the usual articles of clothing and appointment, but the make of the uniform was not satisfactory.

The cells were clean and in good order, but they are situated at some distance from the police station; the office accommodation is very limited.

A staff of five supernumeraries have been attached to the force, who are sworn in as constables and are employed upon special duties, such as attendance at theatres, concerts, &c.; they are not paid by the corporation, but their expenses are defrayed by the persons who apply for their services, according to the following scale, viz., one shilling an hour for the first two hours they are on duty, and sixpence for each hour afterwards.

The Inspector considers this system to be open to much objection, inasmuch as men are dressed in police uniform and invested with the authority of constables, with respect to whom the same control cannot be exercised, or the same discipline maintained, as over ordinary constables.

The better course would be to maintain a sufficient establishment to enable the head constable to provide for duties of this description, and to charge in the usual way for the constables' services; an increase which would be attended generally with advantage, as the Inspector found that frequently some of the night beats had to be doubled, owing to there not being men available for them.

The books and returns were carefully and correctly kept.

Six constables had resigned, three had been dismissed, and two superannuated during the year.

The Inspector has to report the establishment efficient.

Borough of Glossop.

Borough of Glossop.

Population in 1861	17,000
Area in acres	3,033
Number of constables	8
Population to one constable	2,125

The strength of the force remained the same as last year.

The constables appeared an efficient body, and were supplied with the customary articles of clothing and appointment, which were in serviceable order, with the exception of the capes.

The books were correctly kept.

The lock-ups are badly ventilated, and some of the cell fittings needed repair.

The Inspector has to report the establishment insufficient in number for the ordinary duties of the borough.

County of Durham.

County of Durham.

Population in 1861	330,934
Area in acres	607,818
*Number of constables	270
Population to one constable	1,225
Acreage to one constable	2,251

* Exclusive of 66 constables, appointed under the 19th section of 3 & 4 Vict. c. 88.

The inspection was commenced on the 30th June, and completed on the 8th July.

The establishment consisted of one chief constable, one superintendent and chief clerk, six first-class and five second-class superintendents, one inspector, 38 serjeants, 14 acting serjeants, and 270 constables, of whom, as stated above, 66 are additional constables.

There had been an increase in the strength, of five ordinary and eight additional constables, since last year. The scale of pay of the several ranks remained as before.

The numbers in the classes are restricted; the first class is limited to 90 constables, acting serjeants included, but exclusive of additional constables, who are

No. 2. Northern District.

also allowed to be reckoned in it; the strength of the second class is 100, and the remaining 28 constables comprise the third class. Having regard to the number of changes that had taken place amongst the men, the Inspector thinks it would be advisable to throw the classes open, and not to place any restriction in reference to promotion to the first, provided constables were qualified for it.

The divisional stations, 11 in number, and a large proportion of the smaller station-houses, were visited, and the premises found in good repair, and the offices, charge-rooms, cells for prisoners, and officers' and constables' quarters in good order.

The books and returns throughout the force were kept with much care and accuracy, and the duties of the several ranks appeared to have been efficiently discharged.

This constabulary is composed of a fine and effective body of men; and, in the opinion of the Inspector, has been maintained in a satisfactory state of discipline and efficiency.

City of Durham.

City of Durham.

Population in 1861	13,743
Area in acres	8,599
Number of constables	14
Population to one constable	981

Inspected 30th June,—

When the force consisted of one head constable, three serjeants, one of whom is employed as detective officer, and nine constables. An addition of one constable was made to the establishment on the 20th July.

The head constable was appointed in September 1868, and six of the constables had been less than a year in the service.

The clothing was not well fitted, and the capes were unserviceable; but new capes had been ordered, which were issued a few days after the inspection.

The books were generally correctly kept; and the cells for prisoners and charge-room were clean, and in good order; some improvement had been made in the ventilation of the former, but they are still far from satisfactory, and better police accommodation is much needed.

Having regard to the number of changes that have occurred amongst the constables, the scale of pay and conditions of service appear to require re-consideration.

The Inspector has to report the force efficient.

Borough of Gateshead.

Borough of Gateshead.

Population in 1861	33,589
Area in acres	3,255
Number of constables	40
Population to one constable	840

Force inspected on the 5th of June.

Present: one head constable, one inspector, five serjeants, one detective officer, and 30 constables.

Two constables had been added to the strength since last year, and a further increase of two men, decided upon by the watch committee a few days prior to the Inspector's visit, were also subsequently appointed.

The constables are divided into three classes, the number in the first or merit class being restricted to 12. The scale of pay of the several ranks remained the same as heretofore.

A serjeant and six constables, stationed in the suburbs of the town, are formed into an out-section.

A town-hall has been recently erected, containing a magistrates' court-room, commodious police offices, six cells for prisoners, and an exercise yard. The ventilation of the cells and of the cell corridors has not been sufficiently attended to;

to; but the defect may be remedied and the premises improved by the admission of a freer current of air into this part of the building.

The men are a powerful and effective body, the clothing was of good quality and well fitted, and the books and returns were kept in a satisfactory manner.

In the opinion of the Inspector, the establishment has been maintained in a state of efficiency.

Borough of Hartlepool.

Population in 1861	12,205
Area in acres	990
Number of constables	13
Population to one constable	938

Inspected on the 2nd July.

Present: one head constable, one inspector, two serjeants, and nine constables.

One constable was added to the strength in April, and a slight addition has been made to the pay of the serjeants and constables; both classes of the former rank are now paid 25 *s.* per week, and the pay of constables, after three years' service, has been raised to 23 *s.* per week.

The men were supplied with the customary appointments, and the clothing appeared of good quality, but was not well fitted.

The books and returns were kept correctly. The offices, charge-room, and cells for prisoners are commodious and well arranged.

In the Inspector's opinion the establishment is efficient.

Borough of South Shields.

Population in 1861	35,223
Area in acres	2,566
* Number of constables	40
Population to one constable	880

* Exclusive of one constable, appointed at the expense of a private firm.

Inspected on the 7th June.

The establishment comprised one head constable, one inspector, five serjeants, and 29 constables. One constable was reported absent on duty, and one sick; the latter had been about two months off duty, and previously had been frequently on the sick report.

The Inspector has been since informed, that on the 5th August an increase of five constables was agreed upon by the Town Council, three of whom were appointed on the 17th September, and two on the 15th October. The rapid increase in the population of the borough, and the extent of some of the beats, rendered an addition necessary to maintain the police establishment numerically efficient.

On the 25th September 1868 a constable was added to the strength, upon the application and at the expense of the Tyne Plate Glass Works.

The constables are divided into three classes, the number in the first being limited to 12.

The clothing was of good quality, and, with the exception of the capes, was in serviceable condition.

The men are a well-sized and effective body, and the books generally were found correctly kept. The cells for prisoners were clean and in good repair.

As remarked upon in last year's report, the head constable acts as inspector of markets and collector of tolls, and is paid a commission on the money that passes through his hands. These duties ought not to be performed by a person on the strength of the police, and more especially so by an officer holding the position of head constable.

In the Inspector's opinion the force has been maintained in a state of efficiency.

No. 2.
Northern District.

Borough of Stockton-on-Tees.

Borough of Stockton-on-Tees.

This borough is consolidated with the county for police purposes.

Borough of Sunderland.

Borough of Sunderland.

Population in 1861	81,882
Area in acres	2,768
*Number of constables	96
Population to one constable	853

* There are eight constables in addition, who are not paid by rates.

Force inspected on the 7th June.

On parade: one head constable, five inspectors, two sub-inspectors, 12 serjeants, and 82 constables. One constable was absent on duty and one on leave of absence. Two men have been added since last year, both of whom are not paid by rates.

One inspector is clerk in the head-quarter office, and an inspector and two officers, who rank as serjeants, are employed on detective duty.

There are eight additional constables, paid by the under-mentioned firms:—

Hetton Coal Company	1
Lambton Coal Company	1
Monkwearmouth Coal Company	1
Featherstonhaugh & Co.'s works	1
River Wear Commissioners	2
Messrs. Pyle & Co.'s works	2

The station-house accommodation consists of—

The Central Station, with 10 cells for prisoners, and quarters for one inspector, one married serjeant, and 15 single constables.

The Low-street Station, with two cells, and rooms for one married constable

The West End Station, with three cells, and quarters for one married and six single constables.

The Barclay-street Station, with three cells, and rooms for one inspector and two married constables.

The West End Station has been completed since last year, and is well arranged and commodious; the Central and Barclay-street Stations are likewise satisfactory, but the Low-street Station, which is the head quarters of the river police, is of old construction, and altogether inadequate to the requirements of the locality it is situated in. The cells attached to it are also objectionable.

The River Wear police, who are under the charge of the head constable, consist of an inspector, a sub-inspector, five serjeants, and 19 constables, and appear to be a smart and very intelligent body of men.

The police are a fine and effective force; their clothing and equipments were complete and of good quality, and the books and returns were kept in a satisfactory manner. The premises used for police purposes were clean and in good order.

The Inspector has to report the establishment efficient in point of numbers and discipline.

County of Lancaster.

Population in 1861	1,085,404
Area in acres	1,184,067
* Number of constables	866
Population to one constable	1,257
Acreage to one constable	1,372

* Exclusive of one serjeant and 14 constables, appointed under the 19th section of 3 & 4 Vict. c. 88.

The inspection was commenced on the 22nd February and was concluded on the 9th March.

The authorised establishment consisted of one chief constable, one assistant chief constable, one chief clerk, 20 superintendents, one assistant clerk, 21 inspectors, 125 serjeants, and 711 constables. One serjeant and 14 constables are additional constables.

When the divisional inspection was made, three serjeants and 22 constables were reported sick, and on the 9th March three men were required to complete.

The strength of the subjoined divisions had been augmented between the 1st March 1868 and the 28th February 1869 :—

	Inspectors.	Serjeants.	Constables.	Total.
Bolton Division	-	-	3	3
Bury Division	1	1	6	8
Manchester Division	-	-	1	1
Kirkdale Division	-	1	4	5
Ormskirk Division	-	-	1	1
Prescot Division	1	-	2	3
Warrington Division	-	-	1	1
Wigan Division	-	1	9	10
	2	3	27	32

In Blackburn Higher Division an inspector was substituted for a serjeant.

The changes amongst the constables had been fewer than for some years, and a large decrease is shown in the number of resignations compared with the preceding year.

In April the following Resolution was passed by the magistrates at the several courts of quarter session holden in the county :—

> "That in consequence of the great increase of vagrancy in the county of Lancaster, it is desirable to enforce the laws against tramps and vagrants, and this Court doth hereby request the chief constable to give instructions to the police to apprehend all tramps and vagrants offending against the law."

The action of the police, in accordance with the Resolution, was much increased ; and notwithstanding the depression of trade that prevails, has resulted in a decrease of vagrancy, a diminution in petty larcenies, and in the annoyance caused to the inhabitants by tramps.

In the county, the total number of station-houses with lock-ups is 114, affording accommodation for 12 married superintendents, 12 married and two single inspectors, and 142 married and 132 single serjeants and constables, with 237 cells for prisoners, and 17 magistrates' rooms for the holding of petty sessions.

The Inspector visited the 19 divisional, and a considerable number of the smaller station-houses, and found the buildings in good repair, and the premises generally clean and in good order.

The force is composed of an effective body of officers and constables in every respect well clothed and appointed, the books and returns were carefully and accurately kept, and the system of supervision maintained over the men and other police arrangements were efficiently carried out.

In the Inspector's opinion this constabulary has been maintained in a satisfactory state of efficiency, in point of discipline and numbers.

No. 2.
Northern District.

Borough of Ashton-under-Lyne.

Borough of Ashton-under-Lyne.

Population in 1861	34,894
Area in acres	1,737
Number of constables	23
Population to one constable	1,517

Inspected on the 12th March.

Present on parade, one head constable, one inspector, two serjeants, 19 constables.

Two first class constables were acting as serjeants in the room of two serjeants, one of whom had been reduced, and the other allowed to resign. The arrangement had been in operation for more than two months, but was not intended to be permanent.

One serjeant and one constable are employed upon detective duty.

A considerable increase had been made in the pay of the several ranks; an addition of 25 *l.* per annum having been given to the head constable, and the pay of the other officers, and of the constables, having been raised 3 *s.* per week throughout.

The fees received by constables are not paid to the Superannuation Fund, as required by the 11th section of 22 & 23 Vict. c. 32; nor are the moieties of fines and penalties, the fines imposed upon drunken persons, &c., payable to it under the 8th section, applied to the benefit of the fund.

The establishment appeared to be composed of an effective body of men. The clothing and appointments were in serviceable condition, and the books generally were found correctly kept.

The police duties seemed as well provided for as the strength of the force would permit; but, in the Inspector's opinion, the existing establishment is altogether inadequate for the proper discharge of the ordinary duties of the borough.

Borough of Barrow.

Borough of Barrow.

This borough is incorporated with the county for police purposes.

Borough of Blackburn.

Borough of Blackburn.

Population in 1861	63,125
Area in acres	3,610
Number of constables	63
Population to one constable	1,002

Inspected 6th March.

On parade, one head constable, two inspectors, seven serjeants, 43 constables; on duty, two serjeants, four constables; sick and absent, three constables; required to complete, one constable.

The strength of the force, and the rates of pay of the officers and constables, remained the same as last year.

Men are required to serve six months in the third, and the same length of time in the second class, before they are promoted. After three years' service in the first class they receive 1 *s.* a week additional pay, after six years a similar increase, and after nine years a further advance of 1 *s.* per week.

Constables enrolled in the class of merit also receive an extra shilling a week.

The improvement in the police offices referred to in last year's report had not been begun, but the Inspector was informed that plans had been approved, and it was intended by the Corporation that the works should shortly be commenced.

The existing accommodation is very limited, and the offices inadequate to the requirements of the borough.

The force is composed of a well sized and effective body, the clothing was of good quality and well fitted, and the appointments complete and in serviceable condition.

The books and returns were correctly kept.

The

No. 2. Northern District.

The cells for prisoners are commodious and well arranged, but are insufficiently ventilated.

The police duties appeared to be provided for as well as the strength of the force would admit, but some of the beats are larger than is desirable, and an increase of several men is required to reduce their extent.

The Inspector is of opinion that the force has been maintained in a state of efficiency.

Borough of Bolton.

Borough of Bolton.

Population in 1861	70,396
Area in acres	820
Number of constables	70
Population to one constable	1,005

Inspected on the 13th March.

On parade, one head constable, three inspectors, five serjeants, and 54 constables; on duty, one serjeant and one constable; sick, one serjeant and four constables.

During the year 18 constables had been dismissed, and 12 had resigned.

The constables are required to serve 12 months in each class before they are eligible for promotion, a rule that might be modified with advantage, especially with respect to the fourth class, the grade men are placed in on first entering the service, and promotion at an earlier period be made, in some degree, dependent upon merit. Members of the establishment are granted 21 days' leave of absence in the year.

Annexed is an extract from the report of the head constable for the year ended the 29th September 1868, respecting the augmentation from 40 to 70 constables which was made in February 1868. "It has enabled me more effectually to watch over and protect the lives and property of the inhabitants of the town, and has also been the means of detecting offences which have hitherto escaped the vigilance of the police." He also showed by comparative tables that, in the months subsequent to the augmentation, there had been a marked increase in the number of apprehensions compared with the corresponding months of the preceding year.

The force is composed of an efficient body of officers and constables; the clothing appeared of good quality, and was well fitted, the appointments were in serviceable condition, and the books were correctly and carefully kept.

The lock-ups now in use are of old construction, and in some respects objectionable, but, as stated in last year's report, the town-hall now in course of building will contain improved police accommodation.

In the Inspector's opinion the establishment has been maintained in a satisfactory state of efficiency.

Borough of Burnley.

Borough of Burnley.

This borough is incorporated with the county for police purposes.

Borough of Clitheroe.

Borough of Clitheroe.

This borough is incorporated with the county for police purposes,

Borough of Lancaster.

Borough of Lancaster.

Population in 1861	13,521
Area in acres	1,240
Number of constables	13
Population to one constable	1,040

Inspected on the 9th March.

Present: one head constable, two serjeants, and 10 constables.

An increase of 35*l.* per annum had been made in the pay of the head constable, that of the other ranks continuing as before.

No. 2. Northern District.

The lock-ups, as stated in previous report, are dark, ill-ventilated, and detached from the police station. The Inspector was informed that the existing arrangement was to be considered temporary, as a site had been purchased by the Corporation in a central position in the town, upon which it was intended to erect borough offices, including a suitable police station, but that they were unable to obtain possession of it for two years.

The constables appeared a respectable body, and the clothing and appointments were complete, and in good order; the books and returns were correctly kept.

The Inspector has to report the establishment efficient.

Borough of Liverpool.

Borough of Liverpool.

Population in 1861	443,874
Area in acres	5,300
* Number of constables	798
Population to one constable	556

* Exclusive of dock and river police

Inspected on the 29th and 30th July.

The town police consisted of one head constable, two divisional superintendents, one indoor superintendent, six superintendents; one superintendent fire brigade, one fire inspector, one engineer, one governor main bridewell, one chief clerk, one storekeeper, one assistant storekeeper, one beadle, 37 inspectors, eight clerks, seven assistant clerks, 31 bridewell keepers, 23 detectives, four divisional detectives, 670 constables; total, 798.

The dock and river police comprised one superintendent, 17 inspectors, one clerk, one assistant clerk, four bridewell keepers, 275 constables; total 299.

On the 29th July, two divisional superintendents, four superintendents, 23 inspectors, and 420 constables paraded in the Haymarket, and were drilled in battalion movements by the head constable, which were performed with much steadiness and precision.

On the following day the remainder of the town police assembled at the fire station, viz., one indoor superintendent, one superintendent fire brigade, one fire inspector, one engineer, 10 inspectors, two clerks, 16 bridewell keepers, 20 detectives, two divisional detectives, and 231 constables.

One constable was absent on special duty, one superintendent, two detectives, and five constables were reported sick; two inspectors and three constables were returned as hurt on duty, and one superintendent, four bridewell keepers, one divisional detective, and six constables absent with leave; two constables suspended and resigned, and one bridewell keeper, one divisional detective, and two constables were required to complete.

In the claim made to Government for the grant from the Treasury, a fourth of the expenses of the pay and clothing of the superintendent and inspector of the fire brigade is not included.

The salaries of the salaried officers, from superintendents upwards, are charged proportionately to the town and dock accounts, and a fourth of the amount paid by the former only is claimed from Government.

A constable is specially employed upon reformatory business, and is paid for these duties by the Treasury through the watch committee.

Since the force was last inspected one constable has been transferred from the town to the dock strength, and two constables have been promoted to bridewell keepers, and placed in charge of Derby-road Bridewell, the erection of which has been completed since last year.

Subjoined is a return of the bridewells, stations, &c., showing the number of cells for prisoners, police accommodation, &c. Nine of the premises were visited by the Inspector, and found in good repair, and in excellent order.

The Jordan-street station is the only building to which he has to take exception: it is of old construction, the cells are in the basement, and appear inadequate for the number of prisoners who, at times, are confined in them.

The books and statistical department are carefully attended to, and afford full information upon all subjects connected with the several branches of the service.

The

The men are a well selected and efficient body, and the clothing and appointments throughout were of good quality and in serviceable condition.

In the opinion of the Inspector the establishment has been maintained in a very satisfactory state of discipline and efficiency.

List of Bridewells, Stations, &c., with Number of Cells and Police Accommodation.

	Cells.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Bridewell Keepers.	Constables.
Main Bridewell	95 (a)	1 (b)	-	2 (c)	—
Derby-road	10	1	-	1	—
Athol-street	9	1	-	1	—
Chisenhale-street	8	-	-	1	—
Station.—Rose-hill	5	-	1 (d)	1	3
Prescot-street	8	1	-	1	—
Gloucester-street	7	-	-	1	—
Olive-street	9	1	-	1	—
Station.—Steel-street	—	—	—	—	—
Argyle-street	8	-	-	1	—
Jordan-street	3	-	-	1	—
Essex-street	9	1	-	1	—
Section House	-	-	1	-	72
North Dock	7	-	-	1	—
South Dock	10	-	-	1	—

(a) And two bath-rooms.
(b) Governor.
(c) Two female warders.
(d) Inspector of fire brigade.

City of Manchester.

City of Manchester.

Population in 1861	338,346
Area in acres	4,069
*Number of constables	743
Population to one constable	455

* Exclusive of five additional constables.

The inspection was held on the 10th and 11th of March.

The established strength of the preventive force consisted of one chief constable, four superintendents, 24 inspectors, 43 serjeants, and 627 constables. Of the detective department, of one superintendent, 10 inspectors, 17 serjeants, 12 constables, eight clerks, and one messenger.

During last year an officer, with the rank of deputy chief constable, was appointed, who is also superintendent of the detective department. The organisation of the force in other respects remains the same as when last reported upon.

The salaries of two inspectors, who are inspectors of lodging-houses, and of five constables, are not charged upon the rates. Two of the latter are employed in watching warehouses, and three are engaged in the Warehouse Keys Office, and are paid out of the money collected for that duty.

On the 10th March a detachment of four superintendents, eight inspectors, 32 serjeants, and 440 constables, paraded at the Albert-street police station, and on the day following the remainder of the officers and constables were inspected at the head quarters of divisions.

The establishment was complete, and the Inspector had an opportunity of seeing the entire force, with the exception of one inspector, one serjeant, and 18 constables, who were reported sick, and three inspectors, one serjeant, six constables, and two clerks, who were absent on duty. He also visited the station-houses, eight in number, of which a return is subjoined, and found them clean and generally in good repair.

The clothing for the current year had not been issued; that of last year seemed of good quality, but a portion of it, the constables' hats in particular, which are of the old pattern, was much worn. The men were supplied with the customary articles of appointment, which were complete and in good order. The books were found carefully and systematically kept, and the records and returns in the statistical department afford very comprehensive information.

No. 2. Northern District.

The Inspector has to report that in his opinion the establishment has been maintained in a satisfactory state of discipline and efficiency.

STATION HOUSES.	Number of Cells for Prisoners.	Number of Rooms for Lodging Accommodation for Officers and Constables.	Number of Officers and Constables for whom Lodging Accommodation can be found.
Albert-street - A Division	7	16	36
Knott-mill - A ditto	4	4	5
Livesey-street B ditto	13	23	22
Swan-street B ditto	9	11	3
Fairfield-street C ditto	4 large	—	—
Kirby-street C ditto	3	3	6
Cavendish-street D ditto	6	—	—
Park-place D ditto	5	—	—

Borough of Oldham.

Borough of Oldham.

Population in 1861	72,334
Area in acres	4,617
Number of constables	55
Population to one constable	1,315

Inspected on the 3rd March.

On parade: one head constable, four inspectors, eight serjeants, 15 first class, five second, four third, and 14 fourth class constables.

On duty, one first class constable; sick, one inspector and one first class constable; required to complete, one constable.

The inspector, who was reported sick, had been incapacitated for duty for three months.

On the 2nd September 1868 the pay was advanced in accordance with the following scale —

Inspectors:

First class, 36*s.*; second class, 34*s.* 6*d.*; third class, 32*s.* per week.

Serjeants:

First class, 27*s.* 6*d.*; second class, 26*s.* per week.

Constables:

Long Service	First Grade,	24*s.* per week	after 8 years' service.
	Second „	23*s.* 6*d.* „	6 „
	First Class,	23*s.* „	4 „
	Second „	22*s.* „	2 „
	Third „	21*s.* „	1 „
	Fourth „	20*s.* „	upon appointment.

The clothing was of good quality and in serviceable condition, with the exception of some of the capes, which were much worn.

The entries in the books appeared to have been carefully and correctly made, and an improvement was observable in them as compared with the preceding year.

The force presented a creditable appearance, and the officers and men seemed a respectable body, but in the opinion of the Inspector the existing strength is quite insufficient for the ordinary duties of the borough.

Borough of Preston.

		Borough of Preston.
Population in 1861	81,077	
Area in acres	2,753	
*Number of constables	82	
Population to one constable	988	

* Exclusive of one constable appointed at the expense of a commercial company.

Inspected on the 22nd March.

Present: one head constable, one clerk, three inspectors, one acting inspector, one detective serjeant, one detective constable, seven serjeants, and 61 constables. Five constables were reported sick, and one was required to complete.

At the time of the inspection the scale of pay of the several ranks remained the same as in the previous year, and no change had taken place in the strength or organisation of the force.

In May a constable was added, in lieu of one appointed at the expense of coal proprietors, to do duty in the coal yards.

One of the constables reported sick had been off duty since the 28th January, and was not likely to be fit for further service.

Two inspectors are assistant inspectors of lodging-houses. The police also act as assistant relieving officers of vagrants to the extent of giving tickets of admission to the vagrant ward in the workhouse, entitling the holders to a night's lodging, supper, and breakfast.

In the course of the year the watch committee passed a resolution empowering the head constable to grant each member of the force one day's leave of absence in a month, provided he has been a month clear of the defaulters' book, and seven days' leave of absence between the 1st of April and 31st October, if he has been six months clear.

In the twelve months previous to the Inspector's visit there had been nine resignations and 16 dismissals.

The establishment appeared to be composed of an efficient body of officers and constables; the clothing and appointments were complete and in serviceable condition; the books and returns were correctly and systematically kept, and the offices, charge-rooms, cells for prisoners, &c., which are well arranged and commodious, were found in good order.

In the Inspector's opinion the force has been maintained in a satisfactory state of efficiency.

Borough of Rochdale.

		Borough of Rochdale.
Population in 1861	38,164	
Area in acres	1,131	
Number of constables	38	
Population to one constable	1,004	

Inspected on the 2nd March.

On parade: one head constable, two inspectors, three serjeants, 29 constables. On duty, one inspector, one serjeant, and one constable.

The strength of the force and rates of pay of the several ranks remained the same as last year.

In parts of the town there has been a large increase in the buildings and dwelling-houses, which has materially added to the work in those localities, and necessitates a corresponding addition to the police, in order that a sufficient number of men may be available for patrol duty, especially during the night.

The constables presented a favourable appearance, and their clothing and appointments were in a serviceable condition.

The books, upon examination, were found correctly kept.

In the opinion of the Inspector the establishment has been maintained in a state of efficiency.

No. 2.
Northern District

Borough of St. Helens.

Borough of St. Helens.

This borough is incorporated with the county for police purposes.

Borough of Salford.

Borough of Salford.

Population in 1861	102,414
Area in acres	5,209
Number of constables	137
Population to one constable	747

Inspected on the 3rd March.

Present: one head constable, two superintendents, nine inspectors, 14 serjeants, 90 constables.

On duty, one inspector, 14 constables.

Absent without leave, one constable.

Sick, three constables.

Wanting to complete, two constables.

Mr. Hibberd, the late head constable, an officer who was much respected by the force, and by the authorities of the borough, died on the 10th of April, and Captain R. W. Torrens was appointed to succeed him on the 12th of the following month.

An addition of 20 constables had been made since last year's inspection; but having regard to the rapid increase of the population, the extent of the beats, owing to the large area of the borough, and its immediate vicinity to the City of Manchester, in the Inspector's opinion a further augmentation is needed.

The pay of inspectors had been raised to 30*s.* a week on appointment; 32*s.* after three years' service, and 34*s.* after five years' service.

£. 10 a year is allowed the detective inspector, in lieu of clothing. The scale of pay of the other ranks remains as heretofore.

The inspector of police, who acted as inspector of nuisances, had ceased to belong to the force, still retaining his appointment as sanitary officer of the borough.

The corporation were building a station-house in Silk-street, with two good cells attached, and affording accommodation for one married officer and six single constables, and have it in contemplation to erect three similar buildings in other parts of the borough.

With respect to the clothing and appointments, the Inspector has to observe that the tunics and trowsers supplied to the men were very badly fitted, and he is obliged to report unfavourably of them; the issue of great coats for the present year was satisfactory, as were also the capes and helmets; the truncheons were too light to be effective.

The establishment appeared to be composed of a somewhat better body of men than in the preceding year, but the variations had been very numerous, and 50 constables had been less than a year in the service.

The books and returns were correctly kept, and the office duties seemed well provided for.

The Inspector has to report the force efficient.

Borough of Southport.

Borough of Southport.

This borough is incorporated with the county for police purposes.

Borough of Warrington.

Population in 1861	25,953
Area in acres	2,507
Number of constables	28
Population to one constable	927

Borough of Warrington.

Inspected on the 20th March.

The establishment comprised one head constable, one inspector, one clerk, three serjeants, one warrant and detective officer, and 21 constables.

During the year a serjeant had been substituted for a constable; in other respects the organisation was the same as when last reported upon.

The Inspector regretted to observe that 13 constables had been less than a year in the service; such numerous changes cannot fail to impair efficiency, and an alteration appears to be needed in the pay and conditions of service, with a view to induce a more settled feeling amongst the men.

As stated in last year's report the existing lock-up accommodation is very objectionable; the association of the prisoners during the day, irrespective of the offences for which they are in custody, is exceedingly undesirable, and the construction of the night cells is very defective; they are cold, and in some instances damp, and no means of heating or of ventilating them have been provided; 1,700 prisoners were confined in them during last year; there has also, for some years, been an annual increase in the apprehensions, so that improved cells become more and more needed.

The books and returns were correctly and carefully kept, and the men's clothing and appointments were complete and in serviceable condition.

The Inspector has to report the establishment efficient.

Borough of Wigan.

Population in 1861	37,657
Area in acres	2,161
Number of constables	42
Population to one constable	896

Borough of Wigan.

Inspected on the 13th March.

On parade: one head constable, two inspectors, three serjeants, and 33 constables.

On duty: two constables; reported sick, one constable.

The organisation of the force and the rate of pay of the several ranks remained the same as last year.

Four constables had resigned, three had been dismissed, and one had absconded, during the preceding 12 months.

The whole of the current year's clothing had not been delivered by the contractor, but what had been supplied seemed to be of good quality; some of the capes had become unserviceable, and needed renewal; the appointments were complete and in good order.

The constables were an effective body, with the exception of two or three of the men who had been recently appointed, and who appeared below the average in intelligence.

The books and returns were carefully and correctly kept.

In one of the corridors the cells for prisoners were undergoing repair; those in the other corridor, together with the charge-rooms and offices, were clean and in good order.

In the opinion of the Inspector the establishment has been maintained in a state of efficiency.

No. 2. Northern District.

County of Northumberland.

County of Northumberland.

Population in 1861	186,492
Area in acres	1,230,035
*Number of constables	122
Population to one constable	1,528
Acreage to one constable	10,082

* Exclusive of 21 constables appointed under the provisions of the 19th section, 3 & 4 Vict. c. 88.

Force inspected on the 9th June and two following days.

The authorised strength consisted of one chief constable, one superintendent, and deputy chief constable, one superintendent clerk, five superintendents, three inspectors, 12 serjeants, and 120 constables; one inspector, two serjeants, and 18 constables are additional constables.

Since last year there has been an increase of two ordinary and two additional constables; the former are stationed in the towns of Morpeth and Hexham, where an augmentation was required.

In Alnwick a building has recently been purchased by the county, and converted into a station-house for the head-quarter reserve, and for the force stationed in the town, which consists of one serjeant and four constables. At Holy Island premises have also been obtained affording accommodation for a constable, to which two lock-ups have been attached. The station-houses that were visited were found in good repair, and the officer's and constables' quarters, cells for prisoners, offices, &c., were clean and in good order.

The constables are a powerful and well selected body of men; the clothing and equipments were of good quality and in serviceable condition, and the books and returns at the head quarter office and in the several divisions were systematically and correctly kept.

In the Inspector's opinion, the constabulary of this county has been maintained in a satisfactory state of discipline and efficiency.

Borough of Berwick-upon-Tweed.

Borough of Berwick-upon-Tweed.

Population in 1861	13,254
Area in acres	8,767
Number of constables	5
Population to one constable	2,650

The force, when inspected on the 11th June, consisted of one superintendent and our constables.

The men were the same as in the preceding year, and their clothing and appointments were in a serviceable condition; capes had been supplied, which was not the case when the force was inspected in 1868.

This borough is of large area, and includes Spittle and Tweedmouth, on the south side of the Tweed, which together contain a population of between three and four thousand inhabitants, and where one of the constables is stationed.

The Inspector has to report the existing establishment as wholly insufficient in number for the proper discharge of the ordinary duties of the borough.

Borough of Morpeth.

Borough of Morpeth.

The police establishment of this borough is consolidated with the county police.

Borough of Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

Population in 1861	109,291
Area in acres	5,336
*Number of constables	159
Population to one constable	687

Borough of Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

* Exclusive of five constables appointed at the expense of two commercial companies.

Force inspected on the 8th June.

The strength of the establishment was one head constable, four superintendents, one detective inspector, two lodging-house inspectors, 10 inspectors, eight serjeants, seven detective officers, 22 merit class, 84 first class, and 23 second class constables; two men were required to complete.

During the year there had been an increase of seven constables, four of whom were added to the detective department.

An inspector acts as engineer to the steam fire engine belonging to the borough; and 36 constables are formed into a fire brigade, and are lodged at the stations, where hose, reels, and appliances are kept, their hours of duty being so arranged that a portion of them shall be in readiness at any time in the event of an alarm of fire being given.

An inspector and two constables are attached to the police court for the service of summonses and the execution of warrants, the moneys received for these duties being paid over to the credit of the superannuation fund.

Five constables are employed and paid for by Sir W. G. Armstrong and Messrs. Hawthorn's firms.

There are three police barracks within the borough, the Westgate, Prudhoe, and Ouseburn, accommodating respectively 45 single and nine married constables, six single and two married constables, and 12 single and two married constables.

The Inspector visited these premises, and found them generally in good order.

He has to repeat the statement contained in his report of last year respecting the inadequacy of the police accommodation at the central or manors station, and the exceedingly objectionable lock-ups used for the large number of prisoners who are confined there; at the time of his inspection nothing had been done, although he was informed at his previous visit that the subject was then under the consideration of the council, and that a special committee had been appointed with a view to building new offices, cells, &c. He again urges upon the corporation the necessity of taking immediate steps in a matter so materially affecting the efficiency of the police establishment.

The constables are a powerful and effective body; and the clothing and appointments were of good quality, and complete, with the exception of handcuffs.

The Inspector has to report the force efficient in point of discipline and numbers.

Borough of Tynemouth.

Population in 1861	33,991
Area in acres	5,161
Number of constables	34
Population to one constable	1,000

Borough of Tynemouth.

Inspected on the 8th June.

The establishment paraded for inspection as follows: one head constable, one inspector, four serjeants, and 27 constables; one man was required to complete.

A serjeant and constable are employed upon detective duty. A serjeant acts as clerk in the office, and a serjeant and nine constables are at out-stations. No alteration has taken place in the strength of the force or in the pay of the constables since last year.

The men are a well chosen and effective body; the clothing was of excellent quality and well fitted, and the books and returns were clearly and correctly kept.

No. 2. Northern District.

An improvement had been made in the lock-ups by removing iron bars from the inside of the windows, and substituting glazed sashes with exterior grating.

The cells are airy and secure, and, together with the offices and charge room, were clean and in good order.

The duties of police appeared to have been satisfactorily carried out, and in the Inspector's opinion the force has been maintained in a state of efficiency.

County of Nottingham.

County of Nottingham.

Population in 1861	207,691
Area in acres	521,110
*Number of constables	139
Population to one constable	1,494
Acreage to one constable	3,749

* Exclusive of two constables appointed under 19th section, 3 & 4 Vict. c. 88.

The inspection was begun upon the 19th, and completed upon the 21st May.

The establishment comprised one chief constable, one chief clerk, six superintendents, one detective officer, four inspectors, 19 serjeants, and 103 constables; and six constables were wanting to complete.

The strength and organisation of the force were the same as last year.

At the general quarter sessions, holden by adjournment at Newark-upon-Trent on the 15th January 1869, the resolution passed in January 1864, by which the parishes comprising the Nottingham police division were formed into a separate police district, apart from the residue of the county, was rescinded. It was also ordered that an addition of 100*l.* per annum be made to the pay of the chief constable.

The Inspector visited the divisional head quarters, except Bingham and three of the out-stations, and found the buildings generally in good repair, and the cells, constables' quarters, charge-rooms, and offices, clean and in good order. At Arnold the cells and some of the living rooms were damp and needed attention; and at Mansfield the ventilation of the lock-ups was very defective.

The constables are an effective and well-selected body; the clothing and appointments were of good quality and in serviceable order, and the books generally were found correctly kept. The issue of clothing for the current year had not been supplied.

In the Inspector's opinion, the establishment has been maintained in a satisfactory state of discipline and efficiency.

Borough of Newark.

Borough of Newark.

Population in 1861	11,562
Area in acres	2,080
Number of constables	12
Population to one constable	963

Inspected on the 20th May.

Present: one chief superintendent, two serjeants, and nine constables.

The clothing was of excellent quality and well fitted; the books were correctly kept; and the police duties appeared to have been carried out in a satisfactory manner.

The men presented an appearance of respectability, and their general conduct was stated to have been good. Two changes had occurred amongst them during the year.

The existing office accommodation is inadequate; the cells for prisoners are objectionable in construction, and are situate at some distance from the police station. Prisoners while confined in them are placed in charge of an officer who is not a member of the police force.

In the Inspector's opinion, the establishment has been maintained in a state of efficiency.

No. 2.
Northern District.

Borough of Nottingham.

Population in 1861	74,531
Area in acres	2,600
Number of constables	104
Population to one constable	716

Borough of Nottingham.

Force inspected on the 19th May.

Present on parade, one head constable, one superintendent, one first class inspector, one detective inspector, one station inspector, one second class inspector, two warrant officers, two detective serjeants, 11 second class serjeants, one engineer to fire brigade, two detective constables, six merit class constables, and 66 constables. One inspector and four constables were reported sick, two constables absent on duty, and one absent with leave.

The establishment remained the same as last year in point of numbers; the constables in the first class had been increased from 12 to 20, which was the only change that had been made in the organization of the force.

In June, Captain Parry, half pay of the Royal Marine Light Infantry, was appointed head constable, in the room of Mr. Freeman, who resigned.

The officer, classed as engineer to the fire brigade, has charge of a steam fire-engine, and is not included in the cost of the police, to which Government contributes.

Constables are required to serve 12 months in the fourth, and two years in the third class, before they are promoted; this is too long a period to retain them in those grades; and the Inspector is of opinion that, were promotion made in some degree dependent upon merit, it would be found to act beneficially.

The men are provided with the customary articles of clothing and appointments, which were of good quality and in serviceable order. The uniform for the current year had not been issued.

At the time of the inspection three of the inspectors and three constables were officers of long service, who, from their age and bodily infirmity, were incapable of ordinary duty; but the inspector has been informed by the town clerk that on the 27th May the watch committee passed a resolution to superannuate the officers in question.

The constables generally were a well-sized and apparently effective body.

The cells are defective in ventilation. It is intended to increase the police accommodation, and to erect lock-ups upon an improved plan, an alteration that is much needed.

The Inspector has to report the establishment efficient.

Borough of Retford.

The police of this borough is consolidated with the county police.

Borough of Retford.

County of York, East Riding.

Population in 1861	131,711
Area in acres	761,168
*Number of constables	84
Population to one constable	1,568
Acreage to one constable	9,061

County of York, East Riding.

* Exclusive of one constable appointed under the 19th section, 3 & 4 Vict. c. 88.

The inspection was commenced on the 31st May, and completed on the 4th June.

Strength: one chief constable, one deputy chief constable, 11 superintendents, one clerk, 12 serjeants, and 59 constables.

The scale of pay and authorised number of the several ranks remained as before, and the same extra duties are performed by the officers that were detailed in last year's report.

No. 2. Northern District.

The force is formed into 12 divisions, under the charge of a superintendent, and with a serjeant in each.

The constables are divided into three classes, the number in the first being restricted to 20.

An officer holding the rank of inspector acts as clerk at the head quarters at Beverley.

The force is composed of an effective body of men; the clothing was of good quality and in serviceable order, and the customary appointments were complete when inspected.

The police duties appeared to have been carried out in an efficient manner, as far as the strength of the force would permit, and the number of detections in proportion to the offences committed was satisfactory; but an augmentation was needed to admit of more men being stationed in the towns, especially in Howden, Bridlington, Driffield, and Norton, which were frequently left without a constable on patrol duty during a considerable portion of the night.

In October the Inspector was informed that the chief constable had been empowered to appoint three additional third class constables, an dwas enabled thereby to locate an extra man in three of the places in question.

The books and returns were carefully and correctly kept, the station-houses generally were in good repair, and the cells for prisoners, offices, and officers' quarters, were very clean and in good order.

At Driffield new lock-ups were in course of building.

In the Inspector's opinion the establishment has been maintained in a satisfactory state of discipline and efficiency.

Borough of Beverley.

Borough of Beverley.

Population in 1861	9,654
Area in acres	2,228
Number of constables	10
Population to one constable	965

Inspected on the 3rd of June.

Present: one head constable, one inspector, one serjeant, five first, one second, and one third class constables.

The strength and scale of pay of the force remained the same as last year.

The clothing was of good quality and in satisfactory condition, with the exception of the capes, which had been in wear for six years, and had become unserviceable.

The cells for prisoners were clean and in good order.

The men presented a creditable appearance, and the books and returns were kept correctly.

The Inspector has to report the establishment efficient.

Borough of Hull.

Borough of Hull.

Population in 1861	98,994
Area in acres	5,123
Number of constables	162
Population to one constable	611

Inspected on the 1st June.

The establishment comprised one head constable, four inspectors, 14 serjeants, and 143 constables, all of whom paraded, except one man reported sick.

No change has been made in the composition of the force since last year.

The salary of the head constable has been raised to 300 *l.* per annum; the pay of the other ranks is the same as before.

One serjeant and 26 constables do duty in the docks.

A serjeant acts as clerk in the office.

A serjeant is detailed for duty at the Town-hall, and for the purpose of making inquiries and obtaining information required by the magistrates.

A serjeant

No. 2. Northern District.

A serjeant and four constables are employed as detectives, the former receives 6 *s.* and the constables 4 *s.* per week extra pay; 14 constables are enrolled in the class of merit.

The men are a well-sized and efficient body; the clothing was of good quality and well fitted; the books and returns were correctly and systematically kept, and the cells for prisoners, offices, and charge-rooms, were clean and in good order.

In the opinion of the Inspector, the establishment has been maintained in a satisfactory state of efficiency.

County of York, North Riding.

County of York, North Riding.

Population in 1861	190,134
Area in acres	1,343,494
*Number of constables	144
Population to one constable	1,320
Acreage to one constable	9,330

* Exclusive of three serjeants and 12 constables appointed under the 19th section of 3 & 4 Vict. c. 88.

The inspection was commenced on the 21st and completed on the 26th June, with the exception of the Malton Division and the east section of the Pickering Lythe Division; the former of which was inspected on the 4th, and the latter on the 17th June.

The authorised establishment comprised one chief constable, nine superintendents, seven inspectors, 12 serjeants, 13 acting serjeants, and 117 constables, of whom three serjeants and 12 constables are appointed under the 19th, and one constable under the 20th section, 3 & 4 Vict. c. 88.

The rates of pay of the several ranks remain the same as last year, and no alteration has been made in the extra duties performed by the officers and constables. There has been an addition of three constables, two in the Pickering and one in the Guisborough Division, and a decrease of one constable in the Gilling Division, who was appointed at the cost of private individuals.

Another man is still required for Guisborough, where there are only two constables and the superintendent of the division to a population of 4,600 inhabitants. In Whitby a constable is needed for reserve duty during the night, and to take charge of prisoners confined in the cells.

The Inspector visited a considerable number of the station-houses in the Riding, and found them clean and generally in good repair; but he observed that many of the premises required painting, especially externally.

The force is composed of a carefully selected and effective body of men; the clothing and appointments were complete and in good condition, and the duties of the officers and constables appeared to be carried out in a satisfactory manner.

The books and returns, both at head quarters and in the districts, were kept with accuracy and regularity.

In the Inspector's opinion, the constabulary of the Riding has been maintained in a satisfactory state of discipline and efficiency.

Borough of Middlesborough.

Borough of Middlesborough.

Population in 1861	32,000
Area in acres	1,800
*Number of constables	33
Population to one constable	970

* Exclusive of 16 constables appointed at the expense of public companies.

The establishment consisted of one head constable, four inspectors, five serjeants, and 39 constables; one serjeant and three constables were reported absent on duty, and two constables were on the sick report.

Two serjeants and 14 constables are appointed at the expense of the owners of large iron works, situate within the borough, and do duty at the works in question.

No. 2. Northern District.

One inspector is employed as sanitary and lodging-house inspector, and one as detective inspector.

The salary of the head constable has been raised 25 *l.* per annum, and an addition has been made to the pay of three of the inspectors. The pay of the serjeants and constables remain the same as heretofore.

The force is composed of a well-chosen and efficient body. The clothing was of excellent quality; but the inspector observed that only three pairs of trousers were issued in two years, instead of two pairs annually. The men were supplied with the customary articles of appointment, which were complete, and in good condition.

The books were clearly and correctly kept, and the police duties seemed to have been carried out in a satisfactory manner. An improvement had been made in the ventilation of the cells, which, together with the offices and charge-room, were clean and in good order.

In the Inspector's opinion the efficiency of this establishment has been well maintained.

Borough of Richmond.

Borough of Richmond.

Population in 1861	4,290
Area in acres	2,341
Number of constables	2
Population to one constable	2,145

Inspected on the 26th June.

The force consisted of a superintendent and one constable. The superintendent performs the duties of acting relieving officer for vagrants, and of inspector of nuisances; for the former he receives 10 *l.*, and for the latter 5 *l.* per annum, in addition to his pay.

The books appeared to be kept correctly, and the lock-ups were clean and in good repair.

The existing force is insufficient in number for the ordinary duties of the borough.

Borough of Scarborough.

Borough of Scarborough.

Population in 1861	18,380
Area in acres	2,586
Number of constables	23
Population to one constable	799

Inspected on the 15th June, when the force comprised one head constable, three serjeants, and 19 constables.

During the year the head constable had been granted an increase of 20 *l.* per annum; the pay of the other ranks remained as heretofore. One constable is employed upon detective duties, for which he receives an allowance of 2 *s.* per week.

The men seemed an effective and intelligent body, but the changes amongst them had been much more frequent than was desirable.

The clothing was of good quality and well fitted, and the appointments were complete and in serviceable order.

The offices, charge-room, and cells for prisoners, were clean and in good repair, and afford accommodation adequate to the requirements of the borough.

The books and returns were kept with care and accuracy, and the police duties appeared to have been discharged in a satisfactory manner.

In the Inspector's opinion the establishment has been maintained in a state of efficiency, in point of discipline and numbers.

County of York, West Riding.

Population in 1861	863,571
Area in acres	1,647,997
*Number of constables	657
Population to one constable	1,314
Acreage to one constable	2,508

* Exclusive of 13 constables appointed under the 3 & 4 Vict. c. 88, s. 19.

The inspection was commenced on the 12th, and was completed on the 22nd July.

The authorised strength consisted of one chief constable, one chief clerk, 21 superintendents, one assistant clerk, 20 inspectors, 77 serjeants, and 549 constables, of whom 13 are additional constables.

The following variations have occurred in the strength and composition of the force since the 29th of September 1868 :—

In January 1869	- 10 constables were made serjeants.
„ „ „	- 2 constables added to Lower Agbrigg division.
„ April „	- 4 constables added to Skyrack division.
„ „ „	- 2 constables added to Claro division.
„ June „	- 1 constable added to Lower Agbrigg division.
„ „ „	- 1 constable added to Ewcross division.
„ „ „	- 2 constables added to the Dewsbury division.

A decrease of 11 constables was made in the Upper Agbrigg division, six in April and five in June, in consequence of the extension of the borough of Huddersfield.

On the 16th June Captain Duncan M'Neill was appointed chief constable, in room of Lieutenant-Colonel Cobbe, at a salary of 500 *l.* per annum and his travelling expenses. The pay of the other ranks remains the same as before.

On the 1st July 1868 a resolution, passed by the court of quarter sessions in April of that year, was carried into effect, ordering the division of the Upper Strafforth and Tickhill police district, by detaching the townships of Ecclesfield, Bradfield, and Handsforth, and their formation into a separate police district, to be called the West Riding Sheffield Police District, and allotting to it one superintendent, three serjeants, and 17 constables. The remaining townships of the Upper Strafforth and Tickhill district, 38 in number, were constituted a district, called the Rotherham Police District, with a strength of one superintendent, one inspector, four serjeants, and 42 constables. The head quarters of the new districts are in Sheffield and Rotherham, and their population, respectively, is 25,519 and 46,775.

The force stationed in the town of Keighley needs augmentation; it consists of only 11 constables, including the superintendent of the division, to an estimated population of 25,000, a proportion much below the requirements of the district.

The constabulary of this Riding is composed of an effective and well selected body of men; the books and returns were correctly and systematically kept, and the clothing and appointments were complete and in serviceable order.

The Inspector visited the whole of the divisional stations, except Ingleton, and several of the out-stations, and found them clean and in good repair.

He is of opinion that the establishment has been maintained in a satisfactory state of efficiency, in point of discipline and numbers.

Borough of Bradford.

Population in 1861	106,218
Area in acres	6,590
Number of constables	134
Population to one constable	792

Inspected on the 26th May.

No. 2, Northern District.

Present: one head constable, one superintendent, three inspectors, 12 serjeants, and 100 constables; on duty, one superintendent, one inspector, two serjeants, and 10 constables; sick, one serjeant and two constables.

A superintendent, two inspectors, and one constable are employed upon detective duties.

An inspector acts as inspector of hackney carriages and of lamps, an office that cannot be considered as connected with the duties of police; the officer in question, therefore, ought not to be included in the strength of the establishment, nor Government be charged with a proportion of the expenses of his pay and clothing.

As stated in last year's report, the scale of pay of the constables was raised in June 1868; this increase has been attended with advantage, and has enabled the watch committee to maintain the force at the authorised strength.

The borough is divided into six town and four out-sections, with lock-ups in each of the latter, for the temporary confinement of prisoners. In many instances the beats, even in populous and important parts of the town, are more extensive, and occupy a longer period in working than is consistent with efficiency, and an augmentation in the strength of the establishment is required to reduce their extent.

Owing to the accommodation at the central station having been found insufficient, it is in contemplation to provide suitable police offices, cells, &c., in the basement floor of a town-hall, which the corporation have decided upon erecting.

The constables are a well-sized and effective body; the clothing appeared of good quality, and, with some exceptions, was well fitted, and the men were in possession of the customary articles of equipment.

The books were correctly kept, and the offices and cells for the prisoners were clean and in good order.

In the Inspector's opinion the force has been maintained in a state of efficiency.

Borough of Dewsbury.

Borough of Dewsbury.

Population in 1861	18,148
Area in acres	1,335
Number of constables	12
Population to one constable	1,512

Inspected on the 14th July. Present: one head constable, three serjeants, and eight constables.

The men presented a creditable appearance; the clothing was of excellent quality, and the books were correctly kept.

The borough prisoners are confined in the county lock-up, situated in Dewsbury, and while there are in the custody of, and are subsisted by, county officers. At the time of the Inspector's visit, 13 prisoners (borough and county) were in confinement, and the cells, six in number, were much crowded. Prisoners are frequently kept for many days in these lock-ups, and it is very desirable that the borough authorities should erect a police station, with accommodation adequate to the requirements of the town, if it is their intention to continue to maintain a separate police establishment.

The Inspector has to report the existing force as wholly insufficient, in point of numbers, for the ordinary duties of the borough.

Borough of Doncaster.

Borough of Doncaster.

Population in 1861	16,430
Area in acres	1,879
Number of constables	18
Population to one constable	913

Inspected on the 17th July.

The strength was one chief superintendent, one inspector, two serjeants, and 14 constables.

One

One man had been required to complete since the 18th December 1868, a supernumerary having been employed during the period the vacancy had existed.

The inspector was sick, and had been off duty for eight weeks; he was an officer of advanced age and long service, and has since been superannuated.

The men appeared a well-chosen and effective body; the clothing was of excellent quality, and, together with the appointments, was complete and in good order; the offices, charge-room, and cells for prisoners were clean and in good repair; and the books, generally, were kept correctly.

In the Inspector's opinion the force has been maintained in a satisfactory state of efficiency.

Borough of Halifax.

Population in 1861	54,000
Area in acres	3,538
Number of constables	58
Population to one constable	931

Inspected 25th May.

The establishment consisted of one chief superintendent, three inspectors, 10 serjeants, and 44 constables, who paraded, with the exception of one inspector who was reported sick.

During the year an inspector had been substituted for a serjeant; in other respects the organization and strength were the same as before.

The pay of third-class constables had been raised from 19*s.* 6*d.* to 20*s.* per week.

An inspector, with a salary of 130*l.* per annum, and a constable, are employed in the inspection of fairs and markets, and in the collection of tolls, duties not coming within the provisions of the 7th section of the 19 & 20 Vict. c. 69; these officers, consequently, cannot be considered as forming a part of the police establishment, nor should one-fourth of the expenses of their pay and clothing be charged to Government.

Fewer changes had occurred amongst the constables than in the preceding year, and the force was composed of a well-sized and apparently respectable body of men.

The clothing was of excellent quality, and the appointments were complete.

The books and returns were correctly kept, and the charge-room, office, and cells for prisoners were clean and in good order.

The Inspector has to report the establishment efficient.

Borough of Huddersfield.

Population in 1861	60,940
Area in acres	10,176
Number of constables	68
Population to one constable	896

Inspected on the 24th May.

On parade, one head constable, one detective inspector, two inspectors, one market inspector, seven serjeants, and 48 constables. On duty, one inspector, one serjeant, fire brigade, four constables; sick, two constables. Since last year's inspection the borough has been granted a charter of incorporation, and now includes an area of 10,176 acres, and an estimated population of about 72,000 inhabitants. The police have been augmented from 32 to 68 constables, consequently when the force was inspected a large proportion of the men had been only a short time in the service. The material appears to be good, and when the younger constables have served long enough to have acquired a knowledge of their duty, the establishment promises to be quite up to the average in efficiency. Owing to the large area of the borough, it has been found advantageous to form three out-sections, Almondbury, Lindley, and Sheepridge, each in charge of a serjeant, and composed respectively of six, three, and four constables.

No. 2. Northern District.

stables. One inspector, one serjeant, and eight constables ordinarily perform town duty during the day, and two inspectors, three serjeants, and 29 constables by night. One inspector and one constable are employed as detectives. A serjeant is appointed to superintend the fire brigade. A constable acts as warrant officer, and an inspector holds the office of market inspector and collector of tolls, duties that in the Inspector's opinion ought not to be imposed upon an officer of police, as not coming within the 7th section of the 19 & 20 Vict. c. 69, nor should a proportion of this officer's salary be defrayed by Government.

Some slight improvement had been made in the cells since last year, but they are still unsatisfactory, and the existing police accommodation is insufficient for the present requirements of the borough. The books and returns were systematically and correctly kept; the men's clothing and appointments were of good quality and in serviceable order, and the general arrangement of the police duty seemed well considered.

The Inspector is of opinion that the establishment has been maintained in a state of efficiency.

Borough of Leeds.

Borough of Leeds.

Population in 1861	207,153
Area in acres	19,221
Number of constables	279
Population to one constable	742

Inspected on the 27th May.

On parade, one head constable, two superintendents, six inspectors, 10 sub-inspectors, 25 serjeants, 10 detective officers, 194 constables. On duty, two inspectors, one sub-inspector, three serjeants, and 15 constables. Sick, seven constables. Absent with leave, two constables; without leave, one constable.

An increase of 36 constables, made in April 1868, and maintained while the Exhibition remained open, has been reduced, with the exception of eight constables who have been added to the permanent establishment.

The salary of the head constable has been raised from 310 *l.* to 360 *l.* per annum.

The force has recently been re-organised, and the divisional system introduced. Five divisions have been formed, each under the charge of a chief inspector. The A, or central division, furnishes the duty for the centre of the town, and Sheepscar. Duke-street, Hunslet, and Wortley have been made the chief stations of the other divisions, at which the reliefs for those districts are respectively paraded. The arrangement is found to work satisfactorily.

There are 16 divisional and sectional stations in the borough, to 13 cells for prisoners, and to six, houses for fire-engines are attached; several were visited and found in good order. At the inspection parade the force, formed into four divisions, was drilled as a battalion by the head constable, and moved with steadiness.

The men's clothing and articles of equipment were complete and in serviceable condition.

The police duties appeared to have been effectively carried out, and the books and returns were kept with regularity.

The cells for prisoners at the central station, which are in the basement of the Town Hall, are in charge of an officer appointed as bridewellkeeper, and are not under the control of the police. The offices and charge-rooms are commodious, and were found in good order.

The Inspector has especially to report that the provisions of the 11th section of the 22 & 23 Vict. c. 32, which enacts that the fees received by constables shall be paid to the superannuation fund, have not been complied with, and that the fees in question are appropriated to the borough fund.

In point of discipline and numbers, in his opinion, the establishment has been maintained in a satisfactory state of efficiency.

Borough of Pontefract.

Borough of Pontefract.

Population in 1861	5,340
Area in acres	1,860
Number of constables	6
Population to one constable	890

Inspected on the 16th July.

The force at that time consisted of one superintendent, one serjeant, and three constables. In September the Inspector was informed that another constable had been added, an increase which he considers was quite necessary. The superintendent acts as inspector of weights and measures, for which he receives 5*l.* per annum, inspector of nuisances and of common lodging-houses, and assistant relieving officer for vagrants. The men appeared respectable, and all of them had served for a number of years; the clothing was of excellent quality, and the books were correctly kept.

The lock-ups are dry and secure, and, together with the office and charge-room, were in good order when inspected.

The establishment has been maintained in a state of efficiency.

Borough of Ripon.

Borough of Ripon.

Population in 1861	6,172
Area in acres	1,446
Number of constables	2
Population to one constable	3,086

Inspected on the 28th May.

The force remained the same as last year, and consisted of a superintendent and one constable.

A grating, communicating with a shaft, had been fixed in each of the lock-ups, and was stated to have improved the ventilation, which before was very defective.

The books were correctly kept.

The strength of the establishment is insufficient for the ordinary duties of the borough.

Borough of Sheffield.

Borough of Sheffield.

Population in 1861	185,157
Area in acres	22,830
Number of constables	270
Population to one constable	685

Inspected on the 22nd May.

On parade, one head constable, eight inspectors, seven sub-inspectors, 13 serjeants, 199 constables; on duty, two sub-inspectors, and 30 constables; sick, six constables; absent with leave, four constables.

The strength and composition of the force were the same as when reported upon last year. One inspector and four constables act as warrant officers; one inspector and one sub-inspector are clerks in the office, and an inspector and four sub-inspectors, who are not supplied with uniform, are employed as detectives.

The changes amongst the constables had been less frequent than during the preceding year, but the Inspector regretted to observe that they still were very numerous, and that a fifth of the establishment had joined the service within twelve months. The office accommodation is very convenient and commodious; there are nineteen cells for prisoners, which are well arranged and secure, a good parade-room, together with the necessary charge-rooms, store-rooms, &c. The men appeared an efficient body, and their clothing and appointments were of good quality, and in serviceable condition.

No. 2. Northern District.

The books and returns were correctly and systematically kept, and the arrangements connected with the police duties seemed well considered, and to have been carried out in a satisfactory manner.

In the Inspector's opinion, the establishment has been maintained in a state of efficiency, in point of numbers and discipline.

Borough of Wakefield.

Borough of Wakefield.

Population in 1861	23,181
Area in acres	630
Number of constables	30
Population to one constable	772

Inspected on the 17th July.

Present, one head constable, one superintendent, two inspectors, one clerk, and 21 constables. The authorised strength was the same as last year; but at the time of inspection four constables were required to complete; these vacancies had existed for a considerable period, and supernumeraries were employed to fill the beats; six constables had resigned, and three had been dismissed during the twelve months preceding the Inspector's visit. From the numerous changes, and the difficulty experienced in obtaining suitable men, it would appear that the existing conditions of service need revision.

The superintendent and two inspectors are constantly on night duty (one on reserve in the office). The head constable, the only remaining officer, having other duties to attend to, including the inspection of weights and measures, &c.; the constables on day duty are left without proper supervision.

An additional inspector or superior officer is required to take charge of the town, and to visit the men during the day.

The constables appeared a respectable body, and were supplied with the usual articles of clothing and appointment, which were complete and in good order when inspected.

The office accommodation is very limited, and the cells for prisoners are of old construction, and deficient in ventilation.

The books generally seemed correctly kept.

The Inspector has to report the establishment efficient.

City of York.

City of York.

Population in 1861	40,377
Area in acres	2,720
Number of constables	44
Population to one constable	917

Inspected on the 29th May.

Present, one head constable, three inspectors, five serjeants, one acting serjeant, 32 constables; on duty, one serjeant; sick, one constable. During the year, the period constables were required to serve in the fourth class had been reduced from twelve to six months, and a merit class, conferring an extra shilling per week, had been established. These alterations in the conditions of service were stated to have worked beneficially. Seven constables had been less than a year in the force, three of whom, however, had been appointed to fill vacancies that existed at the time of the previous inspection, and two, in the room of constables who had been pensioned.

The books were carefully and correctly kept, and the cells for prisoners were clean and in good order.

The clothing was in a satisfactory condition, but the quality of the cloth, especially of the great coats, appeared to the Inspector to admit of improvement.

The men are a well-sized and effective body, and the police duties seemed to have been efficiently carried out.

The Inspector has to report the establishment efficient.

RETURN showing the authorised Strength of the several CONSTABULARY and POLICE FORCES in the Northern District, including the additional Constables appointed at the Expense of Companies and Private Persons, in each Year, from 1856 to 1869.

Number.	COUNTIES and BOROUGHS.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.
1	Cheshire - - -	169	173	201	203	214	216	224	224	231	235	244	245	267	258
2	Birkenhead - -	27	41	41	57	57	57	59	78	85	95	95	98	102	85
3	Chester - - -	29	33	33	33	33	33	36	36	36	36	36	36	41	36
4	Congleton - -	3	3	3	4	4	5	5	5	5	6	5	5	5	5
5	Macclesfield - -	18	18	18	18	18	16	16	16	17	17	17	17	22	18
6	Stalybridge - -	11	11	11	11	11	11	15	25	25	25	25	25	25	25
7	Stockport - -	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	21	28	28
8	Cumberland and Westmorland.	74	108	108	115	116	116	113	116	120	141	159	150	148	143
9	Carlisle - - -	24	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	31	31	31	31	33	33
10	Kendal - - -	5	5	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	6	11	11
11	Derbyshire - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	177	178
12	Chesterfield - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	14	14
13	Derby - - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	50	46
14	Glossop - - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	8
15	Durham - - -	181	199	201	204	206	212	228	229	266	276	305	305	323	336
16	Durham (City) -	8	8	8	11	10	10	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	14
17	Gateshead - -	22	22	26	26	26	26	33	33	33	33	35	35	36	40
18	Hartlepool - -	5	9	9	9	9	9	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	13
19	South Shields - -	17	28	28	28	28	28	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	41
20	Sunderland - -	64	65	65	66	66	66	80	80	80	80	85	86	102	104
21	Lancashire - -	644	657	666	674	688	707	729	739	763	779	815	826	860	881
22	Ashton-under-Lyne -	19	21	21	21	21	21	21	23	23	23	23	23	23	23
23	Blackburn - -	29	29	29	29	34	34	34	34	38	38	38	42	63	63
24	Bolton - - -	27	27	31	31	31	31	38	38	38	40	40	40	70	70
25	Lancaster - -	10	10	14	14	14	14	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
26	Liverpool - -	886	956	973	982	1,002	1,002	1,002	1,002	1,030	1,052	1,100	1,101	1,101	1,101
27	Manchester - -	524	554	605	604	617	657	671	671	671	670	670	674	748	748
28	Oldham - - -	22	22	24	25	26	29	58	59	52	54	54	55	55	55
29	Preston - - -	38	40	42	40	44	41	52	82	82	82	82	82	82	82
30	Rochdale - -	17	18	18	18	18	22	23	23	38	38	38	38	38	38
31	Salford - - -	91	95	95	99	99	105	104	105	105	108	112	115	117	137
32	Warrington - -	11	12	12	11	13	13	12	13	16	28	28	28	28	28
33	Wigan - - -	23	32	32	32	32	32	32	37	37	37	37	37	42	42
34	Northumberland -	61	61	92	96	95	95	107	109	109	115	123	127	139	143
35	Berwick - - -	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	5
36	Newcastle-on-Tyne -	107	107	107	120	120	120	140	143	146	146	154	157	157	164
37	Tynemouth - -	19	30	30	30	30	33	33	33	34	34	34	34	34	34
38	Nottinghamshire -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	141	141
39	Newark - - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	12
40	Nottingham - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	104	104
41	York, East Riding -	70	69	80	80	80	81	83	84	84	84	84	84	85	85
42	Beverley - - -	1	1	1	1	1	1	11	11	11	11	10	10	10	10
43	Hull - - -	101	122	122	122	122	142	142	142	142	142	152	152	162	162
44	York, North Riding -	103	105	115	118	120	123	123	130	139	146	151	153	157	159
45	Middlesbrough - -	7	13	13	13	13	15	19	20	27	37	47	47	48	49
46	Richmond - -	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2
47	Scarborough - -	5	6	6	6	7	8	11	11	11	11	20	20	23	23
48	York, West Riding -	487	487	529	539	545	550	578	579	606	618	630	645	670	670
49	Bradford - - -	111	114	116	119	119	119	119	119	119	119	119	133	133	134
50	Dewsbury - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	10	10	12	12	12	12
51	Doncaster - -	10	13	13	13	13	13	13	15	15	16	16	18	18	18
52	Halifax - - -	29	35	35	35	36	36	37	37	37	37	56	56	58	58
53	Huddersfield - -	26	29	30	30	32	32	30	31	31	31	31	31	32	68
54	Leeds - - -	147	221	221	221	228	228	228	256	263	263	270	270	307	279
55	Pontefract - -	2	2	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	6
56	Ripon - - -	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
57	Sheffield - - -	143	176	180	191	191	191	191	216	231	241	245	245	270	270
58	Wakefield - -	15	15	15	15	24	25	25	25	27	28	24	24	30	30
59	York - - -	34	37	37	37	37	37	40	40	40	40	40	40	44	44
TOTAL in each Year - -		4,493	4,891	5,116	5,210	5,310	5,425	5,649	5,813	6,009	6,159	6,398	6,466	7,352	7,401
ANNUAL INCREASE -		–	393	225	94	100	115	224	164	196	150	239	68	886	49

RETURN of the Ranks, Number, Rates of Pay, and Travelling Allowances of the several CONSTABULARY

No.	COUNTIES and BOROUGHS.	Established Strength when Inspected.		RANK AND NUMBER.								YEARLY PAY											
				Chief Officers.		Assistant Chief Constable.	Superintendents and Chief Clerks.	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors and Serjeants.	Constables.	Additional Constables.	Chief Officers.		Deputy Assistant Chief Constable.	Chief Clerk.	SUPERINTENDENTS.							
																1.		2.		3.		4.	
		1868.	1869.	Counties.	Boroughs.							Pay.	Allowance.										
												£. s.	£. s.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		£. s. d.		£. s. d.		£. s. d.	
1	CHESHIRE	267	258	1	–	–	11	4	41	191	10	500 –	200 –	– –	– –	200 – –		160 – –		155 – –		140 – –	
2	Birkenhead	102	85	–	1	–	2	8	–	49	25	400 –	– –	– –	104 – –	210 – –		– –		– –		– –	
3	Chester	41	36	–	1	–	–	2	4	29	–	200 –	– –	– –	– –	– –		– –		– –		– –	
4	Congleton	5	5	–	1	–	–	–	–	4	–	78 –	– –	– –	– –	– –		– –		– –		– –	
5	Macclesfield	22	18	–	1	–	–	–	2	15	–	120 –	– –	– –	– –	– –		– –		– –		– –	
6	Stalybridge	25	25	–	1	–	–	2	2	20	–	160 –	– –	– –	– –	– –		– –		– –		– –	
7	Stockport	28	28	–	1	–	–	1	3	23	–	150 –	– –	– –	– –	– –		– –		– –		– –	
8	CUMBERLAND and WESTMORLAND	148	143	1	–	–	9	8	9	107	9	500 –	150 –	155 – – 165 – – 175 – –	– –	175 – –		165 – –		155 – –		140 – – 150 – –	
9	Carlisle	33	33	–	1	–	–	–	4	28	–	152 10	– –	– –	– –	– –		– –		– –		– –	
10	Kendal	11	11	–	–	–	–	1	1	9	–	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –		– –		– –		– –	
11	DERBYSHIRE	177	178	1	–	–	15	15	20	122	7	500 –	100 –	– –	– –	200 – –		180 – –		160 – –		140 – –	
12	Chesterfield	14	14	–	1	–	–	–	2	11	–	100 –	– –	– –	– –	– –		– –		– –		– –	
13	Derby	50	46	–	1	–	–	3	7	35	–	175 –	– –	– –	– –	– –		– –		– –		– –	
14	Glossop	8	8	–	1	–	–	–	1	6	–	85 –	– –	– –	– –	– –		– –		– –		– –	
15	DURHAM	323	336	1	–	–	12	1	38	218	66	500 –	50 –	– –	139 18 4 150 11 3 161 4 2	139 18 4		130 15 10		120 2 11		111 – 5	
16	Durham	13	14	–	1	–	–	–	3	10	–	120 –	– –	– –	– –	– –		– –		– –		– –	
17	Gateshead	36	40	–	1	–	–	1	5	33	–	200 –	– –	– –	– –	– –		– –		– –		– –	
18	Hartlepool	12	13	–	1	–	–	1	2	9	–	120 –	– –	– –	– –	– –		– –		– –		– –	
19	South Shields	35	41	–	1	–	–	1	5	33	1	150 –	– –	– –	– –	– –		– –		– –		– –	
20	Sunderland	102	104	–	1	–	–	5	14	76	8	240 –	– –	– –	– –	– –		– –		– –		– –	
21	LANCASHIRE	860	881	1	–	1	21	22	124	697	15	500 –	Expenses	300 – –	150 – – 180 – – 210 – –	180 – –		160 – –		140 – –		– –	
22	Ashton-under-Lyne	23	23	–	1	–	–	1	2	19	–	210 –	– –	– –	– –	– –		– –		– –		– –	
23	Blackburn	63	63	–	1	–	–	2	9	51	–	275 –	– –	– –	– –	– –		– –		– –		– –	
24	Bolton	70	70	–	1	–	–	3	7	59	–	220 –	– –	– –	– –	– –		– –		– –		– –	
25	Lancaster	13	13	–	1	–	–	–	2	10	–	135 –	– –	– –	– –	– –		– –		– –		– –	
26	Liverpool	1,101	1,101	–	1	–	13	30	–	704	303	1,000 –	150 –	– –	205 – –	230 – – 330 – –		250 – –		235 – –		156 – – 160 – –	
27	Manchester	748	748	–	1	1	4	34	60	643	5	800 –	– –	300 – –	125 – –	200 – –		175 – –		– –		– –	
28	Oldham	55	55	–	1	–	–	5	8	41	–	300 –	– –	– –	– –	– –		– –		– –		– –	
29	Preston	82	82	–	1	–	–	4	9	68	–	300 –	– –	– –	– –	– –		– –		– –		– –	
30	Rochdale	38	38	–	1	–	–	3	4	30	–	175 –	– –	– –	– –	– –		– –		– –		– –	
31	Salford	117	137	–	1	–	2	10	14	110	–	300 –	– –	– –	– –	– –		– –		– –		– –	
32	Warrington	28	28	–	1	–	–	1	3	23	–	165 –	– –	– –	– –	150 – –		120 – –		– –		– –	
33	Wigan	42	42	–	1	–	–	2	3	36	–	210 –	– –	– –	– –	– –		– –		– –		– –	
34	NORTHUMBERLAND	139	143	1	–	–	7	2	10	102	21	400 –	– –	182 10 –	118 12 6	127 15 –		118 12 6		109 10 –		100 7 6	
35	Berwick	5	5	–	1	–	–	–	–	4	–	90 –	– –	– –	– –	– –		– –		– –		– –	
36	Newcastle-on-Tyne	157	164	–	1	–	4	13	8	133	5	350 –	– –	– –	– –	– –		– –		– –		– –	
37	Tynemouth	34	34	–	1	–	–	1	4	28	–	170 –	– –	– –	– –	100 2 –		– –		– –		– –	
38	NOTTINGHAMSHIRE	141	141	1	–	–	7	5	19	107	2	450 –	150 –	– –	– –	– –		– –		– –		– –	
39	Newark	12	12	–	1	–	–	–	2	9	–	140 –	– –	– –	– –	164 5 –		136 17 6		127 15 –		118 12 6	
40	Nottingham	104	104	–	1	–	1	5	14	83	–	325 –	– –	– –	– –	– –		– –		– –		– –	
41	YORK, East Riding	85	85	1	–	–	12	1	12	58	1	350 –	100 –	125 – –	– –	155 – –		– –		– –		– –	
42	Beverley	10	10	–	1	–	–	1	1	7	–	90 –	– –	– –	– –	105 – –		– –		– –		– –	
43	Hull	162	162	–	1	–	–	4	14	143	–	300 –	– –	– –	– –	– –		– –		– –		– –	
44	YORK, North Riding	157	159	1	–	–	9	7	9	118	15	400 –	150 –	150 11 3 161 4 2 170 6 8	– –	141 8 9		130 15 10		124 14 2		118 12 6	
45	Middlesbrough	48	49	–	1	–	–	4	3	25	16	275 –	– –	– –	– –	– –		– –		– –		– –	
46	Richmond	2	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	69 12	– –	– –	– –	– –		– –		– –		– –	
47	Scarborough	23	23	–	1	–	–	–	3	19	–	170 –	– –	– –	– –	– –		– –		– –		– –	
48	YORK, West Riding	670	670	1	–	–	22	21	77	536	13	500 –	Expenses	– –	150 – 175 – 200 – 225 – 240 –	190 – –		175 – –		160 – –		140 – –	
49	Bradford	133	134	–	1	–	2	4	15	112	–	250 –	– –	– –	– –	– –		– –		– –		– –	
50	Dewsbury	12	12	–	1	–	–	–	3	3	–	111 6	– –	– –	– –	100 – –		– –		– –		– –	
51	Doncaster	18	18	–	1	–	–	1	2	14	–	160 –	– –	– –	– –	– –		– –		– –		– –	
52	Halifax	58	58	–	1	–	–	3	10	44	–	200 –	– –	– –	– –	– –		– –		– –		– –	
53	Huddersfield	32	68	–	1	–	–	5	8	54	–	220 –	– –	– –	– –	– –		– –		– –		– –	
54	Leeds	307	279	–	1	–	2	19	29	228	–	350 –	– –	– –	– –	– –		– –		– –		– –	
55	Pontefract	5	6	–	1	–	–	–	1	4	–	120 –	– –	– –	– –	137 16 –		130 – –		– –		– –	
56	Ripon	2	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	70 4	– –	– –	– –	– –		– –		– –		– –	
57	Sheffield	270	270	–	1	–	–	8	22	239	–	500 –	– –	– –	– –	– –		– –		– –		– –	
58	Wakefield	30	30	–	1	–	1	2	–	26	–	170 –	– –	– –	– –	– –		– –		– –		– –	
59	York	44	44	–	1	–	–	3	6	34	–	175 –	– –	– –	– –	75 – –		– –		– –		– –	
		7,352	7,401	10	48	2	154	329	680	5,656	522												

and Police Forces in the Counties and Boroughs of the Northern District.—29 September 1869.

AND ALLOWANCES.												WEEKLY PAY.														
SUPERINTENDENTS.				Assistant Clerk.	INSPECTORS.						Sub-Inspectors and Serjeants.				CONSTABLES.							No.
5.	6.	Horse Allowance.		1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	1.	2.	3.	4.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	
		60 – –											24 –								1
130 – –	120 – –	70 – –		– –	100 – –	80 – –	75 8 –	72 16 –	– –	– –	29 2	28 –	27 –	25 –	24 6	23 4	22 –	21 –	20 –	–	–	
		80 – –											26 –								
–	– –	– –		– –	104 – –	98 16 –	93 12 –	88 8 –	83 4 –	– –	–	–	–	–	27 –	25 –	24 –	23 –	22 –	21 –	20 –	2
–	– –	– –		– –	78 – –	72 16 –	– –	– –	– –	– –	26 –	24 –	–	–	22 –	21 –	20 –	19 –	–	–	–	3
–	– –	– –		– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	–	–	–	–	25 –	–	–	–	–	–	–	4
–	– –	– –		– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	27 –	24 –	–	–	22 –	21 –	20 –	19 –	–	–	–	5
–	– –	– –		– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	25 –	–	–	–	23 –	22 –	21 –	20 –	–	–	–	6
–	– –	– –		– –	67 12 –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	27 –	–	–	–	22 –	21 –	20 –	19 –	–	–	–	7
–	– –	– –		– –	85 16 –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –												8
130 – –	115 – –	50 – –		– –	88 8 –	85 16 –	83 4 –	– –	– –	– –	28 –	27 –	26 –	–	23 –	22 –	21 –	19 –	–	–	–	
135 – –	125 – –																					9
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120 – –	100 – –	73 – –		– –	98 17 1	91 5 –	83 12 11	76 10 –	– –	– –	28 –	26 10	25 8	–	23 4	22 9	22 2	21 7	21 –	20 5	19 10	12
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104 18 9	100 7 6	50 – –		– –	85 3 4	80 12 1	76 – 10	– –	– –	– –	27 5	26 3	25 1	24 6	23 4	22 2	21 –	20 5	19 3	–	–	15
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–	– –	– –		– –	88 8 –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	25 6	–	–	–	22 6	21 6	19 –	–	–	–	–	18
–	– –	– –		– –	80 12 –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	25 –	–	–	–	23 –	22 –	21 –	20 –	–	–	–	19
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–	– –	– –		– –	91 – –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	30 –	29 –	26 –	25 –	24 6	23 6	22 6	21 –	20 –	–	–	
–	– –	70 – –		100 7 6	100 7 6	95 16 3	91 5 –	– –	– –	– –	29 2	28 –	26 10	–	24 6	23 11	23 4	22 2	21 7	–	–	21
		80 – –		109 10 –																		
–	– –	100 – –		118 12 6																		22
					92 6 –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	29 6	28 6	–	–	26 –	25 –	24 –	23 –	–	–	–	
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									85 16 –	75 8 –												27
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–	– –	– –		– –	97 1 4	87 19 4	– –	– –	– –	– –	29 2	28 –	26 10	–	25 8	25 1	24 6	23 11	23 4	21 7	20 5	33
–	– –	– –		– –	88 4 2	82 2 6	76 – 10	– –	– –	– –	27 5	26 3	25 1	–	23 4	22 2	21 –	19 10	18 8	–	–	34
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–	– –	– –		– –	96 4 –	93 12 –	84 10 –	78 – –	70 4 –	– –	27 –	25 6	–	–	23 6	22 6	21 –	19 6	–	–	–	37
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109 10 –	– –	– –		– –	100 7 6	94 5 10	88 4 2	– –	– –	– –	28 –	27 5	26 3	–	22 –	21 –	20 –	–	–	–	–	39
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–	– –	– –		– –	130 – –	91 – –	83 8 –	80 12 –	– –	– –	27 –	26 –	25 –	–	21 7	21 –	19 10	18 8	–	–	–	41
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–	– –	55 – –		– –	65 – –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	23 –	–	–	–	23 –	22 –	20 –	19 –	–	–	–	43
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–	– –	– –		– –											23 4	22 2	21 7	20 5	19 3	–	–	44
109 10 –	103 8 4	36 10 –		– –	91 5 –	88 4 –	85 3 4	80 12 1	77 11 3	76 – 10	27 5	26 3	25 1	–								
															23 –	22 –	21 –	20 –	19 –	–	–	45
–	– –	– –		– –	91 – –	83 4 –	78 – –	72 16 –	– –	– –	26 –	25 –	–	–	21 –	–	–	–	–	–	–	46
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				91 5 –																		
				104 18 9																		
120 – –	– –	70 – –		118 12 6	140 – –	125 – –	110 – –	100 7 6	95 16 3	91 5 –	28 –	26 10	25 8	–	23 4	22 9	22 2	21 –	19 10	–	–	48
		80 – –		127 15 –																		
				136 17 6																		
					78 – –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	26 –	25 –	24 –	–	23 –	22 –	21 –	20 –	–	–	–	49
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–	– –	– –		– –	81 18 –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	28 –	26 10	25 8	–	23 6	22 9	22 2	21 –	19 10	–	–	51
–	– –	– –		– –	130 – –	78 – –	– –	– –	– –	– –	28 –	27 –	25 –	–	22 –	21 –	20 –	–	–	–	–	52
–	– –	– –		– –	83 4 –	78 – –	– –	– –	– –	– –	25 –	24 –	–	–	21 –	20 –	19 –	–	–	–	–	53
–	– –	– –		– –	91 – –	78 – –	70 4 –	– –	– –	– –	29 –	26 –	24 –	–	24 –	23 –	22 –	21 –	20 –	19 –	–	54
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–	– –	– –		– –	150 – –	93 12 –	83 4 –	72 16 –	– –	– –	28 –	27 –	26 –	25s.; 24s.	23 –	22 –	21 –	20 –	19 –	–	–	57
–	– –	– –		– –	68 – –	62 8 –	– –	– –	– –	– –	–	–	–	–	21 –	20 –	19 –	–	–	–	–	58
–	– –	– –		– –	97 10 –	91 – –	78 – –	– –	– –	– –	26 –	–	–	–	23 –	22 –	21 –	20 –	19 –	–	–	59

RETURN of the Number of PUBLIC-HOUSES and BEER-HOUSES, the Number Proceeded against and Convicted, and Discharged for Drunkenness; also the Amount of Indictable Crime Committed, and the

No.	COUNTIES.	Population in 1861.	INDICTABLE OFFENCES.						Thieves.	
			Number Reported to the Police.	Number of Indictable Offences to 1,000 of Population.	Number of Persons Apprehended.	Discharged for want of Evidence.	Discharged for want of Prosecution.	Committed for Trial.*	Number of known Thieves.	Number of known Thieves to 1,000 Population.
1	Cheshire - - - -	329,227	873	2·65	649	143	54	452	246	·74
2	Cumberland and Westmorland	224,638	241	1·07	206	58	45	103	1	–
3	Derbyshire - - - -	272,400	305	1·12	295	60	–	235	264	·97
4	Durham - - - -	330,934	259	·78	269	50	10	209	382	1·15
5	Lancashire - - - -	1,085,404	1,552	1·43	1,251	337	51	863	1,236	1·14
6	Northumberland - - -	186,492	417	2·24	280	101	22	157	102	·55
7	Nottinghamshire - - -	207,691	193	·93	154	31	9	114	117	·56
8	York, East Riding - -	131,711	121	·92	108	21	4	83	26	·20
9	York, North Riding - -	190,134	255	1·34	188	44	16	128	136	·72
10	York, West Riding - -	863,571	982	1·14	735	150	46	539	515	·60

* Including the number "Bailed for trial" and "Bailed to appear when called on."

RETURN of the Number of PUBLIC-HOUSES and BEER-HOUSES, the Number Proceeded against and Convicted, and Discharged for Drunkenness; also the Amount of Indictable Crime Committed, and the Number

No.	CITIES AND BOROUGHS.	Population in 1861.	INDICTABLE OFFENCES.						Thieves.	
			Number Reported to the Police.	Number of Indictable Offences to 1,000 Population.	Number of Persons Apprehended.	Discharged for want of Evidence.	Discharged for want of Prosecution.	Committed for Trial.*	Number of known Thieves.	Number of known Thieves to 1,000 Population.
1	Birkenhead - - - -	37,532	305	8·01	142	48	19	75	40	1·06
2	Chester - - - -	31,101	78	2·50	53	–	8	45	52	1·67
3	Congleton - - - -	12,338	28	2·27	19	4	2	13	50	4·05
4	Macclesfield - - - -	36,095	78	2·16	48	9	5	34	26	·72
5	Stalybridge - - - -	24,806	38	1·53	28	7	4	17	7	·28
6	Stockport - - - -	54,681	57	1·04	51	8	3	40	24	·44
7	Carlisle - - - -	29,436	14	·48	14	–	2	12	12	·40
8	Kendal - - - -	12,028	18	1·49	8	–	3	5	–	–
9	Chesterfield - - - -	9,835	31	3·15	33	4	3	26	19	1·93
10	Derby - - - - -	43,081	89	2·07	72	30	7	35	63	1·46
11	Glossop - - - -	17,000	26	1·53	16	5	1	10	–	–
12	Durham - - - -	13,743	54	3·93	25	15	1	9	28	2·04

* Including the number "Bailed for trial" and "Bailed to appear when called on."

Convicted of Offences against the Tenor of their License, and the Number of Persons Proceeded against, Number of known Thieves, &c. in the undermentioned COUNTIES, for the Year ended 29th September 1869.

LICENSED HOUSES.									Drunk, and Drunk and Disorderly.			
Number of Licensed Houses.		Number Proceeded against.		Number Convicted.		Number Deprived of License for Misconduct.		Number of Inhabitants to each Licensed House, according to Census of 1861.	Number Proceeded against.	Convicted.	Discharged.	Number Proceeded against to 1,000 Population.
Public-Houses.	Beer-Houses.	Public-Houses.	Beer-Houses.	Public-Houses.	Beer-Houses.	Public-Houses.	Beer-Houses.					
982	894	70	165	58	140	1	58	177	1,891	1,734	157	5·74
1,287	214	108	53	87	43	12	38	149	956	848	108	4·25
1,088	725	14	21	12	13	4	19	150	300	276	24	1·10
1,522	630	143	159	118	136	5	53	154	4,059	3,775	284	12·26
2,684	3,642	271	779	213	645	11	434	171	10,167	9,717	450	9·36
679	177	24	21	20	20	2	3	217	599	527	72	3·21
756	325	76	54	60	45	4	16	192	729	669	60	3·51
516	109	12	8	10	7	1	3	210	204	184	20	1·54
1,047	164	35	25	32	24	3	24	157	685	633	52	3·60
2,474	1,732	153	312	127	278	16	229	205	2,889	2,696	193	3·35

Convicted of Offences against the Tenor of their License, and the Number of Persons Proceeded against, of known Thieves, &c. in the undermentioned CITIES and BOROUGHS, for the Year ended 29th September 1869.

LICENSED HOUSES.									Drunk, and Drunk and Disorderly.			
Number of Licensed Houses.		Number Proceeded against.		Number Convicted.		Number Deprived of License for Misconduct.		Number of Inhabitants to each Licensed House, according to Census of 1861.	Number Proceeded against.	Convicted.	Discharged.	Number Proceeded against to 1,000 Population.
Public-Houses.	Beer-Houses.	Public-Houses.	Beer-Houses.	Public-Houses.	Beer-Houses.	Public-Houses.	Beer-Houses.					
110	164	3	37	1	28	–	–	137	340	157	183	9·05
166	82	14	17	8	15	1	5	125	388	249	139	12·47
67	7	4	1	4	1	2	–	167	47	41	6	3·81
135	51	18	16	15	13	–	4	194	161	101	60	4·46
53	60	11	30	8	17	1	1	219	274	263	11	11·04
135	131	17	31	16	29	2	7	205	787	768	19	14·39
142	21	14	2	10	1	–	–	180	150	129	21	5·09
46	10	2	3	1	3	–	–	214	177	158	19	14·71
59	42	3	3	3	3	–	7	97	172	164	8	17·49
219	100	24	18	18	12	2	5	135	298	144	154	6·91
33	33	2	–	2	–	1	–	258	40	38	2	2·35
93	13	8	3	5	2	–	1	130	248	87	161	18·04

RETURN of the Number of Public-Houses and Beer-Houses, the Number Proceeded against and Convicted

No.	CITIES AND BOROUGHS.	Population in 1861.	INDICTABLE OFFENCES.						Thieves.	
			Number Reported to the Police.	Number of Indictable Offences to 1,000 Population.	Number of Persons Apprehended.	Discharged for want of Evidence.	Discharged for want of Prosecution.	Committed for Trial.*	Number of known Thieves.	Number of known Thieves to 1,000 Population.
13	Gateshead	33,589	83	2·47	59	34	7	18	15	·45
14	Hartlepool	12,205	9	·74	13	3	–	10	58	4·75
15	South Shields	35,223	42	1·19	41	12	2	27	88	2·50
16	Sunderland	81,882	79	·96	64	11	–	53	23	·28
17	Ashton-under-Lyne	34,894	115	3·29	60	18	2	40	–	–
18	Blackburn	63,125	139	2·02	139	20	14	105	264	4·18
19	Bolton	70,396	371	5·27	219	80	4	135	184	2·61
20	Lancaster	13,521	42	3·10	36	2	–	34	16	1·18
21	Liverpool	443,874	4,491	10·12	1,771	836	308	627	793	1·78
22	Manchester	338,346	6,794	20·08	1,397	631	225	541	535	1·58
23	Oldham	72,334	228	3·15	106	4	4	98	39	·54
24	Preston	81,077	244	3·01	227	60	20	147	142	1·75
25	Rochdale	38,164	190	4·98	87	40	4	43	76	1·99
26	Salford	102,414	675	6·59	241	77	4	160	80	·78
27	Warrington	25,953	28	1·08	33	7	4	22	101	3·89
28	Wigan	37,657	118	3·13	128	39	8	81	45	1·19
29	Berwick	13,254	30	2·26	20	6	4	10	5	·38
30	Newcastle-on-Tyne	109,291	284	2·60	91	7	–	84	144	1·32
31	Tynemouth	33,991	30	·88	32	11	6	15	44	1·29
32	Newark	11,562	5	·43	5	–	–	5	8	·69
33	Nottingham	74,531	134	1·80	87	42	3	42	103	1·38
34	Beverley	9,654	16	1·66	25	9	–	16	30	3·11
35	Hull	98,994	247	2·49	242	67	10	165	106	1·07
36	Middlesbrough	32,000	73	2·28	73	20	3	50	17	·53
37	Richmond	4,290	2	·46	2	–	1	1	9	2·09
38	Scarborough	18,380	39	2·12	44	10	6	28	25	1·36
39	Bradford	106,218	381	3·58	199	64	29	106	75	·70
40	Dewsbury	18,148	31	1·71	23	1	–	22	36	1·98
41	Doncaster	16,430	118	7·18	72	14	5	53	9	·55
42	Halifax	54,000	263	4·87	102	14	15	73	39	·72
43	Huddersfield	60,940	160	2·62	85	17	5	63	51	·84
44	Leeds	207,153	1,128	5·45	646	268	8	370	487	2·35
45	Pontefract	5,340	5	·93	3	–	1	2	10	1·87
46	Ripon	6,172	10	1·62	5	–	–	5	7	1·13
47	Sheffield	185,157	510	2·75	441	131	33	277	137	·74
48	Wakefield	23,181	98	4·23	48	20	–	28	7	·30
49	York	40,377	78	1·93	58	17	10	31	12	·30

* Including the number "Bailed for trial" and "Bailed to appear when called on."

of Offences against the Tenor of their License, &c., for the Year ended 29th September 1869—*continued.*

LICENSED HOUSES.									Drunk, and Drunk and Disorderly.			
Number of Licensed Houses.		Number Proceeded against.		Number Convicted.		Number Deprived of License for Misconduct.		Number of Inhabitants to each Licensed House, according to Census of 1861.	Number Proceeded against.	Convicted.	Discharged.	Number Proceeded against to 1,000 Population.
Public-Houses.	Beer-Houses.	Public-Houses.	Beer-Houses.	Public-Houses.	Beer-Houses.	Public-Houses.	Beer-Houses.					
144	109	19	59	16	55	3	7	133	392	362	30	11·67
48	25	16	6	14	5	–	8	167	88	84	4	7·21
204	116	37	27	35	22	7	10	110	773	690	83	21·94
279	282	21	25	8	18	–	–	146	670	597	73	8·18
86	102	13	19	8	15	–	10	191	480	454	26	13·75
208	313	23	49	22	45	–	74	121	802	720	82	12·70
124	253	13	74	4	58	–	–	186	1,014	968	46	14·40
60	29	9	5	8	3	3	7	152	76	70	6	5·63
1,921	702	108	563	73	435	3	270	169	18,303	12,241	6,062	41·23
479	2,143	134	876	83	726	5	189	129	11,461	9,097	2,364	33·87
171	255	22	45	18	42	2	–	170	541	515	26	7·48
226	274	23	78	16	63	1	17	162	703	466	237	8·67
94	137	10	34	9	27	7	13	165	590	379	211	15·46
114	573	23	274	20	221	–	8	149	1,243	1,189	54	12·14
85	47	5	13	5	10	2	10	196	789	710	79	30·40
125	101	5	19	5	16	2	26	166	427	416	11	11·34
98	1	5	–	3	–	–	–	134	117	83	34	8·82
446	392	72	118	58	100	1	17	130	1,621	1,132	489	14·83
198	124	17	11	16	11	2	9	105	431	323	108	12·68
56	29	2	1	2	–	–	1	136	19	14	5	1·64
257	207	21	37	17	32	2	4	161	264	222	42	3·54
43	23	3	–	3	–	–	1	146	46	43	3	4·76
306	260	26	30	19	25	–	–	175	927	902	25	9·36
67	60	4	51	4	49	3	62	252	585	578	7	18·28
23	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	159	17	8	9	3·96
105	64	14	5	9	4	1	5	108	316	238	78	17·19
144	471	7	66	6	57	2	72	173	490	403	87	4·61
46	56	1	17	–	16	–	–	178	149	130	19	8·21
77	44	5	3	5	3	–	1	135	112	100	12	6·82
101	190	1	11	–	11	–	26	185	367	330	37	6·79
159	134	41	54	39	48	4	18	208	598	482	116	9·81
375	651	44	104	34	81	3	97	202	1,283	1,205	78	6·15
40	4	1	2	1	2	–	–	121	24	23	1	4·49
48	10	1	–	1	–	1	–	106	26	15	11	4·21
565	1,035	48	119	42	110	–	73	116	1,100	997	103	5·94
114	43	5	12	4	7	–	6	148	176	143	33	7·59
210	45	25	13	24	12	5	3	158	264	241	23	6·54

No. 3.
South of England and South Wales District.

No. 3.—SOUTH OF ENGLAND AND SOUTH WALES DISTRICT.

THIRTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT of Captain *Edward Willis*, Her Majesty's Inspector of Constabulary for the Southern Counties of *England* and *South Wales*, for the Year ended the 29th September 1869.

Sir,

In presenting this my Thirteenth Report on the state of the police forces under my supervision, I am again enabled to speak favourably of the working of all those forces, both belonging to counties as well as boroughs, which have heretofore been reported as being in an efficient state.

In my Report of last year I expressed some doubt as to whether the alteration which had been adopted for the re-organisation of the police force in the county of Radnor would prove satisfactory; the arrangements, however, appear to be working generally well; and, as there has also been a decrease of crime during the year, I feel myself justified in reporting the force to be efficient.

In Hampshire, the town of Ryde, which was last year formed into a municipal borough, has separated from the county for police purposes, and formed a police of its own, which, I am glad to say, is sufficient in number and satisfactory in other respects; and although the alteration did not take place until the 15th of February, I am enabled to recommend the allowance of the Government Grant as if the borough had been in existence for a full year, as the force had been previously in receipt of its share of such grant whilst united with the county.

In the borough of Newport, also in the Isle of Wight, the authorities have erected a new police station, with several well-constructed cells, and accommodation for a resident officer; and I had been led to understand that the force would also have been re-organised and augmented, so as to place the establishment in an efficient state, but I am sorry to say that as yet no such improvement has been carried into effect.

There are 10 boroughs in the district whose populations exceed 5,000 persons, viz., Falmouth, Penzance, St. Ives, Truro, Bideford, Tiverton, Newport (Isle of Wight), Bridgwater, Brecon, and Haverfordwest, and which have been reported from year to year as having inefficient police establishments, and I am sorry to say that no steps have been taken by the authorities of any of them to place their forces in a more satisfactory state.

Besides the above, there are 18 other smaller boroughs in the district, with populations of less than 5,000 persons, whose police establishments are in a very inefficient condition, and who, without Parliamentary interference, will, I fear, never take any steps to place their forces in a more satisfactory state.

Many of the boroughs, both with populations exceeding 5,000 persons as well as those with less, have extensive areas surrounding them which are never patrolled or watched, and indeed cannot be patrolled with such forces as are at present maintained; and as all counties have been compelled by Act of Parliament to provide for the proper protection of the whole of their respective districts, it would, I consider, be just that all such boroughs should be similarly required to maintain forces sufficient in number to provide for the proper protection of the districts under their charge, or that, for police purposes, they should be placed compulsorily under the charge of the constabulary of the counties in which they are respectively situated.

Oher causes also operate against the efficiency of the police in the small boroughs.

It often occurs that brewers and licensed victuallers or publicans become members of the watch committees, and under such circumstances it is quite impossible that any constable can venture to act independently, or dare to report the house of any one of such persons so placed in authority over him, and who is in a position to use his influence to deprive him of his situation in the event of the constable incurring his displeasure.

It

It happens also sometimes in some of the smaller boroughs, as also in the larger ones, that persons are taken into the police forces as constables who have been dismissed from the constabulary and other police forces for misconduct. Such system is, no doubt, injurious to the general credit of the establishments into which such men are received; and as in counties the chief constables are prevented by Act of Parliament from receiving into county police forces any person who has been dismissed from another police force, I am of opinion that the provisions of the Act should be extended to boroughs, and made general, so that no constable dismissed from any police force should be eligible to be admitted into any other force, except on the special authority of the Secretary of State, to whom an appeal should be open, and who should have the power of granting the privilege in case he should think fit.

In some of the smaller boroughs, also, no books are kept by the police, nor any system adopted by them for recording duties and events, and consequently no returns of information can be obtained from them. The lock-up places are also frequently quite in an unfit state for the detention of prisoners, and the police arrangements generally of a very defective and inefficient character.

With respect to the state of crime, the returns which I have received show, as compared with those of the previous year, a small decrease in the number of indictable offences which have been committed, as well as in the number of persons who have been apprehended and committed for trial for such offences, but the difference is too small to be deserving of particular comment; the particulars are, however, shown in a table which is placed at the end of the Report.

In regard to vagrants, about 32,000 more of such class of persons are reported to have applied for relief to the police than in the previous year; but latterly, in the counties of Dorset and Gloucester, the police have had instructions to apprehend any who are found begging; and I understand it has been found, since such system was adopted, and especially in Gloucestershire, that cottage robberies have decreased in number, and it is anticipated that the plan of thus dealing with beggars will also result in diminishing vagrancy generally in the country.

On the subject of superannuation it will not be necessary for me to make any observations, as that question will be brought before your notice in a special report. I think it right, however, to mention that in the borough of Cardiff the Corporation are in the habit of taking a portion of the superannuation fund, say to the extent of 33 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d.* yearly, to increase the head constable's salary; and the total amount which has been so taken from the fund now amounts to between 83 *l.* and 84 *l.*

The principle of appropriating and paying away in salary what has been contributed by the members of the force generally towards the formation of a superannuation fund is unjust, and must make the men have distrust in the authorities having charge of such funds.

The head constable's service extends to upwards of 33 years, and I believe he is well deserving of the salary which he receives; but, as his services have been rendered to the borough, his extra remuneration for length of service should be paid out of the borough fund, and not out of his own and his comrades' contributions for the formation of a superannuation fund.

For convenience of reference I append, as usual, a table of the several forces arranged so as to distinguish at sight the efficient from those which are reported as inefficient.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Edward Willis*,
Her Majesty's Inspector of Constabulary,
South Police District.

To the Right Honourable H. A. Bruce, Esq., M.P.,
Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for
the Home Department, Whitehall,
London.

No. 3. South of England and South Wales District.

TABLE of MUNICIPAL BOROUGHS in the SOUTH POLICE DISTRICT, arranged according to the state of Efficiency or Inefficiency of their respective Police Establishments.

BOROUGHS consolidated for Police purposes with the Constabulary of their respective Counties, and whose Police Forces are reported to be EFFICIENT.

Wallingford.	Shaftesbury.	Glastonbury.	Marlborough.
Bodmin.	Gloucester City.	Wells.	Aberystwith.
Dartmouth.	Tewkesbury.	Yeovil.	Cardigan.
Honiton.	Andover.	Calne.	Aberavon.
Bridport.	Lymington.	Chippenham.	Pembroke.
Lyme Regis.	Romsey.	Devizes.	

BOROUGHS with independent Police Establishments whose Populations exceed 5,000 Persons, and whose Police Forces are reported to be EFFICIENT.

Abingdon.	Bristol.	Folkestone.	Reigate.
Newbury.	Portsmouth.	Gravesend.	Brighton.
Reading.	Ryde.	Maidstone.	Hastings.
Windsor.	Southampton.	Margate.	Hove.
Barnstaple.	Winchester.	Ramsgate.	Chichester.
Devonport.	Hereford.	Rochester.	Salisbury.
Exeter.	Leominster.	Tunbridge Wells.	Carmarthen.
Plymouth.	Canterbury.	Monmouth.	Cardiff.
Dorchester.	Deal.	Newport.	Neath.
Poole.	Dover.	Bath.	Swansea.
Weymouth.	Faversham.	Guildford.	

BOROUGHS with independent Police Establishments whose Populations exceed 5,000 Persons, but whose Police Forces are reported to be INEFFICIENT.

Falmouth.	Truro.	Newport (Isle of Wight).	Brecon.
Penzance.	Bideford.	Bridgwater.	Haverfordwest.
St. Ives.	Tiverton.		

SMALL BOROUGHS having independent Police Establishments, but whose Populations are less than 5,000 Persons.

Maidenhead.	South Molton.	Hythe.	Godalming.
Helston.	Torrington.	Sandwich.	Rye.
Launceston.	Totnes.	Tenterden.	Arundel.
Liskeard.	Blandford.	Chard.	Tenby.
Penryn.	Basingstoke.		

COUNTY of BERKS.

County of Berks, including the Borough of Wallingford.

Force - - - - 116 persons.

Area in acres - - - - 442,022 | Acres to each constable - - 3,810

Population in 1861 - - - 125,955 | Population to ditto, as per Census 1861, 1,085

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £. and Shillings.										Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.									
	Chief Constable.	Superintendents.						Inspectors.			Serjeants.			Constables.						
		1st Class.		2nd Class.	3rd Class.			1st Class.			Serjt. Major.	1st Class.		Merit Class.		1st Class.			2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Number of each, Rank and Class	1	1	2	2	2	1		1	1		1	9	2	10	6	6	12	12	30	17
Rates of Pay of each ditto	£. 400	£. s. d. 142 4 7	£. s. d. 139 4 7	£. s. d. 128 11 8	£. s. d. 117 18 9	£. s. d. 104 18 9		£. s. d. 95 3 4	£. s. d. 90 3 4		s. d. 29 5	s. d. 27 1	s. d. 26 1	s. d. 24 6	s. d. 23 11	s. d. 23 4	s. d. 22 9	s. d. 22 2	s. d. 19 10	s. d. 18 1

One additional constable, also employed at the cost of private persons, under the provisions of the 19th section of the 3 & 4 Vict. c. 88.

Allowances—Chief constable—Horse and travelling 150 *l.*

" Superintendents—Horses, carts, harness, stabling, forage, &c. &c., provided, but they and all ranks below them allowed 6 *d.* weekly for boots.

In this county the superintendents act as inspectors of weights and measures, and some of them, and other officers and constables also, as inspectors of nuisances, low lodging-houses, and assistant relieving officers; also as impounders of cattle, and in lieu of javelin men at the assizes; and for the performance of most of such duties certain yearly pecuniary allowances are granted.

The criminal returns show an increase in indictable offences, as well as in the number of persons who have been apprehended and committed for trial for such offences; and more persons are also reported to have been proceeded against summarily.

Public-houses have increased from 554 to 564, and beer-houses from 381 to 414; of the former only one conviction is recorded, and of the latter 17.

The relief of vagrants is undertaken by the police in seven unions, and the number relieved is stated to have been 14,582, as against 11,662 in 1868.

None of the officers in this force are specially employed in detective duties.

The police force was established in July 1856, and the money now invested in loans to the county for the credit of the superannuation fund amounts to 4,761 *l.* 6 *s.* 9 *d.*; the yearly receipts for 1869 were 492 *l.* 4 *s.* 6 *d.*, and the payment for ditto 26 *l.*, and one constable is on the superannuated list.

During the year an addition of two constables has been made to this establishment, and the force is in an efficient state.

Borough of Abingdon.

Force - - - - - 6 persons.

Area in acres - - - -	340	Acres to each constable - - -	57
Population in 1861 - - -	5,680	Population to ditto, as per Census 1861,	946

Borough of Abingdon.

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £. and Shillings.									Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.									
	Head Constable or Chief Superintendent.	Superintendents.					Inspectors.				Serjeants.				Constables.					
		1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	5th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	Merit Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	5th Class.
Number of each Rank and Class	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	4			
Rates of Pay of each ditto	£. 91	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	s. 21	–	–	–	–	s. 18			

Allowances—Head constable, 8 *l.* 13 *s.* yearly for clothing, and all ranks 4½ *d.* weekly for boots.

The senior officer in this force is appointed also to act as inspector of nuisances and low lodging-houses.

With respect to crime, more indictable offences are reported to have been committed than in the preceding year, but fewer persons have been proceeded against summarily.

The public-houses and beer-houses appear to have been generally well conducted.

The force has undergone no change during the year, and is in an efficient state.

No. 3. South of England and South Wales District.

Boroguh of Maidenhead.

Borough of Maidenhead.

Force - - - - - 4 persons.

Area in acres - - - - 2,560 | Acres to each constable - - - 640
Population in 1861 - - - 3,895 | Population to ditto, as per Census 1861, 973

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £. and Shillings.										Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.									
	Head Constable or Chief Superintendent.	Superintendents.					Inspectors.				Serjeants.				Constables.					
		1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	5th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	Merit Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	5th Class.
Number of each Rank and Class	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3				
Rates of Pay of each ditto	£. s. 78 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	s. 21				

Allowances—Nil.

In this borough the head officer acts as inspector of nuisances and collector of market tolls.

With respect to crime, the same number of indictable offences and committals for trial (viz., seven) are reported as were stated to have taken place last year; and the number of offences for which persons are proceeded against summarily are reported to have been 123 as against 131 in the previous year.

No information is given as respects the conduct of public-houses and beer-houses.

There is no proper police station in this borough, and the cells are in an isolated building, and badly constructed.

The police force has undergone no alteration, and the area of the borough is too extensive to be properly patrolled and watched by so small a force.

All such small towns with large areas would be much more efficiently watched and protected if united for police purposes with the constabulary of their respective counties.

Borough of Newbury.

Borough of Newbury.

Force - - - - - 8 persons.

Area in acres - - - - 1,722 | Acres to each constable - - 215
Population in 1861 - - - 6,161 | Population to ditto, as per Census 1861, 770

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £. and Shillings.										Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.									
	Head Constable or Chief Superintendent.	Superintendents.					Inspectors.				Serjeants.				Constables.					
		1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	5th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	Merit Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	5th Class.
Number of each Rank and Class	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	3	1		
Rates of Pay of each ditto	£. s. d. 81 18 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	s. 24	-	-	-	-	s. 19	s. 18	s. 7		

Allowances—Nil.

The head constable in this force acts as an assistant relieving officer of vagrants, but without payment.

With

With respect to crime, about the same number of persons are stated to have been apprehended on indictable charges, and also proceeded against summarily, as in the previous year.

As regards vagrancy, about 763 more persons were relieved by the police than in the previous year.

Public-houses and beer-houses are reported to have been well conducted, and scarcely any alteration has taken place in their respective numbers.

The police force has undergone no alteration in number, and is in an efficient state.

Borough of Reading.

Force - - - - - 34 persons.

Area in acres - - - - 1,922 | Acres to each constable - - 56
Population in 1861 - - - 25,045 | Population to ditto, as per Census 1861, 736

Borough of Reading.

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £. and Shillings.										Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.									
	Head Constable or Chief Superintendent.	Superintendents.					Inspectors.				Serjeants.				Constables.					
		1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	5th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	Merit Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	5th Class.
Number of each Rank and Class	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	5	–	–	–	4	7	8	6		
Rates of Pay of each ditto	£. 145	–	–	–	–	–	£. s. 72 16	£. s. 70 4	£. s. 67 12	–	s. 24	–	–	–	s. 22	s. 21	s. 20	s. d. 18 6		

Allowances:—Nil.

The senior officer in this force is appointed to act as inspector of nuisances and low lodging-houses, and also as an assistant relieving officer of vagrants, and for such duties is allowed 45 *l.* yearly in addition to his police salary.

With respect to crime, the indictable offences which have been reported are less by one-half than in the preceding year, but rather more persons have been proceeded against summarily; these offences, however, are stated to have been generally of a trivial character.

In the number of public and beer-houses there has not been much change, and the houses appear to have been generally well conducted.

The number of vagrants relieved were 4,978, as against 4,366 in the previous year, showing an increase of 612.

The police force has undergone no alteration, and is in an efficient state.

Borough of Windsor.

Force - - - - - - 15 persons.

Area in acres - - - - 2,890 | Acres to each constable - - - 192
Population in 1861 - - - 9,520 | Population to ditto, as per Census 1861, 634

Borough of Windsor.

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £. and Shillings.										Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.									
	Head Constable or Chief Superintendent.	Superintendents.					Inspectors.				Serjeants.				Constables.					
		1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	5th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	Merit Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	5th Class.
Number of each Rank and Class	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	5	7			
Rates of Pay of each ditto	£. 104	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	s. d. 22 6	s. d. 21 6	–	–	–	s. 20	s. 19			

Allowances:—Nil.

No. 3. South of England and South Wales District.

The duties of the police in this borough are confined to what may be termed ordinary police duty.

The returns of crime show a very large increase in indictable offences, as well as in the number of persons who have been apprehended and committed for trial for such offences, but a considerably less number of persons are stated to have been proceeded against summarily.

This force is in an efficient state in regard to numbers, and the station and lock-up places are maintained in good order, but the office arrangements appear to be very defective, for it is with considerable difficulty and after great delay that any return of information can be obtained.

County of Cornwall.

Force - - - - - 193 persons.

County of Cornwall, including the borough of Bodmin.

Area in acres - - -	868,502	Acres to each constable - - -	4,500
Population in 1861 - -	320,218	Population to ditto, as per Census 1861,	1,659

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £. and Shillings.									Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.						
		Superintendents.				Inspectors.				Serjeants.			Constables.			
	Head Constable or Chief Superintendent.	Deputy Chief Constable.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Merit Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Number of each Rank and Class	1	1	3	3	–	10	–	–	–	1	17	–	–	48	109	
Rates of Pay of each ditto	£. 350	£. s. d. 140 7 6	£. s. d. 110 7 6	£. s. d. 100 7 6	–	£. s. d. 76 – 10	–	–	–	s. d. 26 2	s. d. 25 1	–	–	s. 20	s. 18	

Allowances:—Chief constable, horse and travelling, 150 *l.*; superintendent, horses, carts, harness, stabling, and forage, &c. &c. provided; but each and all ranks below, 6 *d.* weekly for boots.

In this county the superintendents act as inspectors of weights and measures, and some of them and other officers also as inspectors of nuisances, low lodging-houses, assistant relieving officers of vagrants, impounders of cattle, conservators of rivers, and in lieu of javelin men at assizes; but for the first-named appointment only pecuniary allowances are granted.

The criminal returns show a considerable decrease in indictable offences, as well as in the number of persons who have been apprehended and committed for trial for such offences; but rather more persons are reported to have been proceeded against summarily.

The public-houses have decreased from 682 to 676, and the beer-houses from 188 to 151; and 15 convictions are stated to have been recorded against each description of licensed house.

The relief of vagrants is undertaken in seven unions, and the number relieved is stated to have been 594, as against 368 in 1868.

One constable in this force is generally employed in detective duties.

The police force was established in January 1857, and the money now invested in 3 per Cent. Consols for the credit of the superannuation fund, amounts to 8,569 *l.* 6 *s.* 1 *d.* The yearly receipts for 1869 were 761 *l.* 2 *s.* 4 *d.*, and the payments in gratuities for ditto, 40 *l.*, and no member of the force is superannuated.

The police establishment has undergone no alteration in number during the year, and the force is in an efficient state.

Borough of Falmouth.

Force - - - - - 4 persons.

Area in acres- - - - -	40	Acres to each constable - - -	10
Population in 1861- - - -	5,709	Population to ditto, as per Census 1861,	1,427

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £. and Shillings.										Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.									
	Head Constable or Chief Superintendent.	Superintendents.					Inspectors.				Serjeants.				Constables.					
		1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	5th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	Merit Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	5th Class.
Number of each Rank and Class	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3				
Rates of Pay of each ditto -	£. s. d. 80 – –	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	s. 21				

Allowances :—Nil.

In this borough the police act solely in the performance of the ordinary police duty.

With respect to crime, seven indictable offences are reported, as against eight in the previous year, and, for such, seven persons were apprehended and committed for trial.

As respects offences which are determined summarily, 259 persons are stated to have been proceeded against, as against 205 in the preceding year.

Public-houses and beer-houses appear to have been generally well conducted; the former number 18, and against such no convictions are recorded, and the latter five, and against these two convictions are stated to have taken place.

The police in this borough are not sufficient in number or effectively organised, and I am obliged, therefore, to report the force as inefficient.

Borough of Helston.

Force - - - - - 1 person.

Area in acres- - - - -	292	Acres to each constable - - -	292
Population in 1861 - - -	3,843	Population to ditto, as per Census 1861,	3,843

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £. and Shillings.										Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.									
	Head Constable or Chief Superintendent.	Superintendents.					Inspectors.				Serjeants.				Constables.					
		1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	5th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	Merit Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	5th Class.
Number of each Rank and Class	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1				
Rates of Pay of each ditto -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	s. 20				

Allowances :—Nil.

In this borough there is no properly organised police force, and no return of crime has been furnished.

The Act also requiring a superannuation fund to be established has not yet been carried into effect.

The area is extensive, and cannot possibly be properly patrolled and watched by one constable.

No. 3. South of England and South Wales District.

The cells, which are situated in the old condemned prison, are damp, and kept in a dirty state.

All such boroughs, to ensure any sort of police efficiency, should, for police purposes, be placed under the charge of the county constabulary.

Borough of Launceston.

Force - - - - - 1 person.

Borough of Launceston.

Area in acres- - - - - 2,880 | Acres to each constable - - - 2,880
Population in 1861- - - - 2,790 | Population to ditto, as per Census 1861, 2,790

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £. and Shillings.										Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.									
	Head Constable or Chief Superintendent.	Superintendents.					Inspectors.				Serjeants.				Constables.					
		1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	5th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	Merit Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	5th Class.
Number of each Rank and Class	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1				
Rates of Pay of each ditto -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	s. 21				

Allowances:—Nil.

In this borough there is no properly organised police force, and no return of crime, or of the state of the superannuation fund has been furnished.

The area is extensive, and it is quite impossible for one man to patrol the district and afford proper protection.

This borough, in order to ensure any sort of police efficiency, should, for police purposes, be placed under the charge of the constabulary of the county.

Borough of Liskeard.

Force - - - - - 3 persons.

Borough of Liskeard.

Area in acres - - - - 810 | Acres to each constable - - - 270
Population in 1861 - - - 4,689 | Population to ditto, as per Census 1861, 1,563

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £. and Shillings.										Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.									
	Head Constable or Chief Superintendent.	Superintendents.					Inspectors.				Serjeants.				Constables.					
		1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	5th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	Merit Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	5th Class.
Number of each Rank and Class	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1			
Rates of Pay of each ditto -	£. s. 5 4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	s. 20	s. 16			

Allowances:—The head constable, 2 *l.* 10 *s.* yearly, for clothing.

The senior officer has been superannuated, with a pension of 8 *s.* per week, but his services have been retained, to act as superintendent, at 2 *s.* weekly, to look over the other two constables and to undertake the inspection of weights and measures, and a house is also granted to him to live in free of rent.

Four indictable offences are reported, for which four persons were apprehended and committed for trial, and 37 persons were proceeded against summarily.

There

There are 17 public-houses and three beer-houses in the borough, and one conviction only is stated to have been recorded against the proprietor of one of the beer-houses.

This borough, to be efficiently looked after, ought to be placed under the charge of the constabulary of the county.

Borough of Penryn.

Force - - - - - - 2 persons.

Area in acres - - - - 298 | Acres to each constable - - - 149
Population in 1861 - - - 3,547 | Population to ditto, as per Census 1861, 1,773

Borough of Penryn.

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £. and Shillings.									Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.									
		Superintendents.				Inspectors.				Serjeants.				Constables.					
	Head Constable or Chief Superintendent.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	Merit Class	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	5th Class.
Number of each Rank and Class	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2				
Rates of Pay of each ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	s. 21				

Allowances:—Nil.

In this borough both constables are appointed to act as inspectors of nuisances and lodging-houses, and collectors of market tolls, but without any pecuniary allowance.

This borough, to be efficiently looked after, ought to be placed, for police purposes, under the charge of the constabulary of the county.

Borough of Penzance.

Force - - - - - - 7 persons.

Area in acres - - - - 440 | Acres to each constable - - - 62
Population in 1861 - - - 9,414 | Population to ditto, as per Census 1861, 1,347

Borough of Penzance.

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £. and Shillings.									Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.									
		Superintendents.				Inspectors.				Serjeants.				Constables.					
	Head Constable or Chief Superintendent.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	Merit Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	5th Class.
Number of each Rank and Class	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	4	1			
Rates of Pay of each ditto	£. 105	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	s. 22	-	-	-	-	s. d. 18 10½	s. 17			

Allowances:—1 *d.* per diem for boots, to all ranks.

The senior officer in this force acts as inspector of weights and measures and low lodging-houses, and for the first appointment receives 5 *l.* yearly, in addition to his salary.

Only one indictable offence is reported to have been committed during the year, and considerably fewer persons are also stated to have been proceeded against summarily.

No. 3. South of England and South Wales District.

The public-houses and beer-houses appear to have been generally well conducted, and of the latter there has been an increase in the number.

In this district there is not much vagrancy, and few persons have been relieved by the police.

The police force has undergone no alteration, and more men are required to place the force in an efficient state.

Borough of St. Ives.

Force - - - - - 1 person.

Borough of St. Ives.

Area in acres - - - - 1,876 | Acres to each constable - - - 1,876
Population in 1861 - - - 7,072 | Population to ditto, as per Census 1861, 7,072

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £. and Shillings.									Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.									
	Head Constable or Chief Superintendent.	Superintendents.				Inspectors.				Serjeants.				Constables.					
		1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	Merit Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	5th Class.
Number of each Rank and Class	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	1				
Rates of Pay of each ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	s. d. 19				

Allowances :—4¾ *d.* per week for boots.

The officer appointed for this borough also acts as inspector of weights and measures and nuisances.

With respect to crime, few offences are reported, and the conduct of public-houses and beer-houses is also stated to be generally good.

There is, however, no properly organised police system in this borough, and it is quite impossible for one man to attend properly to the town duties with a population exceeding 7,000 persons, and also patrol a district extending over 1,876 acres.

Borough of Truro.

Force - - - - - 6 persons.

Borough of Truro.

Area in acres - - - - 1,103 | Acres to each constable - - - 183
Population in 1861 - - - 11,337 | Population to ditto, as per Census 1861, 1,889

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £. and Shillings.									Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.									
	Head Constable or Chief Superintendent.	Superintendents.				Inspectors.				Serjeants.				Constables.					
		1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	Merit Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	5th Class.
Number of each Rank and Class	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	2		
Rates of Pay of each ditto	£. s. 78 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	s. 21	-	-	-	-	s. d. 18 6	s. d. 17 6	s. d. 16 6		

Allowances :—Nil, clothing and boots being provided.

The head constable in this borough also acts as inspector of nuisances, low lodging-houses, and markets, but no salary is attached to such appointments.

With

With respect to crime, considerably fewer indictable offences are reported than in the previous year, but about the same number of persons have been proceeded against summarily.

The public-houses and beer-houses appear to have been generally well conducted, and a slight diminution has taken place in the number of each.

The police force has undergone no alteration, and the force is too limited in number to watch the district efficiently.

County of Devon.

Force - - - - - 334 persons.

Area in acres - - - - 1,616,717 | Acres to each constable - - 4,840
Population in 1861 - - - 399,535 | Population to ditto, as per Census 1861, 1,196

County of Devon, including the boroughs of Dartmouth and Honiton.

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £. and Shillings.									Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.						
		Superintendents.					Inspectors.			Serjeants.			Constables.			
	Chief Constable.	Deputy Chief Constable.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Acting Serjeants.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Number of each Rank and Class	1	1	6	7	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	10	90	130	65
Rates of Pay of each ditto -	£. 400	£. s. d. 156 5 4	£. s. 109 10	£. s. d. 100 7 6	-	-	-	-	-	s. d. 25 1	-	-	s. d. 22 2	s. 21	s. d. 18 8	s. 16

Five additional constables also employed at the cost of private persons, under the provisions of the 19th section of the 3 & 4 Vict. c. 88.

Allowances:—Chief constable—Horse and travelling, and stationery, 200 *l.*
Superintendents—Provide their own horses, and allowed each 45 *l.* for keep, &c. &c.
The deputy—£. 12, and eight other superintendents 8 *l.* each, yearly, for clothing, and they, and all ranks below them, 5 *d.* weekly, to supply themselves with boots.

Eight of the superintendents in this county are appointed to act as inspectors of weights and measures, and nine as examiners of ditto; and some of them and other officers and members of force also act as inspectors of nuisances and low lodging-houses, and as assistant relieving officers of vagrants, impounders of cattle, water bailiffs, inspectors of hackney carriages, old metal dealers, and in lieu of javelin men at assizes, and no allowances are granted for the performance of such duties.

The criminal returns show a considerable decrease in indictable offences, as well as in the number of persons who have been apprehended and committed for trial for such offences, but rather more persons are reported to have been proceeded against summarily.

Public-houses have increased from 1,288 to 1,314, and beer-houses from 367 to 381; and against the former 41, and against the latter 31, convictions are recorded.

The relief of vagrants is undertaken in nine unions, and the number relieved is stated to have been 5,300, as against 4,428 in the previous year.

One constable in this force is generally employed in detective duties.

The police force was established in January 1857, and the money now invested in Three per Cent. Consols, for the credit of the superannuation fund, amounts to 9,550 *l.* The yearly receipts for 1868 were 783 *l.* 9 *s.* 4 *d.*, and the yearly payments for ditto, 36 *l.* 10 *s.*, and two constables are on the superannuated list.

No alteration has taken place in regard to the permanent established number of the force, but the chief constable has authority from the quarter sessions to employ, from time to time, as many as seven supernumeraries, in order to meet anticipated vacancies; *therefore, at times, more men may be actually employed than the authorised permanent number, as above stated.*

In this county station-houses are being provided generally where required, saving at the head quarters, where a principal head-quarter station, with cell accommodation, is much required; in all other respects the force is in a satisfactory and efficient state.

No. 3. South of England and South Wales District.

Borough of Barnstaple.

Force - - - - - 10 persons.

Borough of Barnstaple.

Area in acres - - - - 2,549 | Acres to each constable - - - 254
Population in 1861 - - - 10,743 | Population to ditto, as per Census 1861, 1,074

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £. and Shillings.									Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.									
		Superintendents.				Inspectors.				Serjeants.				Constables.					
	Head Constable or Chief Superintendent.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	Merit Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	5th Class.
Number of each Rank and Class	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	7			
Rates of Pay of each ditto	£. 120	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	s. 24	–	–	–	–	s. 18	s. 17			

Allowances:—Head constable 7 *d.*, and all other ranks 6 *d.*, weekly, for boots.

The head constable of this borough acts also as inspector of nuisances, low lodging-houses, and markets, but without payment.

In respect to crime, considerably fewer indictable offences are reported to have been committed than in the previous year, but rather more persons have been proceeded against summarily.

The public-houses and beer-houses, which are about the same in number as formerly, appear to have been well conducted.

The police force has undergone no change, and is in an efficient state.

Borough of Bideford.

Force - - - - 2 persons.

Borough of Bideford.

Area in acres - - - - 4,510 | Acres to each constable - - - 2,255
Population in 1861 - - - 5,742 | Population to ditto, as per Census 1861, 2,871

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £. and Shillings.										Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.									
		Superintendents.					Inspectors.				Serjeants.				Constables.					
	Head Constable or Chief Superintendent.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	5th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	Merit Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	5th Class.
Number of each Rank and Class	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1				
Rates of Pay of each ditto	£. s. 72 16	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	s. 18				

Allowances:—Head constable, 9 *l.* 3 *s.* 6 *d.*, and the constable 10 *l.* yearly for clothing.

With respect to crime, only one indictable offence is reported to have been committed, and for offences which are determined summarily, 23 persons were proceeded against.

There are no beer-houses in this borough, and the public-houses, of which there are 52, are stated to have been well conducted.

The proposition, which I stated in my last year's report, that the Corporation had under consideration for the erection of a new police-station, with suitable cells for prisoners, has not resulted in anything definite; the present cells are quite unsuitable for the detention of prisoners.

The police force is quite inadequate in numbers to provide for the proper watching and protection of the borough, and a large district is left almost entirely without police protection.

Force inefficient.

Borough of Devonport.

Force - - - - 46 persons.

Area in acres - - - -	1,705	Acres to each constable - - -	37
Population in 1861 - - -	50,440	Population to ditto, as per Census 1861,	1,096

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £. and Shillings.										Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.								
	Head Constable or Chief Superintendent.	Superintendents.					Inspectors.				Serjeants.				Constables.				
		Merit Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	Merit Class.	1st Class	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Merit Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Acting Serjeants.	Merit Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Number of each Rank and Class	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	29	8	
Rates of Pay of each ditto	£. 130	–	–	–	–	–	–	£. s. 70 4	–	–	–	s. 24	–	–	–	–	s. 20	s. 19	

Allowances:—Head constable, 10 *l.* yearly for clothing, and the other ranks 6 *d.* weekly for boots.

The head constable of this borough is also appointed to act as inspector of weights and measures, for which he receives 20 *l.* yearly, in addition to his pay.

In respect to crime, the returns show, as compared with those of the previous year, very little difference either in the number of persons who were committed for trial for offences of an indictable character, or who were proceeded against summarily.

The public-houses and beerhouses appear to have been generally well conducted, and no difference is reported in the number of the houses.

The police force has undergone no alteration, and is in an efficient state.

City of Exeter.

Force - - - - 44 persons.

Area in acres - - - -	1,800	Acres to each constable - - -	40
Population in 1861 - - -	33,738	Population to ditto, as per Census 1861,	766

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £. and Shillings.										Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.									
	Head Constable or Chief Superintendent.	Superintendents.					Inspectors.				Serjeants.				Constables.					
		Merit Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	Merit Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Merit Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Acting Serjeants.	Merit Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.
Number of each Rank and Class	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	10	5	19	
Rates of Pay of each ditto	£. 175	–	–	–	–	–	–	£. 68	–	–	–	s. 21	–	–	–	–	s. 21	s. 19	s. 18	

Allowances:—Head constable, 10 *l.* yearly for clothing; boots provided.

The head constable of this city is appointed also to act as inspector of low lodging-houses, for which he receives an allowance of 25 *l.* yearly, in addition to his pay.

With respect to crime, the indictable offences which have been reported are very much less in number than in the previous year, and fewer persons are stated to have been proceeded against summarily.

No. 3. South of England and South Wales District.

The public-houses and beerhouses appear to have been generally well conducted, and a slight decrease is reported in their number.

The police force has undergone no alteration in number, and is in an efficient state.

Borough of Plymouth.

Force - - - - - 81 persons.

Borough of Plymouth.

Area in acres - - - - 600 | Acres to each constable - - - 7
Population in 1861 - - - 62,599 | Population to ditto, as per Census 1861, 772

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £. and Shillings.									Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.							
	Head Constable or Chief Superintendent.	Superintendents				Inspectors.				Serjeants.				Constables.			
		Merit Class.	Detective, 1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Merit Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Detective, 3rd Class.	Merit Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Acting Serjeants.	Detectives, Merit Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Number of each Rank and Class	1	–	1	–	–	–	2	2	1	–	1	5	–	–	3	20	20	25
Rates of Pay of each ditto	£. 160	–	£. 130	–	–	–	£. 78	£. s. 72 16	£. s. 72 16	–	s. 25	s. 24	–	–	s. 22	s. d. 20 6	s. 19	s. 16

Allowances:—Head constable, 20 *l.*; one detective superintendent 10 *l.*, and four detectives, 7 *l.* 10 *s.* each for clothing, and 79 officers and constables 6 *d.* each weekly, for boots.

In this force one of the inspectors and a constable are appointed to act as inspectors of low lodging houses, for which they are each allowed 7 *l.* 16 *s.* yearly, in addition to their pay.

With respect to crime, an increase is reported both in indictable offences, as well as in the number of persons who have been proceeded against summarily.

The number of public-houses has been reduced from 174 to 169, and that of beerhouses from 287 to 233; but refreshment-houses with wine licenses have increased from 33 to 43; and against the first, 15, the second, 42, and the third, two convictions are stated to have been recorded.

An addition of two constables has been made to this force during the year; in other respects there has been no alteration, and the force is efficient.

Borough of South Molton.

Force - - - - - 2 persons.

Borough of South Molton.

Area in acres - - - - 6,264 | Acres to each constable - - - 3,132
Population in 1861 - - - 3,830 | Population to ditto, as per Census 1861, 1,915

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £. and Shillings.									Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.								
	Head Constable or Chief Superintendent.	Superintendents.					Inspectors.				Serjeants.				Constables.			
		Merit Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	Merit Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Merit Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Acting Serjeants.	Merit Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Number of each Rank and Class	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	
Rates of Pay of each ditto	£. 78	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	s. d. 16 6	

Allowances:—The head constable 4 *l.*, and the constable 10 *l.* 12 *s.* 11 *d.* to provide clothing.

The

The head constable of this borough is also appointed to act as inspector of weights and measures and low lodging-houses; and for the former appointment he receives 2 *l.* 2 *s.* yearly, in addition to his pay.

With respect to crime, there has been a decrease in indictable offences, but rather more persons have been proceeded against summarily than in the previous year.

The public-houses and beerhouses are about the same in number, and appear to have been well conducted.

The officers of this force are extremely respectable, and very desirous to perform their duty satisfactorily, but it is quite impossible for them to watch with any degree of efficiency so large a district as is placed under their charge.

Borough of Tiverton.

Force - - - - - 7 persons.

Area in acres - - - -	17,650	Acres to each constable - - -	2,521
Population in 1861 - - -	10,447	Population to ditto, as per Census 1861,	1,492

Borough of Tiverton.

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £. and Shillings.										Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.							
	Head Constable or Chief Superintendent.	Superintendents.					Inspectors.				Serjeants.				Constables.			
		Merit Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	Merit Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Merit Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Acting Serjeants.	Merit Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Number of each Rank and Class	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	4	1	
Rates of Pay of each ditto	£. 78	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	*s.* 21	–	–	–	–	*s.* 19	*s.* 15	

Allowances:—Head constable 10 *l.* 5 *s.* yearly, for clothing; boots provided to all classes.

The head constable of this force is appointed to act as inspector of weights and measures, nuisances, and low lodging-houses, and also as deputy governor of the gaol; and for such appointments he receives altogether about 22 *l.* yearly, in addition to his police salary.

In respect to crime, both offences of an indictable character, as well as those for which persons are proceeded against summarily, are reported to have been about the same in number as in the previous year.

Public-houses and beerhouses appear to have been generally well conducted, and no change is reported in their number.

The police force has undergone no augmentation, and is quite inadequate in number to undertake efficiently the patrolling and watching of so large a population and area.

Borough of Torrington.

Force - - - - - 2 persons.

Area in acres - - - -	3,456	Acres to each constable - - -	1,728
Population in 1861 - - -	3,298	Population to ditto, as per Census 1861,	1,649

Borough of Torrington.

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £. and Shillings.										Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence							
	Head Constable or Chief Superintendent.	Superintendents.					Inspectors.				Serjeants.				Constables.			
		Merit Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	Merit Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Merit Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Acting Serjeants.	Merit Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Number of each Rank and Class	–	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	
Rates of Pay of each ditto	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	*s.* 20	*s.* 16	

No. 3. South of England and South Wales District.

There is no efficiently organised police force in this borough; and no return of crime, or of the state of the superannuation fund, has been furnished.

The area is extensive, and cannot be properly patrolled and watched by two men.

This borough, in order to ensure any degree of police efficiency, should, for police purposes, be placed under the charge of the constabulary of the county.

Borough of Totnes.

Force - - - - - 3 persons.

Borough of Totnes.

Area in acres - - - - 1,254 | Acres to each constable - - - 418
Population in 1861 - - - 4,001 | Population to ditto, as per Census 1861, 1,333

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £. and Shillings.										Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.									
	Head Constable or Chief Superintendent.	Superintendents.					Inspectors.				Serjeants.				Constables.					
		Merit Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	Merit Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Merit Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Acting Serjeants.	Merit Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.
Number of each Rank and Class	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–		
Rates of Pay of each ditto	£. 60	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	s. 18	–		

Allowances:—Nil.

The head constable of this borough acts as inspector of nuisances, low lodging-houses, and markets, and also as deputy governor of the gaol, but receives no allowance for such appointments.

Crime is light, only one indictable offence having been reported, and 40 other offences, for which persons are proceeded against summarily.

Public-houses and beerhouses are also reported to have been well conducted, and no change of any moment has taken place in their number.

The police force has undergone no alteration during the year, and it is too limited in number for the area and population of the district under their charge.

County of Dorset.

Force - - - - 133 persons.

County of Dorset, including the Boroughs of Bridport, Lyme, and Shaftesbury.

Area in acres - - - - 624,758 | Acres to each constable - - - 4,697
Population in 1861 - - - 159,303 | Population to ditto, as per Census 1861, 1,197

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £. and Shillings.							Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.							
	Chief Constable.	Superintendents.						Serjeants.			Constables.				
		Deputy Chief Constable.	Merit Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	Merit Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Acting Serjeants.	Merit Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Number of each Rank and Class	1	1	–	2	3	3	1	–	6	7	–	–	36	36	37
Rates of Pay of each ditto	£. 300	£. s. 164 5	–	£. s. d. 136 17 6	£. s. d. 126 4 7	£. s. d. 115 11 8	£. s. d. 111 – 5	–	s. d. 26 10	s. d. 25 1	–	–	s. 21	s. d. 19 3	s. d. 18 1

Allowances:—Chief constable, horse and travelling, 150 *l.*; superintendents, horses, carts, forage, &c., &c. provided, and 6 *d.* weekly allowed to them, and all ranks below, to provide boots.

The

The superintendents in this county act as inspectors of weights and measures, and some of them, and other officers and constables, are also appointed to act as inspectors of nuisances, low lodging-houses, assistant relieving officers of vagrants, impounders of cattle, cattle inspectors, and in lieu of javelin men at the assizes, but without payment.

The criminal returns show an increase in indictable offences, but fewer persons are stated to have been apprehended and committed for trial for such offences than in the previous year.

For offences which are determined summarily, a considerable increase is reported in the number who have been proceeded against.

Public-houses have increased from 467 to 472, and beerhouses decreased from 323 to 321; and of the former, six, and of the latter, 31, are reported to have been convicted during the year.

The relief of vagrants is undertaken by the police in 11 unions, and the number relieved is stated to have been 9,322, as against 5,314 in 1868; the police, however, are now authorised to apprehend all able-bodied tramps found begging, but the system has not been long enough in operation to form a correct opinion as to its permanent effects; cottage robberies are, however, stated to have been reduced in number since the system was adopted.

The new station at Lyme has been completed, and is in occupation.

None of the officers in this force are specially employed in detective duties.

The police force was established at the latter end of 1856, and the money now invested in county loans and 3 per Cent. Consols for the credit of the superannuation fund, amounts to 4,958 *l.* 16 *s.*; the yearly receipts for 1869 were 631 *l.* 0 *s.* 11 *d.*, and the payments for ditto in annuities and gratuities 226 *l.*; and one serjeant and one constable are on the superannuated list.

The police establishment has undergone no alteration during the year, and the force is in an efficient state.

Borough of Blandford.

Force - - - - 3 persons.

Area in acres - - - -	27	Acres to each constable - - -	9
Population in 1861 - - -	1,521	Population to ditto, as per Census 1861,	507

Borough of Blandford.

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £. and Shillings.									Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.									
	Head Constable or Chief Superintendent.	Superintendents.					Inspectors.				Serjeants.				Constables.					
		Merit Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	Merit Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Merit Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Acting Serjeants.	Merit Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.
Number of each Rank and Class	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2			
Rates of Pay of each ditto	£. 52	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	s. 16			

Allowances:—Nil.

The head constable of this force is also clerk of the markets, but no salary is attached to such appointment.

With respect to crime, three persons were committed for trial during the year, and 44 persons summarily proceeded against.

The public-houses and beerhouses are reported to have been well conducted, and no alteration has taken place in their number.

An addition during the year of one officer has been made to this force, whose duties are to be entirely devoted to police business.

The borough would, however, be much more efficiently served, if the police were united with the constabulary of the county.

No. 3. South of England and South Wales District.

Borough of Dorchester.

Borough of Dorchester.

Force - - - - 7 persons.

Area in acres - - - -	571	Acres to each constable - - -	81
Population in 1861 - - -	6,823	Population to ditto, as per Census 1861,	974

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £. and Shillings.										Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.								
	Head Constable or Chief Superintendent.	Superintendents.					Inspectors.				Serjeants.				Constables.				
		Merit Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	Merit Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Merit Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Acting Serjeants.	Merit Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Number of each Rank and Class	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	5		
Rates of Pay of each ditto	£. 60	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	s. 21	–	–	–	–	s. 18		

Allowances :—The serjeant and five constables 6 *d.* weekly to provide boots.

The head constable of this force acts also as inspector of markets, and one of the constables as collector of market tolls, but no salary is attached to such appointments.

In respect to crime, a considerable increase is reported in indictable offences, but about the same number of other offences, for which persons are proceeded against summarily, are stated to have taken place as in the previous year.

No change is reported in the number of public-houses and beerhouses, and none have been convicted for misconduct.

The police force has undergone no alteration, and is in an efficient state.

Borough of Poole.

Borough of Poole.

Force - - - - 14 persons.

Area in acres - - - -	4,749	Acres to each constable - - -	339
Population in 1861 - - -	9,759	Population to ditto, as per Census 1861,	697

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £. and Shillings.										Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.									
	Head Constable or Chief Superintendent.	Superintendents.					Inspectors.				Serjeants.				Constables.					
		Merit Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	Merit Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Merit Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Acting Serjeants.	Merit Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.
Number of each Rank and Class	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	8	2	1	
Rates of Pay of each ditto	£. 90	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	s. 25	–	–	s. 22	–	s. 21	s. 19	s. 5	

Allowances :—Nil.

The head constable of this force is appointed also to act as inspector of nuisances, low lodging-houses, and also as inspector of weights and measures.

In respect to crime, both fewer indictable offences are reported to have been committed, and fewer persons to have been proceeded against summarily than in the previous year.

The public-houses are about the same in number as last year, but beerhouses have increased from 31 to 41; both class of houses, however, appear to have been well conducted.

The pay of the head officer has been reduced in amount, but in other respects the force has not undergone much alteration, and is in an efficient state.

No. 3.
South of England and South Wales District.

Borough of Weymouth.

Borough of Weymouth.

Force - - - - 12 persons.

Area in acres - - - - 1,600 | Acres to each constable - - - 133
Population in 1861 - - - 11,383 | Population to ditto, as per Census 1861, 948

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £. and Shillings.										Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.									
	Head Constable or Chief Superintendent.	Superintendents.					Inspectors.				Serjeants.				Constables.					
		Merit Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	Merit Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class	Merit Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Acting Serjeants.	Merit Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Number of each Rank and Class	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	8	1		
Rates of Pay of each ditto	£. 100	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	s. 26	s. 24	–	–	–	s. 22	s. 20		

Allowances.—Head constable 8 *l.* yearly for clothing.

In this borough the head constable acts as inspector of nuisances, low lodging-houses, superintendent of fire engines, and as assistant relieving officer of vagrants; and is allowed for the first appointment 15 *l.*, and for the last 5 *l.* yearly, in addition to his pay.

With respect to crime, considerably more indictable offences and more apprehensions and committals for trial for such offences, are reported than in the previous year; and considerably more persons also are reported to have been proceeded against summarily.

Public-houses and beerhouses appear to have been generally well conducted, and few convictions are recorded against either class of house.

The relief of vagrants has only been undertaken during the past year, and 1,064 of such class of persons are stated to have been relieved.

The police establishment has undergone no alteration, except in the appointment of a new head constable; and the force is efficient.

County of Gloucester.

Force - - - - - - 288 persons.

Area in acres - - - - 787,414 | Acres to each constable - - - 2,734
Population in 1861 - - - 351,602 | Population to ditto, as per Census 1861, 1,220

County of Gloucester, including the City of Gloucester and Borough of Tewkesbury.

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £. and Shillings.									Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.										
	Chief Constable.	Superintendents.					Inspectors.			Serjeants.			Constables.							
		Deputy Chief Constable.	Merit Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Merit Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Merit Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Acting Serjeants.	Merit Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.		
Number of each Rank and Class	1	1	–	4	5	–	–	3	1	–	42	–	–	–	48	114	70			
Rates of Pay of each ditto	£. 450	£. s. d. 165 15 5	–	£. s. d. 132 6 3	£. s. d. 112 10 10	–	–	£. s. d. 76 – 10	–	–	s. d. 25 1¼	–	–	–	s. d. 22 2½	s. d. 21 –½	s. d. 17 6½			

Allowances.—Chief constable, horse and travelling, 100 *l.*; superintendents provide their own horses, and allowed 40 *l.* each for keep &c. &c. Clothing and boots provided.

The superintendents in this county act as inspectors and examiners of weights and measures; and some of them, and other members of the force, as inspectors of low lodging-houses, assistant relieving officers, and in lieu of javelin men at the assizes; but without any pecuniary allowances.

No. 3. South of England and South Wales District.

The criminal returns show a slight increase in indictable offences, but rather fewer persons are stated to have been apprehended and committed for trial for such offences than in the previous year. For offences which are determined summarily, rather more persons appear to have been proceeded against.

Public-houses have decreased from 1,036 to 1,033, but beerhouses have increased from 1,207 to 1,247; and against the former 23, and against the latter 89, convictions are recorded.

The relief of vagrants is undertaken by the police in 12 unions, and the number relieved is stated to have been 25,876 as against 25,815 in 1868; however, since the 1st of July the police have had orders to apprehend all vagrants found begging, and it is stated that the adoption of this system has reduced vagrancy to a considerable extent, and also almost totally put a stop to cottage robberies.

At Fishponds, not far from Bristol, a new station has been erected to accommodate eight police officers and constables, and with seven cells for prisoners.

One constable in this force is generally employed in detective duties.

The police force was established in December 1839, and the money now invested in the Three per Cent. Consols for the credit of the superannuation fund amounts to 13,922 *l.* The yearly receipts for 1869 were 1,109 *l.* 6 *s.* 11 *d.*, and the payments for ditto in annuities and gratuities, 799 *l.* 15 *s.* 6 *d.*; and 2 superintendents, 10 serjeants, and 18 constables are on the superannuated list.

The police establishment has undergone no alteration during the year, and the force is in an efficient state.

City of Bristol.

Force - - - - - - 303 persons.

City of Bristol.

Area in acres - - - -	4,683	Acres to each constable - - -	15
Population in 1861 - - -	154,093	Population to ditto, as per Census 1861,	508

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £. and Shillings.									Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.									
	Head Constable or Chief Superintendent.	Superintendents.				Inspectors.				Serjeants.					Constables.				
		Merit Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Merit Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Merit Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	Assistant Clerk.	Merit Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class	3rd Class.	4th Class.
Number of each Rank and Class	1	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	4	8	26	–	1	–	209	44	5	
Rates of Pay of each, ditto -	£. 380	–	–	–	–	–	£. 117	–	–	–	s. 30	s. 26	s. 25	–	s. 24	–	s. 21	s. 18	s. 16	

Allowances:—Head constable, for horse 50 *l.* and 20 *l.* for clothing; inspectors, 9 *d.* weekly, and all other ranks below, 6 *d.* weekly each to provide boots.

One constable in this force has, during the present year, been appointed an assistant relieving officer of vagrants, with an allowance from the guardians of 3 *s.* per week; in other respects the duties of the police are confined to what may be termed ordinary police duty.

The returns of crime show a decrease in indictable offences, as well as in the number of persons who have been apprehended and committed for trial for such offences; but rather more persons are stated to have been proceeded against summarily.

Public-houses have increased in number from 477 to 485, and beerhouses from 731 to 791, and against the former 33 and against the latter 105 convictions are recorded.

The relief of vagrants has only been undertaken by the police since January 1869, and up to the 29th of September 2,038 persons are stated to have been passed to the union.

In this city there is an organised detective force consisting of eight constables.

The

The police establishment has undergone no alteration during the year, and the force is in an efficient state.

COUNTY of HANTS.

Force - - - - - 258 persons.

Area in acres - - - - 1,054,157 | Acres to each constable - - - 4,082
Population in 1861 - - - 313,803 | Population to ditto, as per Census 1861, 1,180

County of Hants, including the Boroughs of Andover, Lymington, and Romsey.

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £. and Shillings.							Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.							
	Chief Constable.	Superintendents.					Inspectors.	Serjeants.			Constables.				
		Deputy C. C.	Merit Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	1st Class	Merit Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Acting Serjeants.	Merit Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Number of each Rank and Class	1	–	–	5	5	4	1	–	25	–	–	10	60	80	67
Rates of Pay of each ditto	£. 400	–	–	£. s. d. 129 5 5	£. s. d. 121 13 4	£. s. d. 111 – 5	£ s. d. 82 2 6	–	s. d. 26 10	–	–	s. d. 23 4	s. d. 22 3	s. d. 19 10	s. d. 17 6

Four additional constables also employed at the cost of private persons, under the provisions of the 19th section of the 3 & 4 Vict. c. 88.

Allowances:—Chief constable, horse and travelling, 150 *l.*; superintendents, horses, carts, forage, &c., provided, and they and all ranks below allowed 6 *d.* weekly to provide boots.

In this county the superintendents are appointed to undertake duties attached to a variety of appointments; but in most instances the services of other officers and constables are also granted.

The duties embrace the inspection and examination of weights and measures, inspection of low lodging-houses, hawkers' licenses, cattle, county bridges, assistant surveyors of highways, assistant customs' officers, impounders of cattle, assistant officers of excise, assistant relieving officers, and the care of the courts in lieu of javelin men, and no allowances are granted for the performance of the duties appertaining to any of such offices.

The criminal returns show a slight increase in indictable offences as well as in the number of apprehensions for such offences, but fewer persons are stated to have been committed for trial, and also fewer persons proceeded against summarily than in the previous year.

Public-houses have decreased from 1,173 to 1,159, but beer-houses have increased from 883 to 947, and of the former 32 and of the latter 49 were convicted during the year.

The relief of vagrants is undertaken in 18 unions, and the number of persons relieved is stated to have been 22,082, as against 15,215 in 1868.

New police-stations have been erected at Aldershot and Bournemouth, the first with six cells, and to accommodate four officers and constables, and the second with three cells and to accommodate three officers and constables.

The stations are well constructed; but earth closets have been introduced into the cells instead of water closets, which, I think, is objectionable in common police cells, as the class of prisoners who are brought to the station are under no control, as in a prison, and are frequently placed in the cells in a drunken and riotous state.

As four of the closets were out of order when I visited the station, I considered it to be my duty to call the attention of the police committee to the subject.

The police force was formed in the spring of 1840, and the money now invested in Three per Cent. Consols, and lent to the county for the credit of the superannuation fund, amounts to 17,608 *l.* 16 *s.*; the yearly receipts for 1869 were 1,440 *l.* 19 *s.* 6 *d.*, and the payments for ditto in annuities and gratuities 717 *l.* 8 s. 11 *d.*, and five superintendents and eight constables are on the superannuation list.

No detective department is permanently established in this force.

The police force has been reduced to the extent of three constables during the year, consequent upon the separation of the newly-formed borough of Ryde, which has established a force of its own.

The force is in an efficient state.

No. 3. South of England and South Wales District.

Borough of Basingstoke.

Borough of Basingstoke.

Force - - - - 5 persons.

Area in acres - - - -	4,063	Acres to each constable - -	807
Population in 1861 - - -	4,654	Population to ditto, as per Census 1861,	930

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £. and Shillings.										Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.									
	Head Constable or Chief Superintendent.	Superintendents.					Inspectors.				Serjeants.				Constables.					
		Merit Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class	3rd Class.	4th Class.	Merit Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Merit Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Acting Serjeants.	Merit Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.
Number of each Rank and Class	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	2		
Rates of Pay of each ditto	£. s. 83 4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	s. 25	–	–	–	–	s. 21	s. 20		

Allowances :—Nil.

The head constable acts as inspector of weights and measures and nuisances, but without any pecuniary allowance.

The indictable offences which have been reported are three as against four in the previous year; and for such, three persons are stated to have been committed for trial.

For offences which are determined summarily, the number of persons stated to have been proceeded against is 51 as against 119 in 1868.

No reports are recorded against public-houses or beer-houses, which number respectively 34 and 21.

The population of this borough is under the number which would enable it to receive the Government grant in aid of the expenses even if efficient, but the area is so extensive, that it cannot be properly patrolled and watched by so small a force.

Borough of Newport, Isle of Wight.

Force - - - - 5 persons.

Borough of Newport, Isle of Wight.

Area in acres - - - -	156	Acres to each constable - -	31
Population in 1861 - - -	7,934	Population to ditto, as per Census 1861,	1,586

RANKS	Yearly Pay in £. and Shillings.										Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.									
	Head Constable or Chief Superintendent.	Superintendents.					Inspectors.				Serjeants.				Constables.					
		Merit Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	Merit Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Merit Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Acting Serjeants.	Merit Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class
Number of each Rank and Class	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4			
Rates of Pay of each ditto	£. 90	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	s. 20			

Allowances :—Nil.

The duties of the police in this borough are confined within the limits of what may be termed ordinary police duty.

With respect to crime, rather more offences of an indictable character are reported to have been committed than in the previous year, but fewer persons are stated to have been apprehended and committed for trial for such offences, and also fewer persons proceeded against summarily.

Public-houses have decreased from 60 to 51, but beer-houses remain the same in number, viz., 18; and the returns show that convictions are recorded against two of the former and six of the latter.

A new

A new police-station, with several well-constructed cells and accommodation for a resident constable, has been erected during the year, and I was informed by the watch committee that it was proposed to augment the number of the police, and re-organise the force so as to place the establishment in an efficient state; but this latter proposition does not appear to have been carried into effect, and I have therefore again to report the force as being inefficient.

No. 3 South of England and South Wales District.

Borough of Portsmouth.

Force - - - - - - 95 persons.

Area in acres - - - -	4,515	Acres to each constable - - -	47
Population in 1861 - - -	94,799	Population to ditto, as per Census 1861,	787

Borough of Portsmouth.

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £. and Shillings.									Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.								
	Head Constable or Chief Superintendent.	Superintendents.					Inspectors.				Serjeants.				Constables.			
		Merit Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	Merit Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Merit Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Acting Serjeants.	Merit Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.
Number of each Rank and Class	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	–	–	–	13	–	–	–	–	22	24	28	
Rates of Pay of each ditto	£. 240	–	–	–	–	–	–	£. 85	–	–	–	s. 26	–	–	–	–	s. d. 23 6	s. 21	s. 19	

Allowances:—Head constable, 20 *l.* yearly for a horse, and 10 *l.* for clothing; and one serjeant and one constable, 5 *l.* 4 *s.* each yearly for clothing; also 7 inspectors, 32 *s.* each; and 13 serjeants and 74 constables, 22 *s.* each yearly for boots.

In this force the head constable and two of the other constables act as inspectors of nuisances, and the former also as superintendent of the fire department, and some of the other constables act also as inspectors of low lodging-houses and assistant relieving officers of vagrants.

In regard to crime, fewer indictable offences are reported than in previous years, and considerably fewer persons are also stated to have been proceeded against summarily.

The public-houses and beer-houses appear to have been generally well conducted; they number respectively 332 and 617, but of the latter there has been an increase during the year of 52 licensed houses.

In regard to vagrants, the police have relieved 442 more than in the previous year.

The police force has undergone no alteration, and the force is in an efficient state.

Borough of Ryde, Isle of Wight.

Force - - - - - - 11 persons.

Area in acres - - - -	787	Acres to each constable - - -	71
Population in 1861 - - -	9,269	Population to ditto, as per Census 1861,	842

Borough of Ryde, Isle of Wight.

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £. and Shillings.									Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.								
	Head Constable or Chief Superintendent.	Superintendents.				Inspectors.				Serjeants.				Constables.				
		1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	Merit Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.
Number of each Rank and Class	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	2	4	2	
Rates of Pay of each ditto	£. 100	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	s. 28	–	–	–	–	s. d. 23 6	s. d. 21 9	s. 20	

Allowances:—Head constable, 12 *l.* yearly for clothing.

No. 3. South of England and South Wales District.

The borough of Ryde is a new corporate borough, and the police force was formed on the 15th February 1869, on the separation of the borough for police purposes from the Hampshire constabulary.

Seven indictable offences are reported to have been committed, for which seven persons were apprehended, and three committed for trial; and for offences which are dealt with summarily, 176 persons were proceeded against, and 103 convicted and punished.

The public-houses and beer houses, of which there are respectively 56 and 17, appear to be well conducted.

The station formerly occupied by the county constabulary has been taken for the use of the borough, and with some alterations will make a very suitable building for the purpose.

The police force is efficient in all respects, and although only established on the 15th of February, I venture to recommend the allowance of the Parliamentary grant from such date to the end of the financial year, and especially so as the police force was previously, when connected with the county constabulary, in receipt of its proportion of the grant.

Borough of Southampton.

Force - - - - - 64 persons.

Borough of Southampton.

Area in acres - - - - 2,630 | Acres to each constable - - - 41
Population in 1861 - - - 46,960 | Population to ditto, as per Census 1861, 733

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £. and Shillings.										Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.									
	Head Constable or Chief Superintendent.	Superintendents.					Inspectors.				Serjeants.				Constables.					
		Merit Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	Merit Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Merit Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Acting Serjeants.	Merit Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.
Number of each Rank and Class	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	9	–	–	–	–	17	14	21	
Rates of Pay of each ditto	£. 160	–	–	–	–	–	–	£. s. 93 12	£. 78	–	–	s. 26	–	–	–	–	s. 23	s. 21	s. 19	

Allowances :—All members of the force 6 *d.* weekly to provide boots.

The head constable acts as inspector of hackney carriages and one of the inspectors as an assistant relieving officer of vagrants, but without any pecuniary allowances.

With respect to crime, fewer indictable offences are reported to have been committed, and fewer persons apprehended and committed for trial than in the previous year, but rather more persons are stated to have been proceeded against summarily.

Public-houses have increased from 171 to 180, and beer-houses from 244 to 291, and against the former seven, and against the latter 21, convictions are recorded.

The number of vagrants who were passed by the police to the union for relief is stated to have amounted to 4,295 persons as against 3,977 persons in the previous year.

In this force a detective department, consisting of one serjeant and one constable, is established.

The police force is less in number by one constable than formerly, but the number employed is sufficient, and the force is in an efficient state.

City of Winchester.

Force - - - - - - 16 persons.

Area in acres - - - -	1,043	Acres to each constable - - -	65
Population in 1861 - - -	14,776	Population to ditto, as per Census 1861,	923

City of Winchester.

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £. and Shillings.										Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.									
		Superintendents.					Inspectors.				Serjeants.				Constables.					
	Head Constable or Chief Superintendent.	Merit Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	Merit Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Merit Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Acting Serjeants.	Merit Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.
Number of each Rank and Class	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	11	1	1	
Rates of Pay of each ditto	£. 104	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	s. 22	–	–	–	–	s. 20	s. 18	s. 17	

Allowances:—Head constable 10 *l.* yearly for clothing.

The head constable of this force acts also as inspector of low lodging-houses, but without payment.

With respect to crime, there has been an increase during the year, both of offences of an indictable character as well as of those for which persons are proceeded against summarily, and considerably more persons have been committed for trial.

The public-houses and beer-houses appear to have been well conducted, but the latter have been increased by 16 licenses and the former reduced by four.

The police force has undergone no alteration, and is in an efficient state.

County of Hereford.

Force - - - - - - - 62 persons.

Area in acres - - - -	510,686	Acres to each constable - - -	8,236
Population in 1861 - - -	102,359	Population to ditto, as per Census 1861,	1,650

County of Hereford.

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £. and Shillings.											Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.							
		Superintendents.					Inspectors.					Serjeants.			Constables.				
	Chief Constable.	Deputy Chief Constable.	Merit Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	Merit Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Merit Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.
Number of each Rank and Class	1	–	–	3	3	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	6	–	3	7	15	15
Rates of Pay of each ditto	£. 310	–	–	£. s. d. 118 12 6	£. s. 109 10	£. s. d. 100 7 6	–	–	–	–	–	–	s. 28	s. d. 25 1	–	s. d. 22 2	s. 21	s. d. 19 10	s. d. 18 1

Allowances:—Chief constable, horse and travelling, 100 *l.*; superintendents, carts and harness provided, and allowed, one 48 *l.*, one 44 *l.*, and seven 40 *l.*, for keep of a horse; and all ranks 6 *d.* weekly to provide boots.

The superintendents in this county act as inspectors of weights and measures, and some also are appointed to be inspectors of low lodgings and assistant relieving officers; others also, with the assistance of other members of the force, undertake the inspection of nuisances, and the keeping of the courts during the assizes, in lieu of javelin men; and for the inspection of nuisances, low lodging-houses, and the relief of vagrants, certain allowances are granted.

No. 3. South of England and South Wales District.

The criminal returns show an increase in indictable offences, as well as in the number of persons who have been apprehended and committed for trial for such offences, and more persons also are stated to have been proceeded against summarily.

Public-houses have increased from 268 to 271, and beer-houses from 192 to 216, and against the former 16, and against the latter 24, convictions are recorded.

In Ledbury a new police-station is in the course of erection, which will have three cells and accommodation for three officers and constables.

The relief of vagrants is undertaken by the police in five unions, and the number relieved is stated to have been 7,532 as against 7,722 in the previous year; the decrease is accounted for by the police having been instructed in two unions during three months only to administer relief to the aged and really destitute.

The police force was established in the spring of 1857, and the money now invested in the Three per Cent. Consols for the credit of the superannuation fund amounts to 2,262 *l.* 9 *s.* 7 *d.*; the yearly receipts for 1869 were 240 *l.* 4 *s.* 4 *d.*, and the payments during the year on account of gratuities 60 *l.*, and no member of the force is on the superannuated list.

No detective department exists in this force.

The police establishment has undergone no alteration, and the force is in an efficient state.

City of Hereford.

Force - - - - - - - 30 persons.

City of Hereford.

Area in acres - - - -	4,670	Acres to each constable - - -	155
Population in 1861 - - -	15,585	Population to ditto, as per Census 1861,	519

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £. and Shillings.								Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.												
	Head Constable or Chief Superintendent.	Superintendents.			Inspectors.				Serjeants.				Constables.								
		Merit Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Merit Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Merit Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Acting Serjeants.	Merit Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	5th Class.	6th Class.
Number of each Rank and Class	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	7	3	9	3	2	1
Rates of Pay of each ditto	£. 130	–	–	–	–	£. 65	–	–	–	s. 23	–	–	–	–	s. 21	s. 20	s. 19	s. 18	s. d. 17 6	17

Allowances:—Nil.

The head constable of this force acts also as inspector of nuisances, low lodging-houses, and as superintendent of the fire department, but without any additional salary.

With respect to crime, the same number of offences of an indictable character are reported as in the previous year, but considerably more persons have been committed for trial as well as proceeded against summarily.

The public-houses and beer-houses are stated to have been generally well conducted; of the former there has been an increase of eight, and of the latter five, licenses.

The police force has undergone no alteration, and the force is efficient.

Borough of Leominster.

Force - - - - - - 8 persons.

Area in acres - - - - 7,284 | Acres to each constable - - - 910
Population in 1861 - - - 5,658 | Population to ditto, as per Census 1861, 707

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £. and Shillings.									Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.							
	Head Constable or Chief Superintendent.	Superintendents.				Inspectors.				Serjeants.			Constables.				
		Merit Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	Merit Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Merit Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Acting Serjeants.	Merit Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.
Number of each Rank and Class	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	2	1	3	
Rates of Pay of each ditto	£. s. 109 4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	s. d. 22 10	–	–	–	s. 18	s. 17	s. 16		

Allowances :—Head constable, 8 *l.* 10 *s.* yearly for clothing, and 11½ *d.* weekly for boots, and all other ranks 8 *d.* weekly for boots.

The head constable acts also as inspector of nuisances and low lodgings, and for the former appointment receives 10 *l.* yearly in addition to his pay.

With respect to crime, a large increase is reported in indictable offences, and considerably more persons have been committed for trial, but as regards offences which are determined summarily, fewer persons have been proceeded against than in the previous year.

There has been an increase of five beer-houses, but both public-houses as well as beer-houses are reported to have been well conducted.

The police force has undergone no alteration, and is in an efficient state.

County of Kent.

Force - - - - 300 persons.

Area in acres - - - - 945,566 | Acres to each constable - - - 3,151
Population in 1861 - - - 362,771 | Population to ditto, as per Census 1861, 1,209

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £. and Shillings.							Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.							
	Chief Constable.	Superintendents.				Inspectors.		Serjeants.			Constables				
		1st Class.		2nd Class.	3rd Class.	1st Class.		1st Class.		2nd Class.	1st Class.		2nd Class.		3rd Class.
Number of each Rank and Class	1	2	3	4	4	1	1	6	6	12	10	38	6	144	62
Rates of Pay of each ditto	£. 500	£. s. d. 141 4 4	£. s. d. 139 18 4	£. s. d. 130 15 10	£. s. d. 118 12 6	£. s. 110 16	£. s. d. 100 7 6	s. d. 31 6	s. 28	s. d. 24 6	s. d. 24 6	s. d. 22 9	s. d. 22 2	s. 21	s. d. 18 8

Allowances :—Chief constable, horse and travelling, 200 *l.*; superintendents, horses, cart, forage, &c., &c., provided, and 1 *d.* per diem allowed to each superintendent and all ranks below to purchase boots.

The police in this county are not appointed to act as inspectors of weights and measures, or nuisances, and only one as an inspector of low lodging-houses, but a good number of members of the force act as assistant relieving officers of vagrants, impounders of cattle, and assistant officers of customs, and also in keeping the courts at assizes in lieu of javelin men.

No. 3. South of England and South Wales District.

The criminal returns show a decrease in indictable offences as well as in the number of persons who have been apprehended and committed for trial for such offences, and fewer persons are also reported to have been proceeded against summarily.

Public-houses have increased from 1,171 to 1,198, and beer-houses from 924 to 1,054, and of the former 40, and of the latter 58, were summoned and convicted for misconduct.

The police act in eight unions for the relief of vagrants, and the number who were relieved are stated to have been 21,645 as against 17,267 in the previous year

None of the officers in this force are employed specially in detective duties.

The police force was established in the spring of 1857; and the money now invested in Three per Cent. Consols, and on loan to the county for the credit of the superannuation fund, amounts to 8,797 *l.* 4 *s.* 8 *d.*; the yearly receipts for 1869 were 1,220 *l.* 8 *s.* 9 *d.*, and the payments in annuities and gratuities, 122 *l.* 17 *s.* 4 *d.*; and one superintendent and two constables are on the superannuated list.

The police establishment has undergone no alteration during the year, and the force is in an efficient state in numbers, discipline, and in all other respects as connected with the complete administration of the duties, and the maintenance of the stations, but the full efficiency is very much impaired by the want of head quarter station-houses with proper cell accommodation for prisoners in the divisions connected with Canterbury and Sandwich.

In the former the prisoners have to be incarcerated in a miserable lock-up place in the city, which is defective in light, ventilation, and sewage, and where I have been informed the ante-room, into which the cells open, is used as a vagrant ward.

In the latter the cells are exceedingly limited in size, and situated in an isolated building belonging to the corporation of Sandwich, and in which there is no resident officer to attend to the wants of the prisoners.

City of Canterbury.

Force - - - - 21 persons.

City of Canterbury.

Area in acres - - - -	3,568	Acres to each constable - -	169
Population in 1861 - - -	21,324	Population to ditto, as per Census 1861,	1,015

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £. and Shillings.										Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.									
	Head Constable or Chief Superintendent.	Superintendents.					Inspectors.				Serjeants.				Constables.					
		Merit Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	Merit Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Merit Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Acting Serjeants.	Merit Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.
Number of each Rank and Class	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	5	5	6	
Rates of Pay of each ditto	£. 104	–	–	–	–	–	–	£. s. 72 16	–	–	–	s. 26	–	–	–	–	s. d. 22 6	s. 21	s. d. 19 6	

Allowances:—Nil.

The head constable acts as superintendent of fire engines, and is allowed a fee of one guinea when the engine attends a fire.

The criminal returns show a small increase in indictable offences, as well as in the number of persons who have been apprehended and committed for trial for such offences, but fewer persons are reported to have been proceeded against summarily.

Public-houses have increased from 176 to 187, and beer-houses from two to seven, and no convictions are recorded against either description of house.

The number of vagrants stated to have been relieved is 65 as against 73 in the preceding year.

The police are provided with a very indifferent station, and the cells are dark, badly

badly ventilated, and ill sewered, and at times the smell from the latter is extremely offensive; the ante-room into which the cells open is also used as a vagrant ward, which is extremely objectionable, as the prisoners and vagrants can freely communicate with each other. No. 3. South of England and South Wales District.

County prisoners are lodged in these cells, as the county has no station or lock-up in this district.

The police establishment has undergone no change, and the force is efficient in number and discipline; but it is desirable, in order to complete the efficiency of the force, that a better station and lock-up should be provided.

Note.—Since the preceding report was presented at the Home Office, I have been informed that the corporation had decided upon converting the old borough prison into a police station and temporary lock-up; and I am of opinion that it may be made very suitable for the purpose.

Borough of Deal.

Force - - - - 8 persons.

Area in acres - - - - 1,159 | Acres to each constable - - - 144 Borough of Deal.
Population in 1861 - - - 7,531 | Population to ditto, as per census 1861, 941

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £. and Shillings.										Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.									
	Head Constable or Chief Superintendent.	Superintendents.					Inspectors.				Serjeants.				Constables.					
		Merit Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	Merit Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Merit Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Acting Serjeants.	Merit Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.
Number of each Rank and Class	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	6			
Rates of Pay of each, ditto	£. 65	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	s. 20	–	–	–	–	s. 17			

Allowances.—Nil.

The head constable of this borough acts as inspector of weights and measures, low lodging-houses, and as superintendent of the fire department, and some small remuneration is granted for such services.

As respects the state of crime, there has been a considerable decrease in offences of an indictable character as well as in the number of persons committed for trial, but rather more persons have been proceeded against summarily than in the previous year.

The public-houses and beerhouses are reported to have been well conducted; the former have been decreased by two, and the latter increased by four.

The police force has undergone no alteration, and is in an efficient state.

Borough of Dover.

Force - - - - 28 persons.

Area in acres - - - - 3,500 | Acres to each constable - - - 125 Borough of Dover.
Population in 1861 - - - 25,325 | Population to ditto, as per census 1861, 904

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £. and Shillings.										Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.									
	Head Constable or Chief Superintendent.	Superintendents.					Inspectors.				Serjeants.				Constables.					
		Merit Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	Merit Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Merit Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Acting Serjeants.	Merit Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.
Number of each Rank and Class	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	8	6	9	
Rates of Pay of each, ditto	£. 140	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	s. d. 26 6	–	–	–	–	s. d. 22 6	s. d. 21 6	s. d. 20 6	

Allowances.—All ranks 7 *d.* weekly for boots.

No. 3. South of England and South Wales District.

In this force the head constable acts as superintendent of fire engines and inspector of hackney carriages, and for each appointment receives 10 *l.* yearly, in addition to his pay; one of the other constables acts as inspector of markets.

The returns of crime show an increase in indictable offences as well as in the number of persons who have been committed for trial, and considerably more persons have also been proceeded against summarily.

The public-houses and beerhouses are reported to have been well conducted; of the former there has been a reduction of five, and of the latter an increase of ten.

The number of vagrants who have applied to the police for passes to the workhouse, are stated to have been 3,434, or 1,057 more than in the previous year.

In this borough the police are very insufficiently provided with station-house accommodation.

The force has undergone no alteration, and is in an efficient state.

Borough of Faversham.

Force - - - - 7 persons.

Borough of Faversham.

Area in acres - - - -	2,036	Acres to each constable - -	290
Population in 1861 - - -	5,858	Population to ditto, as per census 1861,	836

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £. and Shillings.									Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.								
	Head Constable or Chief Superintendent.	Superintendents.					Inspectors.				Serjeants.				Constables.			
		Merit Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	Merit Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Merit Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Acting Serjeants.	Merit Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.
Number of each Rank and Class	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	3	2		
Rates of Pay of each, ditto	£. 100	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	s. d. 24 6	–	–	–	–	s. d. 21 6	s. d. 20 6		

One additional constable also employed at the cost of private persons, under the provisions of the 19th section of 3 & 4 Vict. c. 88.

Allowances.—Head constable 10 *d.*, and all other ranks 7 *d.* weekly for boots.

The head constable acts as inspector of nuisances and bake houses, and for the former appointment receives 10 *l.*, and for the latter 1 *l.* yearly, in addition to his pay.

With respect to crime, five indictable offences are reported to have been committed as against six in the previous year, but as respects offences which are determined summarily, considerably fewer persons have been proceeded against.

The public-houses and beerhouses are stated to have been well conducted; the latter are five more in number.

The police force has undergone no change, and is efficient.

Borough of Folkestone.

Force - - - - 11 persons.

Area in acres - - - -	2,697	Acres to each constable - - -	245
Population in 1861 - - -	8,507	Population to ditto, as per census 1861,	773

Borough of Folkestone.

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £. and Shillings										Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.									
	Head Constable or Chief Superintendent.	Superintendents.					Inspectors.				Serjeants.				Constables.					
		Merit Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	Merit Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Merit Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Acting Serjeants.	Merit Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.
Number of each Rank and Class	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	4	5		
Rates of Pay of each, ditto	£. 120	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	s. 26	–	–	–	–	s. d. 21 6	s. d. 20 6		

Allowances.—Head constable 30*s.*, and all other ranks 28*s.* yearly for boots.

The head constable in this borough acts as inspector of low lodging-houses, and also as superintendent of the fire department, but without payment beyond his police salary.

As respects crime, the indictable offences which have been reported are nine as against seven in the previous year, and the number of persons summarily proceeded against 129 as against 118.

The public-houses are one less in number, but beerhouses have increased six in number; both description of houses, however, are reported to have been well conducted.

The number of vagrants who have been relieved are stated to have been 713 as against 544, being an increase of 169.

The cells in this borough are extremely badly situated in a cellar under the town hall, and are both dark and ill ventilated.

Some of the beats, from the extension of the borough, are become too large, and a couple more men are now required to place the force in a satisfactory and efficient state.

Borough of Gravesend.

Force - - - - 25 persons.

Area in acres - - - -	1,271	Acres to each constable - - -	50
Population in 1861 - - -	18,782	Population to ditto, as per census 1861,	751

Borough of Gravesend.

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £. and Shillings.											Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.									
	Head Constable or Chief Superintendent.			Superintendents.					Inspectors.				Serjeants.				Constables.					
				Merit Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	Merit Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Merit Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Acting Serjeants.	Merit Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.
Number of each Rank and Class	1			–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	3	1	–	–	–	7	12		
Rates of Pay of each, ditto	£. 120	s. 9	d. 4	–	–	–	–	–	£. s. 81 18	–	–	–	–	s. d. 29 4	s. d. 27 4	–	–	–	s. d. 25 2	s. d. 23 2		

Allowances.—One inspector 5*l.* 4*s.* yearly for clothes, and all ranks 7½*d.* weekly for boots.

No. 3. South of England and South Wales District.

The head constable of this borough acts as inspector of nuisances, low lodgings, contagious diseases, Factory Act, weights and measures, and also as an assistant relieving officer, and for the several appointments receives about 35 *l.* yearly in addition to his police salary.

With respect to crime, considerably fewer indictable offences are reported to have been committed than in the previous year, and a large decrease is also reported in the number of persons who have been proceeded against summarily.

The public-houses and beerhouses are also reported to have been well conducted, and the latter are reduced in number to the extent of six houses.

The number of vagrants relieved by the police are stated to have been 9,840 as against 9,835 in the previous year.

The police force has undergone no alteration, and is in an efficient state.

Borough of Hythe.

Force - - - - 2 persons.

Borough of Hythe.

Area in acres - - - -	882	Acres to each constable - -	441
Population in 1861 - - -	3,001	Population to ditto, as per census 1861,	1,500

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £. and Shillings.										Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.									
	Head Constable or Chief Superintendent.	Superintendents.					Inspectors.				Serjeants.				Constables.					
		Merit Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	Merit Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Merit Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Acting Serjeants.	Merit Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.
Number of each Rank and Class	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1			
Rates of Pay of each, ditto	£. s. 59 16	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	s. 20			

Allowances.—One constable 2*l.* yearly to provide clothing.

The head officer acts as inspector of markets and collector of market tolls, and also as an assistant relieving officer of vagrants.

Only one indictable offence is reported, for which one person was apprehended and committed for trial, and 37 persons are stated to have been proceeded against summarily.

This borough to be efficiently looked after ought to be placed for police purposes under the charge of the constabulary of the county.

Borough of Maidstone.

Force - - - - 23 persons.

Borough of Maidstone.

Area in acres - - - -	4,232	Acres to each constable - -	184
Population in 1861 - - -	23,016	Population to ditto, as per census 1861,	1,000

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £. and Shillings.										Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.									
	Head Constable or Chief Superintendent.	Superintendents.					Inspectors.				Serjeants.				Constables.					
		Merit Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	Merit Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Merit Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Acting Serjeants.	Merit Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.
Number of each Rank and Class	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	8	2	5	3
Rates of Pay of each, ditto	£. s. d. 153 14 4	–	–	–	–	–	–	£. s. 79 19	–	–	–	s. d. 25 8	s. d. 24 8	–	–	–	s. d. 22 7	s. d. 21 7	s. d. 20 6	s. d. 19 6

Allowances.—1 *s.* weekly to each rank for boots.

The

The police force in this borough hold no special appointments.

The returns of crime show a considerable increase of indictable offences, as also of the number who have been committed for trial, but the number of persons who have been proceeded against summarily are about the same as in the previous year.

The public-houses and beerhouses are about the same in number as last year, and both description of houses are reported to have been generally well conducted.

The number of vagrants who have applied for relief are considerably fewer than in the previous year, the number having been 278 as against 1,461.

The police force has undergone no alteration in number, and the force is in an efficient state.

Borough of Margate.

Force - - - - - 12 persons.

Area in acres - - - - 240 | Acres to each constable - - - 20
Population in 1861 - - - 8,874 | Population to ditto, as per census 1861, 739

Borough of Margate.

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £. and Shillings.										Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.									
	Head Constable or Chief Superintendent.	Superintendents.					Inspectors.				Serjeants.				Constables.					
		Merit Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	Merit Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Merit Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Acting Serjeants.	Merit Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.
Number of each Rank and Class	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	2	3	4	
Rates of Pay of each, ditto - £.	120	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	s. 28	s. 26	–	–	–	s. 23	s. 22	s. 21	

Allowances.—Nil.

The head constable acts as inspector of low lodging-houses, and his police salary has been slightly increased during the year.

The indictable offences which have been reported number seven as against five in the preceding year, and the committals for trial four as against five in number.

As respects offences which are determined summarily there is a considerable decrease, the numbers having been 194 as against 289 in the previous year.

The public-houses and beerhouses are reported to have been generally well conducted, and of the former there has been a reduction of five in the total number.

The police force has undergone no change, and is in an efficient state.

Town of Ramsgate.

Force - - - - - 13 persons.

Area in acres - - - - 260 | Acres to each constable - - - 20
Population in 1861 - - - 11,865 | Population to ditto, as per census 1861, 912

Town of Ramsgate.

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £. and Shillings.										Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.									
	Head Constable or Chief Superintendent.	Superintendents.					Inspectors.				Serjeants.				Constables.					
		Merit Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	Merit Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Merit Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Acting Serjeants.	Merit Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.
Number of each Rank and Class	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	4	3	3	
Rates of Pay of each, ditto - £.	120	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	s. 27	s. 25	–	–	–	s. 23	s. 22	s. 21	

Allowances.—Nil.

No. 3. South of England and South Wales District.

The police of this town undertake no special extra duties.

As respects the state of crime, a considerable decrease is reported in indictable offences, as well as in the committals for trial; but more persons are stated to have been proceeded against summarily.

The public-houses and beerhouses appear to have been generally well conducted, and their numbers have only slightly altered.

The police force has undergone no alteration, and is in an efficient state.

City of Rochester.

Force - - - - - - 30 persons.

City of Rochester. Area in acres - - - - 2,715 | Acres to each constable - - - 90
Population in 1861 - - - 16,862 | Population to ditto, as per census 1861, 562

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £. and Shillings.										Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.								
	Head Constable or Chief Superintendent.	Superintendents.					Inspectors.				Serjeants.				Constables.				
		Merit Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	Merit Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Merit Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Acting Serjeants	1st Class.		2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Number of each Rank and Class	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	2	–	–	16	4 River police	2	1
Rates of Pay of each, ditto	£. s. 114 8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	s. 27	s. 24	–	–	s. 21	s. 21	s. 20	s. 19

Allowances.—Head constable, 10 *l.* yearly for clothing, and all other ranks 7 *d.* weekly for boots.

This force is two less in number than formerly, but the rates of pay have not been altered. Four of the constables act as a river police.

The head constable acts as inspector of nuisances, low lodging-houses, and as superintendent of fire engines, and one of the serjeants also assists him in looking after nuisances. For the performance of the duties attached to such appointments, allowances are granted, amounting altogether to 30 *l.* per annum.

The indictable offences which have been reported are considerably more than in the previous year, and considerably more persons have been committed for trial for such offences; the offences, however, for which persons are proceeded against summarily are less in number.

The public-houses and beerhouses have undergone no alteration in number, and each description of houses are reported to have been generally well conducted.

The police appears to be sufficient in number for the due performance of the duties, and I consider the force efficient.

Borough of Sandwich.

Force - - - - 1 person.

Borough of Sandwich. Area in acres - - - - 703 | Acres to each constable - - - 703
Population in 1861 - - - 2,944 | Population to ditto, as per census 1861, 2,944

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £. and Shillings.									Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.							
	Head Constable or Chief Superintendent.	Superintendents.				Inspectors.				Serjeants.				Constables.			
		Merit Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Merit Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Merit Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Merit Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Number of each Rank and Class	1																
Rates of Pay of each, ditto	£. s. d. 63 5 4																

Allowances.—The one officer, 8 *l.* yearly for clothing.

The

The police officer of this borough acts also as inspector of weights and measures, and is allowed for the performance of the duties of such officer 10 *l.* yearly in addition to his pay.

With respect to crime, an increase is reported both in indictable offences as well as in offences which are dealt with summarily.

The public-houses and beerhouses are stated to have been generally well conducted.

With only one officer, the borough cannot be satisfactorily watched; and all such towns and districts ought, for police purposes, to be placed under the charge of the constabulary of the county in which they are situated.

Borough of Tenterden.

Force - - - - - - - 4 persons.

Area in acres - - - - 8,394 | Acres to each constable - - - - 2,098
Population in 1861 - - - 3,762 | Population to ditto, as per census 1861, 940

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £. and Shillings.										Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.									
	Head Constable or Chief Superintendent.	Superintendents.					Inspectors.				Serjeants.				Constables.					
		Merit Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	Merit Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Merit Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Acting Serjeants.	Merit Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.
Number of each Rank and Class	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	
Rates of Pay of each, ditto	£. 30	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	s. 18	

Allowances.—Nil.

In this borough the head officer is appointed to act as inspector of weights and measures, nuisances, low lodging-houses, and as an assistant relieving officer of vagrants, and for the performance of such duties is allowed 14 *l.* yearly in addition to his police salary.

Only one indictable offence is reported during the year, and 21 persons only are stated to have been proceeded against summarily.

The public-houses and beerhouses amount to seven and six respectively, and no complaints have been preferred against any of them.

The number of vagrants who have been relieved amount to 1,842 as against 1,537 in the previous year.

The services of two members of this force amount respectively to 36 and 40 years, and the latter has, I believe, entered his 72nd year of age.

I have recommended that he should be pensioned, but I fear there is little chance of the proposition being agreed to by the corporation.

No. 3. South of England and South Wales District.

Town of Tunbridge Wells.

Force - - - - - 21 persons.

Town of Tunbridge Wells.

Area in acres - - - - 3,351 | Acres to each constable - - 159
Population in 1861 - - - 13,807 | Population to ditto, as per census 1861, 657

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £. and Shillings.										Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.								
	Head Constable or Chief Superintendent.	Superintendents.					Inspectors.				Serjeants.				Constables.				
		Merit Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	Merit Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Merit Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Merit Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	5th Class.
Number of each Rank and Class	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	3	3	1	4	4
Rates of Pay of each, ditto	£. s. 135 4	–	–	–	–	–	–	£. s. 83 4	–	–	–	s. 28	s. 27	s. 26	s. d. 23 6	s. d. 22 6	s. 22	s. d. 21 6	s. 20 6	s. d. 19 6

Allowances.—Nil.

The head constable and two other officers act as assistant relieving officers, and the former also undertakes the offices of inspector of hackney carriages and low lodging-houses, and for the latter appointment receives 10*l.* yearly in addition to his pay.

With respect to crime, considerably more indictable offences, as well as more committals for trial, are reported than in the previous year, and more persons are also reported to have been proceeded against for offences which are determined summarily.

Public-houses and beerhouses appear to have been generally well conducted, and no alteration of moment has taken place in their number.

The number of vagrants who have been relieved amount to 2,109 as against 1,974 in the previous year.

The police force has undergone no alteration, and is in an efficient state.

County of Monmouth.

Force - - - - - 98 persons.

County of Monmouth.

Area in acres - - - - 364,087 | Acres to each constable - - - 3,715
Population in 1861 - - - 145,711 | Population to ditto, as per census 1861, 1,486

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £. and Shillings.									Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.						
	Chief Constable.	Superintendents.				Inspectors.				Serjeants.		Constables.				
		Deputy Chief Constable.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Clerks.	1st Class.	2nd Class.		1st Class.	2nd Class.	Acting Serjeants.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.
Number of each Rank and Class	1	1	1	1	1	Clerk. 1	1	1		9	7	–	30	24	10	10
Rates of Pay of each, ditto	£. 400	£. s. d. 156 12 11	£. s. d. 139 18 4	£. s. d. 133 16 –	£. s. d. 129 5 5	£. s. d. 95 16 3	£. s. d. 83 12 11	£. s. d. 79 1 8		s. d. 26 3	s. d. 25 1	–	s. d. 22 2	s. 21	s. d. 18 8	s. d. 17 6

Nine additional constables also employed at the cost of private persons, under the provision of the 19th section of 3 & 4 Vict., c. 88.

Allowances.—Chief constable, horse and travelling, 100*l.*

Superintendents provide their own horses, and allowed 60*l.* each for keep, &c., &c., and 1*s.* weekly to provide boots. The inspectors and clerk also 1*s.* weekly to provide boots, and the latter 8*l.* yearly in lieu of clothing. All other ranks, 1*d.* per diem to provide boots.

The

The police in this county do not undertake the inspection of weights and measures, but several of the officers act as inspectors of nuisances and low lodging-houses, for which pecuniary allowances are granted by the local authorities; the relief of vagrants is also undertaken by one officer, and other officers and constables are employed in keeping the courts at assizes in lieu of javelin men; the chief constable is also appointed a conservator of the rivers under the Salmon Fisheries Act.

The criminal returns show an increase in indictable offences, as well as in the number of persons who have been apprehended and committed for trial for such offences, and more persons are also reported to have been proceeded against summarily.

Public-houses have increased from 580 to 591, and beerhouses from 424 to 432, and against the former 66, and against the latter 83 convictions are recorded.

The police last year acted in three unions for the relief of vagrants, but now only in one, and the number relieved during the year are stated to have amounted to 5,315 as against 9,862 persons in the previous year.

None of the officers or constables in this force are employed permanently in detective duties.

The force was established in January 1857, and the money now invested in the Three per Cent. Consols for the credit of the superannuation fund amounts to 3,199*l.* 14*s.* 11*d.*; the yearly receipts for 1869 were 361*l.* 10*s.*, and the payments nil, and no members of the force are in receipt of pension.

The police establishment has undergone no alteration during the year, and the force is in an efficient state.

Borough of Monmouth.

Force - - - - - 6 persons.

Area in acres - - - -	5,407	Acres to each constable - - -	901
Population in 1861 - - -	5,783	Population to ditto, as per census 1861,	963

Borough of Monmouth.

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £. and Shillings.										Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.								
	Head Constable or Chief Superintendent.	Superintendents.					Inspectors.				Serjeants.				Constables.				
		Merit Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	Merit Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Merit Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Acting Serjeants.	Merit Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Number of each Rank and Class	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	4		
Rates of Pay of each, ditto	£. s. d. 100 7 6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	s. d. 25 1	–	–	–	–	s. d. 19 11¾		

Allowances.—Head constable, 9¾ *d.*, and all other ranks 7 *d.* weekly, for boots.

In this borough the head officer acts as inspector of weights and measures, nuisances, and low lodging-houses, and also as superintendent of fire engines and collector of market tolls, and for the first two appointments is allowed 10*l.* yearly, in addition to his police salary.

With respect to crime, a considerable decrease is reported in indictable offences, as well as in the number of persons who have been committed for trial; but as regards offences which are determined summarily, about the same number of persons have been proceeded against as in the previous year.

The public-houses and beerhouses have undergone no change in number, and are reported to have been generally well conducted.

The police force has undergone no alteration, and is in an efficient state

No 3. South of England and South Wales District.

Borough of Newport (Monmouthshire).

Borough of Newport.

Force - - - - - - 29 persons.

Area in acres - - - - 996 | Acres to each constable - - - 34
Population in 1861 - - - 23,249 | Population to ditto, as per census 1861, 801

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £. and Shillings.										Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.									
	Head Constable or Chief Superintendent.	Superintendents.					Inspectors.				Serjeants.				Constables.					
		Merit Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	Merit Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Merit Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Acting Serjeants.	Merit Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.
Number of each Rank and Class	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	5	–	–	–	6	6	1	8
Rates of Pay of each, ditto	£. 130	–	–	–	–	–	–	£. 90	–	–	–	s. 28	s. 26	–	–	–	s. 23	s. 22	s. 21	s. 20

Eight additional constables also employed at the cost of the Dock Trustees, under the provisions of the 19th section of the 3 & 4 Vict. c. 88.

Allowances.—Head constable, 13 *l.* yearly for clothing, and all other ranks 6 *d.* weekly for boots.

The head constable in this borough acts as inspector of weights and measures, and as assistant relieving officer of vagrants, and superintendent of fire-engines, and for the first two named appointments receives 18 *l.* yearly, in addition to his police salary. Other officers act as inspectors of nuisances, and low lodgings, and public slaughter-houses.

In regard to crime, there is reported to have been a considerable decrease during the year in indictable offences, as well as in the number of persons who have been committed for trial, but more persons are stated to have been proceeded against summarily.

The public-houses and beerhouses on the 29th day of September ultimo, numbered 88 and 124 respectively, but the licenses of 26 of the latter will have now terminated, as certificates had been refused by the magistrates. The number of vagrants who have applied to the police for tickets of relief are stated to have been 7,548, as against 8,671 in the previous year.

The police force has undergone no alteration, and is in an efficient state.

County of Somerset.

Force - - - - - - 286 persons.

Area in acres - - - - 1,051,498 | Acres to each constable - - - 3,676
Population in 1861 - - - 358,824 | Population to ditto, as per census 1861, 1,254

County of Somerset, including the City of Wells and Boroughs of Glastonbury and Yeovil.

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £. and Shillings.										Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.									
	Chief Constable.	Superintendents.					Inspectors.				Serjeants.				Constables.					
		Deputy Chief Constable.	Merit Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Merit Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Merit Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Acting Serjeants.		Merit Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Number of each Rank and Class	1	1	–	5	5	5	–	–	–	–	5	19	–	–	16	12	23	45	6	143
Rates of Pay of each, ditto	£. 500	£. 200	–	£. 152	£. 122	£. 110	–	–	–	–	s. d. 27 2	s. d. 25 2	–	–	s. 22	s. 21	s. 22	s. 21	s. 20	s. 19

Allowances.—Chief constable, horse and travelling, 200 *l.*

Superintendents provide their own horses, and allowed, say, deputy chief constable, 70 *l.*, and the others 46 *l.* each for keep, &c. &c., and all ranks 18 *s.* yearly each, to provide boots.

The

The superintendents in this force act as inspectors of weights and measures, and some of them, and other officers and constables, as inspectors of nuisances, low lodging-houses, and assistant relieving officers, and the whole force as impounders of cattle, and for the duties attached to all the appointments, except the last named, certain pecuniary allowances are granted.

The criminal returns show a decrease in indictable offences, as well as in the number of persons who have been apprehended and committed for trial for such offences, and fewer persons are also reported to have been proceeded against summarily.

Public-houses have decreased from 963 to 961, and beerhouses increased from 851 to 861, and against the former 12, and against the latter 67 convictions for misconduct are recorded.

The police act in six unions for the relief of vagrants, and the number who were relieved is stated to have amounted to 6,496, as against 2,840 in the previous year.

None of the police in this county are permanently employed in detective duties.

The force was established in the autumn of 1856, and the money now invested in the Three per Cent. Consols for the credit of the superannuation fund amounts to 9,343*l.* 5*s.* 4*d.*; the yearly receipts for 1869 were 840*l.*, and the payments in annuities and gratuities 113*l.* 13*s.* 9*d.*, and one constable is on the superannuated list.

The police establishment has undergone no alteration during the year, and the force is in an efficient state.

City of Bath.

Force - - - - 89 persons.

Area in acres - - - -	3,745	Acres to each constable - - -	42
Population in 1861 - - -	52,528	Population to ditto, as per census 1861,	590

City of Bath.

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £. and Shillings.										Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.									
	Head Constable or Chief Superintendent.	Superintendents.				Inspectors.					Serjeants.			Constables.						
		Merit Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	5th Class.	Merit Class.	1st Class, Detective.	2nd Class.	Acting Serjeants.	Detective.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.
Number of each Rank and Class	1	–	–	–	–	1	3	1	1	1	–	1	12	2	1	10	10	18	27
Rates of Pay of each, ditto	£. 250	–	–	–	–	£. s. 113 2	£. s. 100 2	£. s. 92 6	£. s. 85 16	£. 65	–	s. 30	s. 24	s. 21	s. 24	s. 21	s. 20	s. 19	s. 18

Allowance.—Nil.

In this force one of the inspectors acts as an inspector of nuisances and low lodging-houses, and four other officers of the same rank as assistant relieving officers of vagrants, and these latter are allowed 5 *l.* each yearly for such duty in addition to their pay.

As respects crime, a very large decrease is reported in indictable offences, as well as in the number of persons who have been committed for trial; but more persons are stated to have been proceeded against for offences which are disposed of summarily.

The public-houses and beerhouses appear to have been generally well conducted, and the latter have increased in number from 113 to 125.

The number of vagrants who have applied to the police is less than in the previous year, the number having been 7,041 as against 7,313.

The police force has undergone no alteration, and is in an efficient state.

No. 3. South of England and South Wales District.

Borough of Bridgewater.

Borough of Bridgewater.

Force - - - - - 7 persons.

Area in acres - - - -	976	Acres to each constable - - -	139
Population in 1861 - - -	11,320	Population to ditto, as per census 1861,	1,617

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £. and Shillings.										Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.										
	Head Constable or Chief Superintendent.	Superintendents.					Inspectors.				Serjeants.				Constables.						
		Merit Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	Merit Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Merit Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Acting Serjeants.	Merit Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.
Number of each Rank and Class	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	5			
Rates of Pay of each, ditto	£. s. 137 10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	s. d. 25 6	–	–	–	–	s. 22			

Allowances.—Head constable, 10 *s.* 6 *d.* for a hat; and all ranks 6 *d.* weekly for boots.

The head constable in this borough acts as inspector of low lodgings and markets, and also as deputy governor of the gaol, and assistant relieving officer, and for the latter appointment is allowed 5 *l.* yearly in addition to his pay.

With respect to crime, both fewer indictable offences, and fewer offences for which persons are proceeded against summarily are reported than in the previous year.

The public-houses and beerhouses are stated to have been generally well conducted.

The number of vagrants who were relieved by the police are stated to have amounted to 1,761 as against 1,556 in the previous year.

The duties in this borough are not effectually provided for, and the force is insufficient in number, and consequently inefficient.

Borough of Chard.

Borough of Chard.

Force - - - - - 2 persons.

Area in acres - - - -	50	Acres to each constable - - -	25
Population in 1861 - - -	2,276	Population to ditto, as per census 1861,	1,138

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £. and Shillings.										Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.										
	Head Constable or Chief Superintendent.	Superintendents.					Inspectors.				Serjeants.				Constables.						
		Merit Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	Merit Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Merit Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Acting Serjeants.	Merit Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.
Number of each Rank and Class	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	
Rates of Pay of each, ditto	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	s. 14	–	

There is no properly organised police force in this borough, and no returns of crime or of the state of the superannuation fund has been furnished.

The cells are dark, damp, and cold in winter, and quite unsuitable to detain prisoners in.

This borough, to ensure any degree of police efficiency, should, for police purposes, be placed under the charge of the constabulary of the county.

County of Surrey.

Force ordinarily employed - - - 123 persons.

Area in acres - - - -	371,032	Acres to each constable - - -	3,016
Population in 1861 - - -	115,315	Population to ditto, as per census 1861,	937

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £. and Shillings.									Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.									
		Superintendents.					Inspectors.			Serjeants.				Constables.					
	Chief Constable.	Deputy Chief Constable.	Merit Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Merit Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Merit Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Acting Serjeants.	Merit Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.
Number of each Rank and Class	1	1	–	2	2	–	–	7	–	–	–	6	6	–	–	–	35	45	18	
Rates of Pay of each, ditto	£. 500	£. s. 200 15	–	£. 146	£. s. 127 15	–	–	£. s. 91 5	–	–	–	s. 28	s. d. 25 1	–	–	–	s. d. 23 4	s. 21	s. d. 19 3	

Allowances.—Chief constable, horse and travelling, 100*l.*
Superintendents; horses, carts, harness, &c. provided, and each 54*l.* 15*s.* for forage and farriery, &c., and 12*l.* for personal clothing; 20*s.* also allowed to all ranks yearly to provide boots.

In this county the inspection of weights and measures is performed by the superintendents, and one superintendent also acts as an inspector of nuisances, and two others and two of the constables as assistant relieving officers of vagrants, and for the performance of the duties attached to such appointments certain pecuniary allowances are granted.

The criminal returns show an increase in indictable offences, as well as in the number of persons who have been apprehended and committed for trial for such offences, and more persons are also reported to have been proceeded against summarily.

Public-houses have increased from 517 to 530, and beerhouses from 284 to 289, and against the former 11, and against the latter 29, convictions are recorded.

The relief of vagrants is now undertaken in three unions, and the number relieved during the year is stated to have amounted to 5,524 as against 4,847 in the previous year.

None of the police in this county are permanently employed in detective duties.

The force was established early in 1851, and the money now invested in India Stock, and on loan to the county amounts to 4,961*l.* 15*s.* 2*d.*; the yearly receipts for 1869 were 600*l.*, and the payments in annuities and gratuities 362*l.* 12*s.* 3*d.*, and one inspector and five constables are on the superannuation list.

The police establishment has undergone no alteration during the year, and the force is in an efficient state.

No. 3. South of England and South Wales District.

Borough of Godalming.

Force - - - - 2 persons.

Borough of Godalming.

Area in acres - - - - 480 | Acres to each constable - - - 240
Population in 1861 - - - 2,321 | Population to ditto, as per census 1861, 1,160

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £. and Shillings.										Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.								
	Head Constable or Chief Superintendent.	Superintendents.					Inspectors.				Serjeants.				Constables.				
		Merit Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	Merit Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Merit Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Acting Serjeants.	Merit Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Number of each Rank and Class	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	
Rates of Pay of each, ditto	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	s. 21	s. 17	

Allowances.—Nil.

The head officer acts as inspector of nuisances and low lodging-houses, and is allowed for the duties of such offices 7*l.* 10*s.* yearly in addition to his pay.

This borough to be efficiently looked after ought to be placed for police purposes under the charge of the constabulary of the county.

Borough of Guildford.

Force - - - - 12 persons.

Borough of Guildford.

Area in acres - - - - 531 | Acres to each constable - - - 44
Population in 1861 - - - 8,020 | Population to ditto, as per census 1861, 668

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £. and Shillings.										Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.								
	Head Constable or Chief Superintendent.	Superintendents.					Inspectors.				Serjeants.				Constables.				
		Merit Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	Merit Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Merit Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Acting Serjeants.	Merit Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.
Number of each Rank and Class	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	1	3	5	
Rates of Pay of each, ditto	£. 105	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	s. 27	–	–	s. 24	–	s. 24	s. 22	s. 20	

Allowances.—Head constable, 10*l.* yearly for clothing.

The head officer of this borough is appointed to act as inspector of nuisances, low lodging-houses, weights and measures, and also as assistant relieving officer of vagrants, and for the duties of the several offices receives about 50*l.* yearly in addition to his police salary.

As respects the state of crime, more indictable offences are reported to have been committed than in the previous year, and considerably more persons are also stated to have been apprehended and committed for trial for such offences; for offences, however, which are determined summarily, fewer persons have been proceeded against.

Public-houses and beerhouses appear to have been generally well conducted, and the latter have increased five in number during the year.

The police force has undergone no alteration, and is in an efficient state.

No. 3.
South of England and South Wales District.

Borough of Reigate.

Force - - - - 14 persons.

Area in acres - - - - 5,909 | Acres to each constable - - - 422 Borough of
Population in 1861 - - - 9,974 | Population to ditto, as per census 1861, 712 Reigate.

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £. and Shillings.										Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.									
	Head Constable or Chief Superintendent.	Superintendents.					Inspectors.				Serjeants.				Constables.					
		Merit Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	Merit Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Merit Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Acting Serjeants.	Merit Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.
Number of each Rank and Class	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	5	5	1	
Rates of Pay of each, ditto	£. 120	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	s. d. 25 6	s. 24	–	–	–	s. 23	s. 21	s. 20	

Allowances.—Nil.

The head constable is appointed to act as inspector of low lodging-houses and assistant relieving officer of vagrants, and for the two appointments receives 20*l.* yearly, in addition to his police salary.

The indictable offences which have been reported are considerably more in number than in the previous year, but only one more person appears to have been committed for trial; for offences, however, which are determined summarily, a considerable increase is reported in the number of persons who have been proceeded against.

Public-houses and beerhouses appear to have been generally well conducted.

As respects vagrants, the number relieved is stated to have been 4,471, as against 2,370 in the previous year.

The cells in the station in Reigate town, I have to report as being totally unfit to place prisoners in; they are damp and dark, and without ventilation.

The police force has undergone no alteration, and is efficient in number.

County of Sussex (East Division).

Force - - - - 125 persons.

Area in acres - - - - 503,813 | Acres to each constable - - 4,030 County of Sussex
Population in 1861 - - - 135,620 | Population to ditto, as per census 1861, 1,084 (East Division).

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £. and Shillings.											Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.									
	Chief Constable.	Superintendents.						Inspectors.				Serjeants.				Constables.					
		Deputy Chief Constable.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.		Merit Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	Acting Serjeants.	Merit Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.
Number of each Rank and Class	1	–	3	1	3	1 clerk		–	–	–	–	2	2	5	6	–	–	26	17	25	33
Rates of Pay of each, ditto	£. 350	–	£. s. 127 8	£. s. 118 6	£. s. 102 2	£. 100		–	–	–	–	s. 28	s. d. 27 6	s. d. 26 6	s. d. 25 6	–	–	s. 22	s. 21	s. 20	s. 19

Two additional constables also employed at the cost of private persons, under the provisions of the 19th section of the 3 & 4 Vict. c. 88.

Allowances.—Chief constable, horse and travelling, 100*l.*

Superintendents: Seven, 50*l.* each, for keep of a horse; and all ranks, 8¼*d.* weekly for boots. Carts and harness provided by the county.

No. 3. South of England and South Wales District.

In this county the superintendents do not undertake the inspection of weights and measures, but three act as assistant officers of excise, and several of the serjeants and constables as inspectors of nuisances, low lodging-houses, hackney carriages, and assistant relieving officers of vagrants, and in keeping the courts at the assizes, in lieu of javelin men; and the greater part of the force act as impounders of cattle; and for many of the duties certain pecuniary allowances are granted.

The returns of crime show an increase in indictable offences, as well as in the number of persons who have been apprehended and committed for trial for such offences, and more persons are also reported to have been proceeded against summarily than in the previous year.

Public-houses have increased from 387 to 401, and beerhouses from 281 to 319, and against the former six, and against the latter 11 convictions are stated to have taken place.

The number of vagrants who have been relieved by the police is stated to have amounted to 9,469, but 10,362 of the same class of persons were so relieved in the previous year.

A new police station, with two cells and to accommodate one resident constable, has been built during the year at Portslade, in the vicinity of Brighton, which will no doubt prove of much use in that district.

In Lewes, where the head quarters of the force is established, a proper head quarter station, with suitable offices for the chief constable and his clerk, and in conjunction with the lock-ups, and having a yard or open space adjoining for the purposes of drill, is much required, and would certainly add much to the general efficiency of the establishment.

In this force no officers are employed permanently in detective duties.

The police establishment has undergone no alterationn during the year, and the force is in an efficient state.

Borough of Brighton.

Force - - - - - 100 persons.

Borough of Brighton.

Area in acres - - - -	2,320	Acres to each constable - - -	23
Population in 1861 - - -	77,693	Population to ditto, as per census 1861,	776

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £. and Shillings.									Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.										
	Head Constable or Chief Superintendent.	Superintendents.				Inspectors.				Serjeants.				Constables.						
		Merit Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Merit Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Merit Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Clerk.	Detectives.		1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.
Number of each Rank and Class	1	–	2	–	–	–	1	6	–	–	4	–	–	1	1	2	34	9	37	2
Rates of Pay of each, ditto -	£. 275	–	£. 155	–	–	–	£. 130	£. 85	s. 16	–	–	s. 28	–	–	s. 40	s. 35	s. 33	s. 26	s. 24	s. 22	s. 20

Allowances.—Nil.

The police in this borough hold no appointments other than those strictly appertaining to the performance of the regular police duties.

As respects crime, considerably fewer indictable offences are reported than in the previous year, and fewer persons have also been committed for trial, but for offences which are determined summarily more persons are stated to have been proceeded against.

Public-houses have increased from 255 to 266, and beerhouses from 282 to 308; and of the former three, and of the latter 14, were convicted during the year for misconduct.

I am

I am sorry to have again to report against the state of the cells in the head quarter station; they are extremely dark and ill ventilated, and quite unfit to detain prisoners in for any length of time.

The police force has undergone no alteration, and is in an efficient state.

Borough of Hastings.

Force - - - - 29 persons.

Area in acres - - - -	1,750	Acres to each constable - - -	60
Population in 1861 - - -	22,837	Population to ditto, as per census 1861,	787

Borough of Hastings.

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £. and Shillings.										Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.									
	Head Constable or Chief Superintendent.	Superintendents.					Inspectors.				Serjeants.				Constables.					
		Merit Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	Merit Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Merit Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Acting Serjeants.	Merit Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.
Number of each Rank and Class	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	1	–	–	1	4	8	3	6
Rates of Pay of each ditto	£. s. 176 3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	s. d. 28 6	s. d. 26 6	–	–	s. d. 24 6	s. d. 22 6	s. d. 23 6	s. d. 21 6	s. d. 20 6

Allowances.—Head constable, 12 *l.* yearly for clothing.

The head constable acts as inspector of low lodging-houses and superintendent of fire engines, and for the two appointments receives 15 *l.* yearly in addition to his pay.

With respect to crime, an increase in indictable offences is reported, and more persons are stated to have been apprehended and committed for trial, and also more persons proceeded against summarily than in the previous year.

Public-houses have increased from 84 to 93, but beerhouses have decreased from 67 to 48; both classes of houses, however, are reported to have been generally well conducted.

The police of this borough has been augmented by two constables during the year, and the force is in an efficient state.

Town of Hove.

Force - - - - - 23 persons.

Area in acres - - - -	712	Acres to each constable - - -	31
Population in 1861 - - -	9,624	Population to ditto, as per census 1861,	418

Town of Hove.

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £. and Shillings.									Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.									
	Head Constable or Chief Superintendent.	Superintendents.				Inspectors.				Serjeants.				Constables.					
		Merit Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Merit Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Merit Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Acting Serjeants.	Merit Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.
Number of each Rank and Class	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	15	1	3	
Rates of Pay of each ditto	£. s. 150 16	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	s. 31	–	–	–	–	s. 26	s. 24	s. 22	

Allowances.—Head constable, 10 *l.* 10 *s.* yearly for clothing, and all other ranks 6 *d.* weekly for boots.

No. 3. South of England and South Wales District.

The head constable of this force acts as inspector of nuisances and superintendent of fire engines, and for the former appointment receives 30*l.* yearly, in addition to his police salary.

Crime is light, only five indictable offences having been reported, and 66 persons proceeded against for offences which are disposed of summarily.

Public-houses and beerhouses are also stated to have been well conducted, no offence having been recorded against either description of house.

The police have undergone no alteration in number, and the force is in an efficient state.

Borough of Rye.

Force - - - - - - 2 persons.

Borough of Rye.

Area in acres - - - - 1,120 | Acres to each constable - - - 560
Population in 1861 - - - 3,738 | Population to ditto, as per census 1861, 1,869

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £. and Shillings.										Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.									
	Head Constable or Chief Superintendent.	Superintendents.					Inspectors.				Serjeants.				Constables.					
		Merit Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	Merit Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Merit Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Acting Serjeants.	Merit Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.
Number of each Rank and Class	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1			
Rates of Pay of each ditto	£. s. 56 16	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	s. 20			

Allowances.—Nil.

In this borough the police hold no extra special appointments.

Crime is light, two indictable offences only having been reported, for which one person was committed for trial.

For offences which are determined summarily, 75 persons are stated to have been proceeded against.

Public-houses and beerhouses appear to have been well conducted, one conviction only having been recorded.

For the proper watching of this borough a larger force is required, and as with other small boroughs of the same description, it would be better if the protection of the borough were placed under the charge of the constabulary of the county.

County of Sussex (West Division).

Force - - - - - - - 91 persons.

County of Sussex (West Division).

Area in acres - - - - 412,379 | Acres to each constable - - - 4,531
Population in 1861 - - - 98,799 | Population to ditto, as per census 1861, 1,085

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £. and Shillings.								Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.							
	Chief Constable.	Superintendents.			Inspectors.		Serjeants.				Constables.			
		Deputy Chief Constable.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.
Number of each Rank and Class	1	–	1	5	1	1	4	–	–	–	10	30	26	12
Rates of Pay of each ditto	£. 300	–	£. s. d. 135 7 1	£. s. d. 118 12 6	£. s. d. 88 4 2	£. s. d. 76 – 10	s. d. 27 5	–	–	–	s. d. 23 4	s. d. 21 1	s. d. 19 10	s. d. 18 8

Allowances.—Chief constable, horse and travelling, 100*l.*
Superintendents, horses, carts, forage, &c. &c. provided, and they and all ranks below allowed 6*d.* weekly to provide boots.

In

In this county the inspection of weights and measures and low lodging-houses is undertaken by the superintendents, with the assistance of other officers, and other members of the force are employed as inspectors of nuisances and assistant relieving officers, and at the courts, in lieu of javelin men during the assizes, but no allowances are granted for the performance of any of such duties.

The criminal returns show a decrease in indictable offences, as well as in the number of persons who have been apprehended and committed for trial for such offences, but more persons are reported to have been proceeded against summarily.

Public-houses have increased from 361 to 378, and beerhouses from 228 to 272, and against the former only one, and against the latter 10, convictions are stated to have been recorded during the year.

The relief of vagrants is undertaken in seven unions, and the number relieved during the year is stated to have been 11,499 as against 8,609 in the previous year.

There is no detective department established in this force.

The force was established in the spring of 1857, and the money now invested in the Three per Cent. Consols, and on loan to the county, amounts to 2,333*l.* 9*s.*; the yearly receipts for 1869 were 273*l.* -*s.* 8*d.*, and the payments in gratuities 45*l.*; and no members of the force are in the receipt of pensions.

The police establishment has undergone no alteration during the year, and the force is in an efficient state.

Borough of Arundel.

Force - - - - - - 3 persons.

Area in acres - - - -	1,968	Acres to each constable - - -	656
Population in 1861 - - -	2,498	Population to ditto, as per census 1861,	832

Borough of Arundel.

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £. and Shillings.										Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.									
	Head Constable or Chief Superintendent.	Superintendents.					Inspectors.				Serjeants.				Constables.					
		Merit Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	Acting Serjeants.	Merit Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.
Number of each Rank and Class	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2			
Rates of Pay of each ditto	£. s. 55 18	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	s. 19			

Allowances.—Nil.

The head officer in this borough also acts as inspector of nuisances, low lodgings, weights and measures; also as superintendent of fire engines, and as assistant relieving officer of vagrants and collector of market tolls.

As respects crime, 15 indictable offences are reported, for which six persons were apprehended and one committed for trial, and 23 persons are stated to have been proceeded against summarily.

The public-houses and beerhouses have not altered in number, and both description of houses appear to have been well conducted.

The number of vagrants who have been relieved by the police are stated to have been 2,882 as against 2,261 in the previous year.

The area of this borough is large and cannot be well watched by so small a number of men, and it would be far better that the watching of all such towns should be placed under the charge of the county constabulary.

No. 3. South of England and South Wales District.

City of Chichester.

Force - - - - - 8 persons.

City of Chichester.

Area in acres - - - -	1,680	Acres to each constable - - -	210
Population in 1861 - - -	8,059	Population to ditto, as per census 1861,	1,007

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £. and Shillings.									Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.									
	Head Constable or Chief Superintendent.	Superintendents.					Inspectors.				Serjeants.				Constables.					
		Merit Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	Merit Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Merit Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Acting Serjeants.	Merit Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.
Number of each Rank and Class	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	2	2	2	
Rates of Pay of each ditto	£. 80	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	s. 22	–	–	–	–	s. 20	s. 19	s. 18	

Allowances.—Head constable, 12 *l.* 2 *s.* yearly for clothing.

In this city the head constable acts as inspector of weights and measures and low lodging-houses, and as superintendent of fire-engines, and assistant relieving officer of vagrants, and for the several appointments receives 32 *l.* yearly, in addition to his police salary.

The number of indictable offences which have been reported is considerably less than in the previous year, and fewer persons have been committed for trial; and fewer persons are also stated to have been proceeded against for offences which are determined summarily.

The public-houses and beerhouses are also stated to have been well conducted.

The police force has undergone no alteration, and is in an efficient state.

County of Wilts.

Force - - - - - 201 persons.

County of Wilts, including the Boroughs of Calne, Chippenham, Devizes, and Marlborough.

Area in acres - - - -	799,033	Acres to each constable - - -	3,975
Population in 1861 - - -	237,033	Population to ditto, as per census 1861,	1,179

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £. and Shillings.										Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.									
	Chief Constable.	Superintendents.					Inspectors.				Serjeants.				Constables.					
		Merit Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	Merit Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Merit Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Acting Serjeants.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	
Number of each Rank and Class	1	–	2	2	3	3	–	13	–	–	–	13	13	–	3	47	67	19	15	
Rates of Pay of each ditto	£. 500	–	£. 150	£. 130	£. 120	£. 110	–	£. s. 77 12	–	–	–	s. d. 26 11	s. d. 25 2	–	s. 21	s. 21	s. 19	s. 18	s. d. 17 6	

One additional constable also employed at the cost of private persons, under the provisions of the 19th section of the 3 & 4 Vict. c. 88.

Allowances.—Chief constable, horse and travelling, 50 *l.*

Superintendents, horses, carts, harness, and stabling provided and allowed, each, 2 *s.* per diem for keep and shoeing.

The inspectors, serjeants, and constables allowed 6 *d.* weekly to provide boots.

In

In this county the superintendents act as inspectors of weights and measures, and they and other officers also as inspectors of nuisances, low lodging-houses, assistant relieving officers of vagrants, impounders of cattle, and in lieu of javelin men in keeping the courts at assizes, and for most of the above duties certain pecuniary allowances are granted.

The criminal returns show an increase in indictable offences, as well as in the number of persons who have been apprehended and committed for trial for such offences, but fewer persons are reported to have been proceeded against summarily.

Public-houses have decreased from 682 to 679, and beerhouses increased from 383 to 419, and against the former six, and against the latter nine, convictions are recorded.

The relief of vagrants is undertaken in 14 unions, and the number relieved during the year is stated to have amounted to 18,421, as against 14,001 persons in 1868.

In this force three officers are appointed to act in the performance of detective duties.

The force was formed in November 1839, and the money now invested in the Three per Cent. Consols and county bonds, amounts to 13,070 *l.* 4 *s.* 1 *d.*; the yearly receipts for 1869 were 984 *l.* 10 *s.*, and the payments in annuities and gratuities 1,229 *l.* 5 *s.* 9 *d.*, and there are 33 officers and constables on the superannuated list.

The yearly payments were, it will be observed, 244 *l.* 15 *s.* 9 *d.* more than the receipts, so that such sum must have been paid out of capital; and as there are now 20 officers and constables who have served over 15 years, and 43 others who have served over 20 years, the principal sum now invested must, unless prevented by legislative enactment, be in a few years entirely swept away.

The police force has undergone no alteration, and the force is in an efficient state.

City of Salisbury.

Force - - - - - - 12 persons.

Area in acres - - - - 660 | Acres to each constable - - - 55
Population in 1861 - - - 12,278 | Population to ditto, as per census 1861, 1,023

City of Salisbury.

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £. and Shillings.						Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.											
	Head Constable or Chief Superintendent.	Superintendents.					Inspectors.				Serjeants.				Constables.					
		Merit Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	Merit Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Merit Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Acting Serjeants.	Merit Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.
Number of each Rank and Class	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	8	1		
Rates of Pay of each ditto	£. 100	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	s. 25	–	–	–	–	s. 21	s. 19		

Allowances.—Head constable, 10 *l.* yearly for clothing, and all other ranks 32 *l.* yearly for boots.

In this city the head constable acts as inspector of nuisances and low lodging-houses, and also as assistant relieving officer of vagrants, and for the several appointments receives 35 *l.* yearly in addition to his police salary.

Fifteen persons were apprehended, and 10 committed for trial on charges of an indictable character; and 254 persons were proceeded against summarily, as against 228 in the previous year.

The publichouses and beer-houses number 60 and 17 respectively, and are reported to have been well conducted.

In respect to vagrants the number relieved by the police are stated to have amounted to 2,363 persons.

The police force has undergone no alteration in number, and the force is in an efficient state.

No. 3.
South of England and South Wales District

County of Brecon.

Force - - - - - - 36 persons.

County of Brecon. Area in acres - - - - 456,125 | Acres to each constable - - 12,670
Population in 1861 - - - 56,392 | Population to ditto, as per census 1861, 1,566

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £. and Shillings.										Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.									
	Chief Constable.	Superintendents.					Inspectors.				Serjeants.				Constables.					
		Merit Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	Merit Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Merit Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Acting Serjeants.	Merit Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.
Number of each Rank and Class	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	–	–	–	–	6	11	9	
Rates of Pay of each ditto	£. 250	–	£. 102	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	s. d. 25 1	–	–	–	–	s. 21	s. 19	s. d. 17 6	

Allowances.—Chief constable, horse and travelling, 50 *l.*

Superintendents provide their own horses, and allowed 38 *l.* each for keep, &c. &c., and they and all ranks 6 *d.* weekly to provide boots.

In this county the superintendents are employed as inspectors and examiners of weights and measures, and they and other officers also act as inspectors of nuisances and low lodging-houses, and as impounders of cattle and assistant relieving officers of vagrants, and also in keeping the courts at assizes in lieu of javelin men, and for the performance of the duties attached to most of such appointments pecuniary allowances are granted.

The criminal returns show a slight decrease in indictable offences, but rather more persons have been apprehended and committed for trial for such offences than in the previous year, and more persons are also reported to have been proceeded againt summarily.

Public-houses have increased from 345 to 352, and beerhouses decreased from 128 to 116, and against the former 43, and against the latter 55, convictions are recorded.

The relief of vagrants is undertaken in four unions, and the number relieved during the year is stated to have been 2,297 as against 2,681 in the previous year.

No officers in this force are employed in detective duties.

The force was formed in January 1857, and the money now invested in the Three per Cent. Consols for the credit of the superannuation fund amounts to 1,703 *l.* 17 *s.* 9 *d.*; the yearly receipts for 1869 were 193 *l.* 12 *s.* 4 *d.*, and the payments, nil; and no members of the force are in the receipt of pensions.

The police establishment has undergone no alteration during the year, and the force is in an efficient state.

Borough of Brecon.

Force - - - - - 4 persons.

Area in acres - - - -	6,426	Acres to each constable - - -	1,606
Population in 1861 - - -	5,235	Population to ditto, as per census 1861,	1,308

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £. and Shillings.									Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.								
		Superintendents.					Inspectors.				Serjeants.				Constables.				
	Head Constable or Chief Superintendent.	Merit Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	Merit Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Merit Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Acting Serjeants.	Merit Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Number of each Rank and Class	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	
Rates of Pay of each ditto	£. s. 54 12	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	s. 18	

Allowances.—Nil.

The head constable in this borough acts as inspector of nuisances, low lodging-houses, and weights and measures, and also as superintendent of fire engines, and for the first and last appointments receives 10*l.* yearly in addition to his police salary.

With respect to crime, four indictable offences are reported, for which four persons were apprehended and committed for trial, and 108 persons are stated to have been proceeded against for offences which are determined summarily.

The public-houses and beerhouses are reported to have been well conducted.

The area of this borough is extensive, and the police are too few in number to patrol and watch the district efficiently.

County of Cardigan.

Force - - - - 35 persons.

Area in acres - - - -	443,387	Acres to each constable - -	12,668
Population in 1861 - - -	72,245	Population to ditto, as per Census 1861,	2,064

County of Cardigan, including the Boroughs of Cardigan and Aberystwith.

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £. and Shillings.									Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.								
		Superintendents.				Inspectors.				Serjeants.				Constables.				
	Chief Constable.	Merit Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Merit Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Merit Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Acting Serjeants.	Merit Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.
Number of each Rank and Class	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	1	–	7	14	4	
Rates of Pay of each ditto	£. 250	–	£. 150	£. s. d. 118 12 6	–	–	–	–	–	–	s. d. 25 1	–	–	s. 21	–	s. 21	s. d. 19 3	s. d. 17 6	

Allowances.—Chief constable, horse and travelling, 50*l.*
Superintendents, provide their own horses, and allowed 50*l.* each for keep, &c. &c., 10*l.* for personal clothing, and 1*s.* weekly to provide boots; all other ranks allowed 6*d.* weekly to provide boots.

No. 3. South of England and South Wales District.

The superintendents in this county act as inspectors of weights and measures and conservators of rivers; and other members of the force are appointed to act as inspectors of nuisances, low lodging-houses, assistant relieving officers, conservators of rivers, and to keep the courts at assizes in lieu of javelin men; and for some of the duties small pecuniary allowances are granted.

The criminal returns show an increase in indictable offences, as well as in the number of persons who have been apprehended and committed for trial for such offences; and more persons are also reported to have been proceeded against for offences which are determined summarily.

Public-houses have increased from 361 to 373, and beerhouses decreased from 30 to 27; and against the former five, and against the latter three, convictions are recorded.

The relief of vagrants is undertaken in one union, and the number relieved during the year is stated to have been 4,132 as against 2,303 in the previous year.

No officers in this force are employed in detective duties.

The force was established in the spring of 1844, and the money now invested in the Three per Cent. Consols and savings bank for the credit of the superannuation fund amounts to 1,375 *l.* 9 *s.* 3 *d.*; the yearly receipts for 1869 were 90 *l.* 18*s.*, and the payments, nil; and no members of the force are in receipt of pensions.

In this force, however, four officers and constables have served over 15 years, and five others over 20 years, and some of them may naturally be expected before long to be placed on the pension list.

The police establishment has undergone no alteration during the year, and the force is an efficient state.

County of Carmarthen.

Force - - - - 50 persons.

County of Carmarthen.

Area in acres - - - -	620,214	Acres to each constable - -	12,404
Population in 1861 - - -	101,803	Population to ditto, as per census 1861,	2,036

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £. and Shillings.										Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.									
		Superintendents.					Inspectors.				Serjeants.				Constables.					
	Chief Constable.	Deputy Chief Constable.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	Merit Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Merit Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Acting Serjeants.	Merit Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.
Number of each Rank and Class	1	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	–	–	–	–	9	27		
Rates of Pay of each, ditto	£. 350	–	£. 160	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	*s. d.* 25 1	–	–	–	–	*s. d.* 22 2	*s. d.* 20 5		

Allowances.—Chief constable, no allowance for horse or travelling.

Superintendents provide their own horses, and allowed each 50 *l.* for keep, &c. &c., and 1 *s.* weekly to provide boots. All other ranks allowed 6 *d.* weekly to provide boots.

In this county the police are not employed in the inspection of weights and measures, nuisances, and low lodging-houses, but one serjeant and one constable are appointed to act as assistant relieving officers, and other officers and constables undertake the duty of keeping the courts at assizes in lieu of javelin men.

The criminal returns show a decrease in indictable offences, but an increase to a small extent in the number of persons who have been apprehended and committed for trial for such offences; a decrease is also shown in the number of persons

persons who have been proceeded against for offences which are determined summarily.

Public-houses have decreased from 755 to 371, and beerhouses increased from 43 to 55, and against the former 12, and against the latter six, convictions are recorded.

The relief of vagrants is undertaken in one union and part of another, and the number relieved during the year is stated to have been 2,912 as against 2,081 in the year 1868.

No officers are employed permanently in detective duties.

The force was established in the autumn of 1843, and the money now invested in the Three per Cent. Consols for the credit of the superannuation fund amounts to 4,328*l.* 10*s.* 3*d.*; the yearly receipts for 1869 were 261*l.* 9*s.*, and the payments in annuities 62*l.*, and one constable is on the superannuated list.

In this force one constable has completed 15 years' service, five other members of the force upwards of 20 years' service, and consequently it may be expected that some of them will before long be placed on the pension list.

The police establishment has undergone no alteration during the year, and the force is in an efficient state.

Borough of Carmarthen.

Force - - - - 12 persons.

Area in acres - - - -	5,009	Acres to each constable - - -	417
Population in 1861 - - -	9,993	Population to ditto, as per census 1861,	832

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £. and Shillings.								Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.									
	Head Constable or Chief Superintendent.	Superintendents.				Inspectors.				Serjeants.				Constables.					
		Merit Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Merit Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Merit Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Acting Serjeants.	Merit Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.
Number of each Rank and Class	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	9			
Rates of Pay of each ditto	£. 120	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	s. 24	–	–	–	–	s. 20			

Allowances.—All ranks below head constable, 6*d.* weekly for boots.

In this borough the head constable is appointed to act as inspector of weights and measures, low lodging-houses, and markets, and also as superintendent of fire engines, but without additional pay beyond his police salary.

With respect to crime, an increase is reported in indictable offences, but rather fewer persons are stated to have been proceeded against summarily than in the previous year.

There are no beerhouses in this borough, and the public-houses, which amount to 116 in number, are reported to have been well conducted.

The police force has undergone no alteration in number, and the force is efficient.

No. 3. South of England and South Wales District.

County of Glamorgan.

Force - - - - 156 persons.

County of Glamorgan, including the Borough of Aberavon.

Area in acres - - - - 523,712 | Acres to each constable - - - 3,357
Population in 1861 - - - 236,382 | Population to ditto, as per census 1861, 1,515

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £. and Shillings.										Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.									
		Superintendents.				Inspectors.				Serjeants.				Constables.						
	Chief Constable.	Deputy Chief Constable.	Merit Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Merit Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Merit Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Acting Serjeants.	Merit Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.
Number of each Rank and Class	1	1	–	3	–	–	5	–	–	–	13	8	–	–	–	50	75		
Rates of Pay of each ditto -	£. 350	£. s. d. 184 5 8	–	£. s. d. 164 5 8	–	–	£. 91	–	–	–	s. 28	s. d. 25 1	–	–	–	s. d. 23 4	s. 20		

Twenty two additional constables also employed at the cost of private persons, under the provisions of the 19th section of the 3 & 4 Vict. c. 88.

Allowances.—Chief constable, horse and travelling, 150 *l.*
Superintendents provide their own horses, and allowed 50 *l.* each for keep, &c., and 13 *l.* each for personal clothing, and 1 *s.* weekly to provide boots; and all other ranks allowed 6 *d.* weekly to provide boots.

In this force the inspection of weights and measures is performed by the superintendents; and they and other officers also act as inspectors of nuisances, low lodging-houses, and assistant relieving officers of vagrants, and also undertake the keeping of the courts during assizes, in lieu of javelin men; and for the performance of the duties of some of the appointments, pecuniary allowances are granted.

The criminal returns show a decrease in indictable offences, as well as in the number of persons who have been apprehended and committed for trial for such offences, but more persons are reported to have been proceeded against summarily.

Public-houses have increased from 1,129 to 1,135, and beerhouses decreased from 743 to 660; and against the former 105, and against the latter 181 convictions are recorded.

The relief of vagrants is only undertaken in one union, as against two in 1868; and the number relieved is stated to have amounted to 18,095 as against 21,161 in the previous year.

No officers in this force are appointed for detective duties.

Some new police stations are in contemplation by the magistrates, and one, of a small description or class, at Canton. I have, however, to recommend, as this is the head quarters of the whole force, that the station should be constructed large enough to provide the chief constable and his clerk with suitable offices.

The force was established in the autumn of 1841, and the money now invested in the Three per Cent. Consols for the credit of the superannuation fund, amounts to 8,912 *l.* 6 *s.* 1 *d.*; the yearly receipts for 1869 were 650 *l.*, and the payments in annuities 25 *l.*, and one superintendent is on the superannuated list.

In this force there are six officers and constables who have served over 15 years, and seven others who have served over 20 years; and before long it must be expected that several of these will be placed on the pension list.

The police establishment has been augmented during the year, to the extent of two constables, and the force is in an efficient state.

No. 3.
South of England and South Wales District.

Borough of Cardiff.

Force - - - - 50 persons.

Area in acres - - - -	2,321	Acres to each constable - - -	46
Population in 1861 - - -	32,954	Population to ditto, as per census 1861,	659

Borough of Cardiff.

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £. and Shillings.									Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.										
	Head Constable or Chief Superintendent.	Superintendents.				Inspectors.				Serjeants.				Constables.						
		Deputy Superintendent.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Merit Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Merit Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	—	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	5th Class.	6th Class.
Number of each Rank and Class	1	–	–	–	–	–	Detective 1	2	–	–	5	–	–	Detective 2	21	7	1	3	5	1
Rates of Pay of each ditto	£. 200	£. 104	–	–	–	–	£. s. 83 4	£. 78	–	–	s. 28	–	–	s. 25	s. 24	s. 23	s. 22	s. 21	s. 20	s. 15

Allowances.—Head constable, 10 *l.* yearly, for clothing.

The head constable is appointed to act as an assistant relieving officer of vagrants, with an allowance of 15 *l.* yearly, in addition to his police salary; and one of the other officers acts as inspector of nuisances and low lodging-houses, but without payment.

With respect to crime, a considerable increase is reported in indictable offences, but the number of persons committed for trial, viz., 71, is the same as in the previous year; fewer persons are, however, stated to have been proceeded against summarily.

The public-houses are reported to have been well conducted, but the proprietors of a good number of beerhouses (which have increased during the year, from 157 to 170) have been convicted and punished for misconduct.

The number of vagrants relieved by the police is stated to have amounted to 10,552 as against 11,026 in the previous year.

In this borough a portion of the head constable's yearly salary, viz., 33 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d.*, is paid out of the superannuation fund; and since the 8th of May 1867, when the system was adopted, the total sum taken out of the fund for such purpose has amounted to 83 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d.*

I am of opinion that the system is objectionable, and I have heard that it creates dissatisfaction amongst the force, to see a fund raised by subscription amongst themselves so appropriated.

It is also a matter deserving of attention whether the Treasury should be called upon to repay the one-fourth part of such yearly sum, taken from the superannuation fund, to the corporation, for the benefit of the borough fund.

The police force has undergone no alteration in number, and the force is efficient.

No. 3. South of England and South Wales District.

Borough of Neath.

Borough of Neath.

Force - - - - - 8 persons.

Area in acres - - - - - 1,121 | Acres to each constable - - - 140
Population in 1861 - - - - 6,810 | Population to ditto, as per census 1861, 851

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £. and Shillings.											Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.									
	Head Constable or Chief Superintendent.	Superintendents.					Inspectors.					Serjeants.				Constables.					
		Merit Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	Merit Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	Merit Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Acting Serjeants.	Merit Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.
Number of each Rank and Class	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	3	3		
Rates of Pay of each ditto	£. s. d. 90 2 8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	s. 25	–	–	–	–	s. 23	s. 21		

Allowances.—Head constable, 10 *l.* yearly for clothing, and all ranks 6 *d.* weekly for boots.

In this borough the head constable acts as inspector of nuisances, low lodging-houses, and markets, and also as an assistant relieving officer of vagrants, and superintendent of fire engines, and for each of the two last-named appointments is allowed 10 *l.* yearly, in addition to his police salary.

The criminal returns show an increase in indictable offences, as well as in the number of persons who have been apprehended and committed for trial for such offences, and more persons are also stated to have been proceeded against summarily.

Public-houses number 52 and beerhouses 40, and against the former two, and gainst the latter six convictions were recorded during the year.

The number of vagrants relieved by the police is stated to have been 4,512 as against 3,661 in the year 1868.

The police establishment has undergone no alteration during the year, and the force is efficient.

Borough of Swansea.

Borough of Swansea.

Force - - - - - 57 persons.

Area in acres - - - - 5,400 | Acres to each constable - - - 94
Population in 1861 - - - 41,606 | Population to ditto, as per census 1861, 729

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £. and Shillings.										Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.									
	Head Constable or Chief Superintendent.	Superintendents.					Inspectors.				Serjeants.				Constables.					
		Merit Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	Merit Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Merit Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Acting Serjeants.	Merit Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.
Number of each Rank and Class	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	–	–	4	4	–	–	15	6	8	13	3
Rates of Pay of each ditto	£. 200	–	–	–	–	–	–	s. d. 88 8	s. 78	–	–	s. 27	s. 26	–	–	s. 23	s. 22	s. 21	s. 20	s. 19

Allowances.—Head constable, 10 *l.* yearly for clothing, and all other ranks 5½ *d.* weekly for boots.

In this borough the head constable and other officers undertake the inspection of nuisances, low lodgings, weights and measures, and also act for the relief of vagrants, and as a fire brigade, and certain allowances are granted for the duties of such offices.

With

With respect to crime, about the same number of indictable offences are reported as in the previous year; but more persons have been committed for trial, and also more persons proceeded against for offences which are determined summarily.

The public-houses have been reduced in number from 327 to 316, and beerhouses from 82 to 73, and the conduct of both description of houses appears to have been generally good.

The number of vagrants who were relieved by the police are stated to have amounted to 3,364 as against 2,855 in the previous year.

The police force has undergone no alteration in number, and the force is efficient.

County of Pembroke.

Force - - - - 50 persons.

Area in acres - - - - 340,274 | Acres to each constable - - 6,805
Population in 1861 - - - 86,277 | Population to ditto, as per census 1861, 1,725

County of Pembroke, including the Borough of Pembroke.

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £. and Shillings.										Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.									
		Superintendents.					Inspectors.				Serjeants.				Constables.					
	Chief Constable.	Deputy Chief Constable.	Merit Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	Merit Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Merit Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Acting Serjeants.	Merit Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.
Number of each Rank and Class	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	–	–	4	–	1	6	14	15
Rates of Pay of each ditto	£. 275	s. 120	–	£. 120	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	s. d. 25 1	–	–	s. 21	–	s. 21	s. 20	s. 18	s. d. 17 6

Allowances.—Chief constable, horse and travelling, 28 *l.*
Superintendents provide their own horses, and allowed 25 *l.* each for keep, &c. &c., and 1 *s.* weekly to provide boots; all other ranks allowed 6 *d.* weekly to find boots.

In this force the superintendents, with the assistance of other officers, act as inspectors of weights and measures, nuisances, low lodging-houses, assistant relieving officers of vagrants, impounders of cattle, conservators of rivers, and in keeping the courts at the assizes in lieu of javelin men; and for the duties attached to some of the appointments certain pecuniary allowances are granted.

The returns of crime show an increase in indictable offences, as well as in the number of persons who have been apprehended and committed for trial for such offences, and more persons are also reported to have been proceeded against summarily.

The public-houses and beerhouses number 491 and 25 respectively, and against the former 16 convictions are recorded.

The relief of vagrants is undertaken in three unions, and the number relieved during the year is stated to have been 2,853 as against 1,932 in the previous year.

No officers are employed in detective duties except when occasion may require.

The force was established in the spring of 1857, and the money invested in the savings bank for the credit of the superannuation fund now amounts to 742*l.* 7*s.* 11*d.*; the yearly receipts for 1869 were 63*l.* 8*s.* 11*d.*, and the payments nil, and no members of the force are in receipt of pensions.

The police establishment has undergone no alteration during the year, and the force is in an efficient state.

No. 3. South of England and South Wales District.

Borough of Haverfordwest.

Force - - - - - - 4 persons.

Borough of Haverfordwest.

Area in acres - - - - 1,760 | Acres to each constable - - - 440
Population in 1861 - - - 7,019 | Population to ditto, as per census 1861, 1,754

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £. and Shillings.										Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.									
	Head Constable or Chief Superintendent.	Superintendents.					Inspectors.				Serjeants.				Constables.					
		Merit Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	Merit Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Merit Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Acting Serjeants.	Merit Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class
Number of each Rank and Class	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3			
Rates of Pay of each ditto	£. 92	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	17			

Allowances.—Nil.

In this borough the head constable acts as inspector of nuisances, low lodgings, markets, and superintendent of fire engines, and also as an assistant relieving officer of vagrants, and for the latter appointment is allowed 8 *l* yearly in addition to his pay.

The indictable offences which are reported to have taken place (four in number) are the same as in the previous year, but considerably more persons are stated to have been proceeded against for offences which are determined summarily.

There are no beerhouses in this borough, and the public-houses, which amount to 79 in number, appear to have been generally well conducted.

The number of vagrants who were relieved by the police are stated to have amounted to 1,435 as against 1,130 in the previous year.

The police arrangements, so far as they can be carried into effect for so small a force, appear satisfactory, but the force is altogether too limited in number to be able to patrol and watch with efficiency so large an area; I am therefore obliged to report the force as inefficient.

Borough of Tenby.

Force - - - - - - 3 persons.

Borough of Tenby.

Area in acres - - - - 350 | Acres to each constable - - - 116
Population in 1861 - - - 2,982 | Population to ditto, as per census 1861, 994

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £. and Shillings.										Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.									
	Head Constable or Chief Superintendent.	Superintendents.					Inspectors.				Serjeants.				Constables.					
		Merit Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	Merit Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Merit Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Acting Serjeants.	Merit Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.
Number of each Rank and Class	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2			
Rates of Pay of each ditto	£. s. 57 4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	s. 18			

Allowances.—Nil.

The

The head constable acts as inspector of weights and measures, nuisances, and low lodging-houses, but without any pecuniary allowance.

The police arrangements in this borough are much improved since a third man was appointed; however, all such small boroughs would be much more efficiently looked after if the police were consolidated with those of the county.

County of Radnor.

Force - - - - 16 persons.

Area in acres - - - 273,111 | Acres to each constable - - 18,207
Population in 1861 - - - 25,382 | Population to ditto, as per census 1861, 1,586

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £. and Shillings.										Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.									
		Superintendents.					Inspectors.				Serjeants.				Constables.					
	Chief Constable.	Deputy Chief Constable.	Merit Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Merit Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Merit Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Acting Serjeants.	Merit Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.
Number of each Rank and Class	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	3	8		
Rates of Pay of each ditto	£. 250	–	–	£. s. d. 100 7 6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	s. d. 25 1	–	–	–	–	s. d. 22 2	s. 21		

Allowances.—Chief Constable, no allowance for horse or travelling.
Superintendent provides his own horse, and allowed 40 *l.* for keep, &c., &c.; and he and all ranks below, 6 *d.* weekly to provide themselves with boots.

The superintendent of this force acts as inspector of weights and measures and for the performance of the duties of such appointment receives 5 *l.* yearly in addition to his pay; three other officers act as inspectors of low lodgings, and are allowed 4 *l.* yearly each in addition to their pay.

The criminal returns show a decrease in indictable offences as well as in the number of persons who have been apprehended and committed for trial for such offences, but more persons are reported to have been proceeded against for offences which are disposed of summarily.

Public-houses and beerhouses are the same in number as in 1868, viz., 110 and 35 respectively, and against the former four, and against the latter seven, convictions are recorded during the year.

The relief of vagrants is undertaken in three unions, and the number relieved is stated to have been 1,419 as against 1,649 in 1868.

No officers in this force are employed in detective duties.

The force was established in the spring of 1857, and the money now invested in the Three per Cent. Consols for the credit of the superannuation fund amounts to 701 *l.* 19 *s.*; the yearly receipts for 1869 were 73 *l.* 10 *s.*, and the payments nil, and no member of the force is in receipt of a pension.

The police establishment has undergone no alteration during the year, and the force appears to be generally working in a satisfactory manner.

RETURN showing the Number and Pay of each Police Force,

Consecutive Number.	COUNTIES AND BOROUGHS.	Police Establishment. 29th September 1868.	Police Establishment. 29th September 1869.	Rank and Number. Chief Officers. Counties.	Chief Officers. Boroughs.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Serjeants.	Constables.	Area in Square Acres.	Population, Census 1861.	Proportion of Area and Population to each Constable. Acres.	Population.	PAY AND ALLOWANCES. Yearly Pay in £. and Shillings. Chief Officers. Pay.	Chief Officers. Allowances.	Superintendents. Deputy Chief Constable.	Superintendents. Merit Class.	Superintendents. 1st Class.	Superintendents. 2nd Class.	Superintendents. 3rd Class.	Superintendents. 4th Class.
	ENGLAND:													£. s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
																	Called 1st Class.			Called 3rd Class.	
1	BERKSHIRE	114	116	1	–	8	2	12	93	442,022	125,955	3,810	1,085	400 – –	150 *l.*	–	142 4 7	139 4 7	128 11 8	117 18 9	104 18 9
2	Abingdon	6	6	–	1	–	–	1	4	340	5,680	57	946	91 – –	8 *l.* 13 *s.* for clothing and 4½ *d.* weekly for boots.	–	–	–	–	–	–
3	Maidenhead	4	4	–	1	–	–	–	3	2,560	3,895	640	973	78 – –	- - -	–	–	–	–	–	–
4	Newbury	8	8	–	1	–	–	1	6	1,722	6,161	215	770	81 18 –	- - -	–	–	–	–	–	–
5	Reading	34	34	–	1	–	3	5	25	1,922	25,045	56	736	145 – –	- - -	–	–	–	–	–	–
6	Windsor	15	15	–	1	–	–	2	12	2,890	9,520	192	634	104 – –	- - -	–	–	–	–	–	–
7	CORNWALL	193	193	1	–	7	10	18	157	868,502	320,218	4,500	1,659	350 – –	150 *l.* for horse and travelling.	140 7 6	–	100 7 6	100 7 6	–	–
8	Falmouth	4	4	–	1	–	–	–	3	40	5,709	10	1,427	80 – –	- - -	–	–	–	–	–	–
9	Helston	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	292	3,843	292	3,843	- - -	- - -	–	–	–	–	–	–
10	Launceston	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	2,880	2,790	2,880	2,790	- - -	- - -	–	–	–	–	–	–
11	Liskeard	2	3	–	1	–	–	–	2	810	4,689	270	1,563	5 4 –	2 *l.* 10 *s.* for clothing	–	–	–	–	–	–
12	Penryn	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	2	298	3,547	149	1,773	- - -	- - -	–	–	–	–	–	–
13	Penzance	7	7	–	1	–	–	1	5	440	9,414	62	1,347	105 – –	and 7 *d.* weekly for boots.	–	–	–	–	–	–
14	St. Ives	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	1,876	7,027	1,876	7,027	- - -	- - -	–	–	–	–	–	–
15	Truro	6	6	–	1	–	–	1	4	1,103	11,337	183	1,889	78 – –	- - -	–	–	–	–	–	–
16	DEVONSHIRE	334	334	1	–	14	–	24	295	1,616,717	399,535	4,840	1,196	400 – –	200 *l.* horse, travelling and stationery.	156 – –	–	109 10 –	100 7 6	–	–
17	Barnstaple	10	10	–	1	–	–	1	8	2,549	10,743	254	1,074	120 – –	and 7 *d.* weekly for boots.	–	–	–	–	–	–
18	Bideford	2	2	–	1	–	–	–	1	4,510	5,742	2,255	2,871	72 16 –	9 *l.* 3 *s.* 6 *d.* for clothing.	–	–	–	–	–	–
19	Devonport	46	46	–	1	–	3	5	37	1,705	50,440	37	1,096	130 – –	10 *l.* for clothing	–	–	–	–	–	–
20	Exeter	44	44	–	1	–	5	4	34	1,800	33,738	40	766	175 – –	10 *l.* for clothing	–	–	–	–	–	–
21	Plymouth	79	81	–	1	1	5	6	68	600	62,599	7	772	160 – –	20 *l.* for clothing	–	–	Detectives, 130 – –	–	–	–
22	Southmolton	2	2	–	1	–	–	–	1	6,264	3,830	3,132	1,915	78 – –	4 *l.* for clothing	–	–	–	–	–	–
23	Tiverton	7	7	–	1	–	–	1	5	17,650	10,447	2,521	1,492	78 – –	10 *l.* 5 *s.* for clothing	–	–	–	–	–	–
24	*Torrington	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	2	3,456	3,298	1,728	1,649	- - -	- - -	–	–	–	–	–	–
25	Totnes	3	3	–	1	–	–	–	2	1,254	4,001	418	1,333	60 – –	- - -	–	–	–	–	–	–
26	DORSETSHIRE	133	133	1	–	10	–	13	109	624,758	159,303	4,697	1,197	300 – –	150 *l.* for horse and travelling.	164 5 –	–	136 17 6	126 4 7	115 11 8	111 – 5
27	Blandford	2	3	–	1	–	–	–	2	27	1,521	9	507	52 – –	- - -	–	–	–	–	–	–
28	Dorchester	7	7	–	1	–	–	1	5	571	6,823	81	974	60 – –	- - -	–	–	–	–	–	–
29	Poole	14	14	–	1	–	–	1	12	4,749	9,759	339	697	90 – –	- - -	–	–	–	–	–	–
30	Weymouth	12	12	–	1	–	–	2	9	1,600	11,383	133	948	100 – –	8 *l.* for clothing	–	–	–	–	–	–
31	GLOUCESTERSHIRE	288	288	1	–	10	3	42	232	787,414	351,602	2,734	1,220	450 – –	100 *l.* for horse and travelling.	165 15 5	–	132 6 3	112 10 10	–	–
32	Bristol	303	303	–	1	–	5	38	259	4,683	154,093	15	508	380 – –	50 *l.* for horse and 20 *l.* for clothing.	–	–	–	–	–	–

with the AREA and POPULATION under Charge

Allowances.	Superintendents. Yearly Pay in £. and Shillings. Merit Class.	Inspectors. Yearly Pay in £. and Shillings. 1st Class.	Inspectors. Yearly Pay in £. and Shillings. 2nd Class.	Inspectors. Yearly Pay in £. and Shillings. 3rd Class.	Inspectors. Yearly Pay in £. and Shillings. 4th Class.	Serjeants. Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence. Merit Class.	Serjeants. Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence. 1st Class.	Serjeants. Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence. 2nd Class.	Serjeants. Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence. 3rd Class.	Serjeants. Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence. 4th Class.	Constables. Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence. Acting Serjeants.	Constables. Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence. Merit Class.	Constables. Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence. 1st Class.	Constables. Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence. 2nd Class.	Constables. Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence. 3rd Class.	Constables. Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence. 4th Class.	Constables. Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence. 5th Class.	Constables. Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence. 6th Class.	Consecutive Number.
	s. d.	£. *s. d.* Called 1st Class.	£. *s. d.*	£. *s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.* Serjt. Major.	*s. d.* Called 1st Class.			*s. d.*	*s. d.* Called Merit Class.		*s. d.* Called 1st Class.			*s. d.* 2nd Class.	*s. d.* 3rd Class.	*s. d.*	
Horses, carts, harness, forage, &c., provided, and 6 *d.* weekly allowed for boots.	–	95 3 4	90 3 4	and 6 *d.* weekly for boots.		29 5	27 1	26 1	and 6 *d.* weekly for boots.		24 6	23 11	23 4	22 9	22 2	19 10	18 1	and 6 *d.* weekly for boots.	1
– – – –	–	–	–	–	–	–	21 –	and 4½ *d.* weekly for boots			–	–	18 –	and 4½ *d.* weekly for boots			–	–	2
– – – –	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	21 –	–	–	–	–	–	3
– – –	–	–	–	–	–	–	24 –	–	–	–	–	–	19 –	18 –	7 –	–	–	–	4
– – – –	–	72 16 –	70 4 –	67 12 –	–	–	24 –	–	–	–	–	22 –	21 –	20 –	18 6	–	–	–	5
– – – –	–	–	–	–	–	–	22 6	21 6	–	–	–	–	20 –	19 –	–	–	–	–	6
Horses, carts, harness, &c. &c., provided, and 6 *d.* weekly allowed for boots.	–	76 – 10	–	–	–	–	26 2	25 1	–	–	–	–	20 –	18 –	–	–	–	–	7
– – – –	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	21 –	–	–	–	–	–	8
– – – –	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	20 –	–	–	–	–	–	9
– – – –	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	21 –	–	–	–	–	–	10
– – – –	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	20 –	16 –	–	–	–	–	11
– – – –	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	21 –	–	–	–	–	–	12
– – – –	–	–	–	–	–	–	22 –	–	–	–	–	–	18 10½	17 –	–	–	–	–	13
– – – –	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	19 6	–	–	–	–	–	14
– – – –	–	–	–	–	–	–	21 –	–	–	–	–	–	18 6	17 6	16 6	–	–	–	15
45 *l.* each for keep of a horse, and one 12 *l.*, and thirteen, 8 *l.* for clothing, and all 5 *d.* weekly for boots.	–	–	–	–	–	–	25 1	and 5 *d.* weekly for boots -			22 2	–	21 –	18 8	16 –	and 5 *d.* weekly for boots.			16
– – – –	–	–	–	–	–	–	24 –	and 6 *d.* weekly for boots -			–	–	18 –	17 –	and 6 *d.* weekly for boots -				17
– – – –	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	18 –	and 10 *l.* yearly for clothing					18
– – – –	–	70 4 –	and 6 *d.* weekly for boots -			–	24 –	and 6 *d.* weekly for boots -			–	–	20 –	19 –	and 6 *d.* weekly for boots -				19
– – – –	–	65 – –	–	–	–	–	21 –	–	–	–	–	–	21 –	19 –	18 –	–	–		20
And 10 *l.* for clothing - -	–	78 – –	72 16 –	and 6 *d.* weekly for boots.		–	25 –	24 –	and 6 *d.* weekly for boots.		–	Detectives, 22 –	20 6	19 –	16 –	and 6 *d.* weekly for boots.			21
– – – –	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	16 6	and 10 *l.* 12 *s.* 11 *d.* for clothing yearly.					22
– – – –	–	–	–	–	–	–	21 –	–	–	–	–	–	19 –	15 –	–	–	–	–	23
– – – –	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	20 –	16 –	–	–	–	–	24
– – – –	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	18 –	–	–	–	–	–	25
Horses, carts, harness, stabling, and forage, &c. provided, and 6 *d.* weekly allowed for boots.	–	–	–	–	–	–	26 10	25 1	and 6 *d.* weekly for boots.		–	–	21 –	19 3	18 –	and 6 *d.* weekly for boots.			26
– – – –	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	16 –	–	–	–	–	27
– – – –	–	–	–	–	–	–	21 –	and 6 *d.* weekly for boots -			–	–	18 –	and 6 *d.* weekly for boots -					28
– – – –	–	–	–	–	–	–	25 –	–	–	–	22 –	–	21 –	19 –	5 –	–	–	–	29
– – – –	–	–	–	–	–	–	26 –	24 –	–	–	–	–	22 –	20 –	–	–	–	–	30
40 *l.* each for keep of a horse -	–	76 – 10	–	–	–	–	25 1¾	–	–	–	–	–	22 2½	21 –½	17 6½	–	–	–	31
– – – –	–	117 – –	and 9 *d.* weekly for boots -			–	30 –	26 –	25 –	and 6 *d.* weekly for boots.	–	Assistant Clerk, 24 –	21 –	18 –	16 –	and 6 *d.* weekly for boots.			32

RETURN showing the Number and Pay of each Police Force,

Consecutive Number.	COUNTIES AND BOROUGHS.	Police Establishment.		Rank and Number.						Area in Square Acres.	Population, Census 1861.	Proportion of Area and Population to each Constable.		PAY AND ALLOWANCES. Yearly Pay in £. and Shillings. Chief Officers.		Superintendents.					
		29th September 1868.	29th September 1869.	Chief Officers. Counties.	Chief Officers. Boroughs.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Serjeants.	Constables.			Acres.	Population.	Pay.	Allowances.	Deputy Chief Constable.	Merit Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.
	ENGLAND—*contd.*													£. s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
33	HAMPSHIRE	261	258	1	–	14	1	25	217	1,053,370	304,534	4,082	1,180	400 – –	150 *l.* for horse and travelling.	–	–	129 5 5	121 13 4	111 – 5	–
34	Basingstoke	5	5	–	1	–	–	1	3	4,036	4,654	807	930	83 4 –	- - -	–	–	–	–	–	–
35	Newport, Isle of Wight	5	5	–	1	-	–	–	4	156	7,934	31	1,586	90 – –	- - -	–	–	–	–	–	–
36	Portsmouth	95	95	–	1	–	7	13	74	4,515	94,799	47	787	240 – –	10 *l.* for clothing -	–	–	–	–	–	–
37	Ryde (established 15 February 1869) united with County.	–	11	–	1	–	–	2	8	787	9,269	71	842	100 – –	12 *l.* for clothing -	–	–	–	–	–	–
38	Southampton	65	64	–	1	–	2	9	52	2,630	46,960	41	733	160 – –	and 6 *d.* weekly for boots.	–	–	–	–	–	–
39	Winchester	16	16	–	1	–	–	2	13	1,043	14,776	65	923	104 – –	10 *l.* for clothing -	–	–	–	–	–	–
40	HEREFORDSHIRE	62	62	1	–	9	–	12	40	510,686	102,359	8,236	1,650	310 – –	100 *l.* for horse and travelling.	–	–	118 12 6	109 10 –	100 7 6	–
41	Hereford	30	30	–	1	–	1	3	25	4,670	15,585	155	519	130 – –	- - -	–	–	–	–	–	–
42	Leominster	8	8	–	1	–	–	1	6	7,284	5,658	910	707	109 4 –	8 *l.* 10 *s.* clothing, and 49 *s.* 10 *d.* for boots.	–	–	–	–	–	–
43	KENT	300	300	1	–	13	2	24	260	945,566	362,771	3,151	1,209	500 – –	200 *l.* for horse and travelling.	–	141 4 4	139 18 4	130 15 10	118 12 6	–
44	Canterbury	21	21	–	1	–	2	2	16	3,568	21,324	169	1,015	104 – –	- - -	–	–	–	–	–	–
45	Deal	8	8	–	1	–	–	1	6	1,159	7,531	144	941	65 – –	- - -	–	–	–	–	–	–
46	Dover	28	28	–	1	–	–	4	23	3,500	25,325	125	904	140 – –	- - -	–	–	–	–	–	–
47	Faversham	7	7	–	1	-	–	1	5	2,036	5,858	290	836	100 – –	and 10*d.* weekly for boots.	–	–	–	–	–	–
48	Folkestone	11	11	–	1	–	–	1	9	2,697	8,507	245	773	120 – –	and 30 *s.* yearly for boots.	–	–	–	–	–	–
49	Gravesend	25	25	–	1	–	1	4	19	1,271	18,782	50	751	120 9 4	- - -	–	–	–	–	–	–
50	Hythe	2	2	–	1	–	–	–	1	882	3,001	441	1,500	59 16 –	- - -	–	–	–	–	–	–
51	Maidstone	23	23	–	1	–	2	2	18	4,232	23,016	184	1,000	153 14 4	1 *s.* weekly for boots.	–	–	–	–	–	–
52	Margate	12	12	–	1	–	–	2	9	240	8,874	20	739	120 – –	- - -	–	–	–	–	–	–
53	Ramsgate	13	13	–	1	–	–	2	10	260	11,865	20	912	120 – –	- - -	–	–	–	–	–	–
54	Rochester	32	30	–	1	–	–	6	23	2,715	16,862	90	562	114 8 –	10 *l.* for clothing -	–	–	–	–	–	–
55	Sandwich	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	703	2,944	703	2,944	63 5 4	and 8 *d.* per week for boots.	–	–	–	–	–	–
56	Tenterden	4	4	–	1	–	–	–	3	8,394	3,762	2,098	940	30 – –	- - -	–	–	–	–	–	–
57	Tunbridge Wells	21	21	–	1	–	1	3	16	3,350	13,807	159	657	135 4 –	- - -	–	–	–	–	–	–
58	MONMOUTHSHIRE	98	98	1	–	4	3	16	74	364,087	145,711	3,715	1,486	400 – –	100 *l.* for horse and travelling.	156 12 11	–	139 18 4	133 16 8	129 5 5	–
59	Monmouth	6	6	–	1	–	–	1	4	5,407	5,783	901	963	100 7 6	and 9¾ *d.* weekly for boots.	–	–	–	–	–	–
60	Newport	29	29	–	1	–	1	6	21	996	23,249	34	801	130 – –	13 *l.* for clothing -	–	–	–	–	–	–
61	SOMERSETSHIRE	286	286	1	–	16	–	24	245	1,051,498	358,824	3,676	1,254	500 – –	200 *l.* for horse and travelling.	200 – –	–	152 – –	122 – –	110 – –	–
62	Bath	89	89	–	1	–	7	13	68	3,745	52,528	42	590	250 – –	- - -	–	–	–	–	–	–
63	Bridgewater	7	7	–	1	–	–	1	5	976	11,320	139	1,617	137 10 –	and 10*s.* 6*d.* for hat, and 6*d.* weekly for boots.	–	–	–	–	–	–
64	Chard	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	2	50	2,276	25	1,138	–	- - -	–	–	–	–	–	–

with the AREA and POPULATION under Charge

PAY AND ALLOWANCES.

Allowances.	Yearly Pay in £. and Shillings.					Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.												Consecutive Number.
	Superintendents.	Inspectors.				Serjeants.					Constables.							
	Merit Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	Merit Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class,	4th Class.	Acting Serjeants.	Merit Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	5th Class.	6th Class.	
	s. d.	£. *s. d.*	£. *s. d.*	£. *s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	
		Called 1st Class.				Serjt. Major.	Called 1st Class.				Called Merit Class.		Called 1st Class.			2nd Class.	3rd Class.		
Horses, carts, harness, forage, &c., provided, and 6 *d.* weekly allowed for boots.	–	95 3 4	90 3 4	and 6 *d.* weekly for boots.		29 5	27 1	26 1	and 6 *d.* weekly for boots.		24 6	23 11	23 4	22 9	22 2	19 10	18 1	and 6 *d.* weekly for boots.	1
– – – –	–	–	–	–	–	–	21 –	and 4½ *d.* weekly for boots			–	–	18 –	and 4½ *d.* weekly for boots		–	–	–	2
– – – –	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	21 –	–	–	–	–	–	3
– – – –	–	–	–	–	–	–	24 –	–	–	–	–	–	19 –	18 –	7 –	–	–	–	4
– – – –	–	72 16 –	70 4 –	67 12 –	–	–	24 –	–	–	–	–	22 –	21 –	20 –	18 6	–	–	–	5
– – – –	–	–	–	–	–	–	22 6	21 6	–	–	–	–	20 –	19 –	–	–	–	–	6
Horses, carts, harness, &c. &c., provided, and 6 *d.* weekly allowed for boots.	–	76 – 10	–	–	–	–	26 2	25 1	–	–	–	–	20 –	18 –	–	–	–	–	7
– – – –	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	21 –	–	–	–	–	–	8
– – – –	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	20 –	–	–	–	–	–	9
– – – –	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	21 –	–	–	–	–	–	10
– – – –	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	20 –	16 –	–	–	–	–	11
– – – –	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	21 –	–	–	–	–	–	12
– – – –	–	–	–	–	–	–	22 –	–	–	–	–	–	18 10½	17 –	–	–	–	–	13
– – – –	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	19 6	–	–	–	–	–	14
– – – –	–	–	–	–		–	21 –	–	–	–	–	–	18 6	17 6	16 6	–	–	–	15
45 *l.* each for keep of a horse, and one 12 *l.*, and thirteen, 8 *l.* for clothing, and all 5 *d.* weekly for boots.	–	–	–	–	–	–	25 1	and 5 *d.* weekly for boots			22 2	–	21 –	18 8	16 –	and 5 *d.* weekly for boots.			16
– – – –	–	–	–	–	–	–	24 –	and 6 *d.* weekly for boots			–	–	18 –	17 –	and 6 *d.* weekly for boots			–	17
– – – –	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	18 –	and 10 *l.* yearly for clothing		–		–	18
– – – –	–	70 4 –	and 6 *d.* weekly for boots		–	–	24 –	and 6 *d.* weekly for boots			–	–	20 –	19 –	and 6 *d.* weekly for boots			–	19
– – – –	–	65 – –	–	–	–	–	21 –	–	–	–	–	–	21 –	19 –	18 –	–	–		20
And 10 *l.* for clothing – –	–	78 – –	72 16 –	and 6 *d.* weekly for boots.		–	25 –	24 –	and 6 *d.* weekly for boots.		–	Detectives, 22 –	20 6	19 –	16 –	and 6 *d.* weekly for boots.			21
– – – –	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	16 6	and 10 *l.* 12 *s.* 11 *d.* for clothing yearly.					22
– – – –	–	–	–	–	–	–	21 –	–	–	–	–	–	19 –	15 –	–	–	–	–	23
– – – –	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	20 –	16 –	–	–	–	–	24
– – – –	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	18 –	–	–	–	–	–	25
Horses, carts, harness, stabling, and forage, &c. provided, and 6 *d.* weekly allowed for boots.	–	–	–	–	–	–	26 10	25 1	and 6 *d.* weekly for boots.		–	–	21 –	19 3	18 –	and 6 *d.* weekly for boots.			26
– – – –	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	16 –	–	–	–	–	
– – – –	–	–	–	–	–	–	21 –	and 6 *d.* weekly for boots			–	–	18 –	and 6 *d.* weekly for boots		–	–		27
– – – –	–	–	–	–	–	–	25 –	–	–	–	22 –	–	21 –	19 –	5 –	–	–	–	28
– – – –	–	–	–	–	–	–	26 –	24 –	–	–	–	–	22 –	20 –	–	–	–	–	29
																			30
40 *l.* each for keep of a horse –	–	76 – 10	–	–	–	–	25 1¾	–	–	–	–	–	22 2½	21 –½	17 6½	–	–	–	31
– – – –	–	117 – –	and 9 *d.* weekly for boots		–	–	30 –	26 –	25 –	and 6 *d.* weekly for boots.	–	Assistant Clerk, 24 –	21 –	18 –	16 –	and 6 *d.* weekly for boots.			32

RETURN showing the Number and Pay of each Police Force,

Consecutive Number.	COUNTIES AND BOROUGHS.	Police Establishment. 29th September 1868.	Police Establishment. 29th September 1869.	Rank and Number. Chief Officers. Counties.	Chief Officers. Boroughs.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Serjeants.	Constables.	Area in Square Acres.	Population, Census, 1861.	Proportion of Area and Population to each Constable. Acres.	Proportion of Area and Population to each Constable. Population.	PAY AND ALLOWANCES. Yearly Pay in £. and Shillings. Chief Officers. Pay. £. s. d.	Chief Officers. Allowances.	Superintendents. Deputy Chief Constable. £. s. d.	Superintendents. Merit Class. £. s. d.	Superintendents. 1st Class. £. s. d.	Superintendents. 2nd Class. £. s. d.	Superintendents. 3rd Class. £. s. d.	Superintendents. 4th Class. £. s. d.
	ENGLAND—*cont*^{d}.																				
65	SURREY - - -	123	123	1	–	5	7	12	98	371,032	115,315	3,016	937	500 – –	100 *l.* for horse and travelling.	200 15 –	–	146 – –	127 15 –	–	–
66	Godalming - -	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	2	480	2,321	240	1,160	–	- - -	–	–	–	–	–	–
67	Guilford - -	12	12	–	1	–	–	1	10	531	8,020	44	668	105 – –	10 *l.* for clothing -	–	–	–	–	–	–
68	Reigate - - -	14	14	–	1	–	–	2	11	5,909	9,974	422	712	120 – –	- - -	–	–	–	–	–	–
69	SUSSEX, EAST - -	125	125	1	–	8	–	15	101	503,813	135,620	4,030	1,084	350 – –	100 *l.* for horse and travelling.	–	–	127 8 –	118 6 –	102 2 –	Clerk. 100 – –
70	Brighton - - -	100	100	–	1	2	7	4	86	2,320	77,693	23	776	275 – –	- - -	–	–	155 – –	–	–	–
71	Hastings - - -	27	29	–	1	–	–	6	22	1,750	22,837	60	787	176 3 –	12 *l.* for clothing -	–	–	–	–	–	–
72	Hove - - -	3	23	–	1	–	–	3	19	712	9,624	1	418	150 16 –	10 *l.* 10 *s.* for clothing	–	–	–	–	–	–
73	Rye - - -	2	2	–	1	–	–	–	1	1,120	3,738	50	1,869	56 16 –	- - -	–	–	–	–	–	–
74	SUSSEX, WEST - -	91	91	1	–	6	2	4	78	412,379	98,799	4,531	1,085	300 – –	100 *l.* for horse and travelling.	–	–	135 7 1	118 12 6	–	–
75	Arundel - - -	3	3	–	1	–	–	–	2	1,968	2,498	656	832	55 18 –	- - -	–	–	–	–	–	–
76	Chichester - -	8	8	–	1	–	–	1	6	1,680	8,059	210	1,007	80 – –	12 *l.* 2 *s.* for clothing	–	–	–	–	–	–
77	WILTSHIRE - - -	201	201	1	–	10	13	26	151	799,033	237,033	3,975	1,179	500 – –	50 *l.* for horse and travelling.	–	–	150 – –	130 – –	120 – –	110 – –
78	Salisbury - -	12	12	–	1	–	–	2	9	660	12,278	55	1,023	100 – –	10 *l.* for clothing -	–	–	–	–	–	–
	WALES:																				
79	BRECONSHIRE - -	36	36	1	–	2	–	7	26	456,125	56,392	12,670	1,566	250 – –	50 *l.* for horse and travelling.	–	–	102 – –	–	–	–
80	Brecon - - -	4	4	–	1	–	–	–	3	6,426	5,235	1,606	1,308	54 12 –	- - -	–	–	–	–	–	–
81	CARDIGANSHIRE - -	35	35	1	–	2	–	6	26	443,387	72,245	12,668	2,064	250 – –	50 *l.* for horse and travellng.	–	–	150 – –	118 12 6	–	–
82	CARMARTHENSHIRE -	50	50	1	–	3	–	10	36	620,214	101,803	12,404	2,036	350 – –	No allowances -	–	–	160 – –	–	–	–
83	Carmarthen - -	12	12	–	1	–	–	2	9	5,009	9,993	417	832	120 – –	- - -	–	–	–	–	–	–
84	GLAMORGANSHIRE - -	154	156	1	–	4	5	21	125	523,712	236,382	3,357	1,515	350 – –	150 *l.* for horse and travelling.	184 5 8	–	164 5 8	–	–	–
85	Cardiff - - -	50	50	–	1	1	3	5	40	2,321	32,954	46	659	200 – –	10 *l.* for clothing -	–	–	104 – –	–	–	–
86	Neath - - -	8	8	–	1	–	–	1	6	1,121	6,810	140	851	90 2 8	10 *l.* for clothing and 6 *d.* weekly for boots.	–	–	–	–	–	–
87	Swansea - - -	57	57	–	1	–	3	8	45	5,400	41,606	94	729	200 – –	10 *l.* for clothing -	–	–	–	–	–	–
88	PEMBROKESHIRE - -	50	50	1	–	2	–	7	40	340,274	86,277	6,805	1,725	275 – –	25 *l.* for horse and travelling.	120 – –	–	120 – –	–	–	–
89	Haverfordwest - -	4	4	–	1	–	–	–	3	1,760	7,019	440	1,754	92 – –	- - -	–	–	–	–	–	–
90	*Tenby - - -	3	3	–	1	–	–	–	2	350	2,982	116	994	57 4 –	- - -	–	–	–	–	–	–
91	RADNROSHIRE - -	16	16	1	–	1	–	3	11	273,111	25,382	18,207	1,586	250 – –	- - -	100 7 6	and 6 *d.* weekly for boots - -	–	–	–	–
	TOTALS - - -	4,480	4,495	20	64	152	106	506	3,647												

N.B.—Those marked thus (*) have furnished no Returns.

with the Area and Population under Charge—*continued.*

PAY AND ALLOWANCES.

Allowances.	Yearly Pay in £. and Shillings. Superintendents.	Inspectors. Merit Class.	Inspectors. 1st Class.	Inspectors. 2nd Class.	Inspectors. 3rd Class.	Inspectors. 4th Class.	Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence. Serjeants. Merit Class.	Serjeants. 1st Class.	Serjeants. 2nd Class.	Serjeants. 3rd Class.	Serjeants. 4th Class.	Constables. Acting Serjeants.	Constables. Merit Class.	Constables. 1st Class.	Constables. 2nd Class.	Constables. 3rd Class.	Constables. 4th Class.	Constables. 5th Class.	Constables. 6th Class.	Consecutive Number.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	
54 *l.* 15 *s.* each for keep of a horse, and 12 *l.* for clothing and 1 *l.* for boots.	–	91 5 –	and 20 *s.* yearly for boots -			–	28 –	25 1	and 20 *s.* yearly for boots.			–	–	23 4	21 –	19 3	and 20 *s.* yearly for boots -			65
- - - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	21 –	17 –	–	–	–	–	66
- - - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	27 –	–	–	–	–	24 –	–	24 –	22 –	20 –	–	–	–	67
- - - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	25 6	24 –	–	–	–	–	–	23 –	21 –	20 –	–	–	–	68
Seven, 50 *l.* each for keep of horse, and 8½ *d.* weekly for boots.	–	–	–	–	–	–	28 –	27 6	26 6	25 6	–	–	–	22 –	21 –	20 –	19 –	and 8¼ *d.* weekly to serjeants and constables for boots.		69
												Clerk.	Detectives.							
- - - -	–	130 – –	85 16 –	–	–	–	–	28 –	–	–	–	40 –	35 –	33 –	26 –	24 –	22 –	20 –	–	70
- - - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	28 6	–	26 6	–	–	–	24 6	23 6	22 6	21 6	20 6	–	–	71
- - - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	31 –	and 6 *d.* weekly for boots -			–	–	26 –	24 –	22 –	and 6 *d.* weekly for boots -			72
- - - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	20 –	–	–	–	–	–	73
Horses, carts, harness, &c. &c., provided, and allowed 6 *d.* weekly for boots.	–	88 4 2	76 – 10	and 6 *d.* weekly for boots.			–	27 5	–	–	–	–	–	23 4	21 1	19 10	18 8	and 6 *d.* weekly for boots.		74
- - - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	19 –	–	–	–	–	–	75
- - - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	22 –	–	–	–	–	–	20 –	19 –	18 –	–	–	–	76
Horses, carts, harness, &c., provided, and allowed 2 *s.* 1 *d.* per diem for keep, &c.	–	77 12 –	–	–	–	–	26 11	25 2	–	–		21 –	–	21 –	19 –	18 –	17 6	–	–	77
- - - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	25 –	and 32 *s.* yearly for boots -				–	–	21 –	19 –	and 32 *s.* yearly for boots -		–		78
38 *l.* each for keep of a horse, and 6 *d.* weekly for boots.	–	–	–	–	–	–	25 1	and 6 *d.* weekly for boots -				–	–	21 –	19 –	17 6	and 6 *d.* weekly for boots -			79
- - - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	18 –	–	–	–	–	80
50 *l.* each for keep of horse, and 10 *l.* for clothing, and 1 *s.* weekly for boots.	–	–	–	–	–	–	25 1	and 6 *d.* weekly for boots -				21 –	–	21 –	19 3	17 6	and 6 *d.* weekly for boots -			81
50 *l.* each for keep of a horse, and 1 *s.* weekly for boots.	–	–	–	–	–	–	25 1	and 6 *d.* weekly for boots -				–	–	22 2	20 5	and 6 *d.* weekly for boots -		–		82
- - - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	24 –	and 6 *d.* weekly for boots -				–	–	20 –	and 6 *d.* weekly for boots -			–		83
50 *l.* each for keep of a horse; 13 *l.* for clothing, and 1 *s.* weekly for boots.	–	91 – –	and 6 *d.* weekly for boots -			–	28 –	25 1	One, 5 *l.* 17 *s.* for clothing, and all 6 *d.* weekly for boots.			–	–	23 4	20 –	and 6 *d.* weekly for boots -		–		84
		Detective.											Detective							
- - - -	–	83 4 –	78 – –	–	–	–	28 –	–	–	–	–	–	25 –	24 –	23 –	22 –	21 –	20 –	15 –	85
- - - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	25 –	and 6 *d.* weekly for boots -				–	–	23 –	21 –	and 6 *d.* weekly for boots -		–		86
- - - -	–	88 8 –	78 – –	and 5½ *d.* weekly for boots.		–	27 –	26 –	and 5½ *d.* weekly for boots.			–	23 –	22 –	21 –	20 –	19 –	and 5½ *d.* weekly for boots.		87
25 *l.* each for keep of a horse, and 1 *s.* each weekly for boots.	–	–	–	–	–	–	25 1	and 6 *d.* weekly for boots -				21 –	21 –	20 –	18 –	17 6	and 6 *d.* weekly for boots -			88
- - - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	17 –	–	–	–	–	–	89
- - - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	18 –	–	–	–	–	–	90
40 *l.* for keep of a horse; cart and harness provided.	–	–	–	–	–	–	25 1	and 6 *d.* weekly for boots -				–	–	22 2	21 –	and 6 *d.* weekly for boots -		–		91

RETURN of Public, Beer, and Refreshment Houses, &c. &c. in each County and Borough; together with a Table of

Consecutive Number.	COUNTIES AND BOROUGHS.	Public Houses.		Beer Houses.		Cider Houses only.		Refreshment Houses with Wine Licenses.		Tramp or Low Lodging Houses.		Depredators, Offenders, and Suspected Persons at Large, as per Government Table, No. 3.				Houses of Bad Character, as per Government Table, No. 3.						
		Number of Houses.	Number Convicted during the Year.	Number of Houses.	Number Convicted during the Year.	Number of Houses.	Number Convicted during the Year.	Number of Houses.	Number Convicted during the Year.	Number of Houses.	Number Convicted during the Year.	Known Thieves and Depredators.	Receivers of Stolen Goods.	Suspected Persons.	Gross Total.	Houses for Receipt of Stolen Goods.	Resorts of Thieves and Prostitutes.				Brothels and Houses of Ill-fame.	Other Houses of Bad Charac[illegible]
																	Public Houses.	Beer Houses.	Coffee Shops.	Other Suspected Houses.		
	ENGLAND:																					
1	Berkshire	564	1	414	17	–	–	3	–	11	–	109	10	153	272	10	7	6	–	1	4	–
2	Abingdon	58	5	8	–	–	–	6	–	3	–	6	2	15	23	2	2	1	–	–	8	3
3	Maidenhead	31	–	20	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
4	Newbury	39	1	22	–	–	–	3	–	5	–	9	2	–	11	4	3	–	–	–	1	–
5	Reading	109	6	161	13	–	–	2	–	7	–	93	18	117	228	12	7	11	–	8	10	13
6	Windsor	42	–	35	2	–	–	10	–	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
7	Cornwall	676	15	151	15	–	–	2	–	35	–	32	–	172	204	–	–	–	–	–	3	–
8	Falmouth	18	–	5	–	–	–	7	–	2	–	7	–	3	10	–	–	1	–	1	4	2
9	*Helston	15	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
10	*Launceston	18	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
11	Liskeard	16	–	3	1	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
12	*Penryn	17	–	1	–	–	–	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
13	Penzance	25	3	40	6	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	6	–
14	St. Ives	13	1	6	1	–	–	3	–	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
15	Truro	42	4	15	–	–	–	9	–	5	–	4	–	31	35	–	2	–	–	–	9	–
16	Devonshire	1,314	41	381	31	43	–	44	–	31	–	213	12	518	743	6	14	19	–	11	14	14
17	Barnstaple	85	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	6	2	7	15	–	–	–	–	–	3	–
18	Bideford	52	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
19	Devonport	135	9	140	7	–	–	3	–	–	–	4	–	9	13	–	5	9	–	–	32	–
20	Exeter	119	8	36	4	6	–	15	–	9	1	44	6	37	87	6	5	7	2	4	21	9
21	Plymouth	169	15	233	42	–	–	43	2	14	–	51	21	34	106	8	–	10	6	–	64	–
22	South Molton	24	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	–	2	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
23	Tiverton	39	4	5	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	1	–	4	5	–	2	2	–	1	–	–
24	*Torrington	17	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
25	Totnes	27	–	1	–	2	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
26	Dorsetshire	472	6	321	31	1	–	6	–	4	3	521	77	666	1,264	35	9	24	1	36	14	–
27	Blandford	10	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
28	Dorchester	36	–	5	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	7	–	9	16	–	3	1	–	–	3	–
29	Poole	44	3	41	1	–	–	2	–	2	–	8	3	16	27	3	2	2	–	–	8	2
30	Weymouth	57	2	40	3	–	–	4	–	5	–	–	1	4	5	1	3	5	–	–	1	1
31	Gloucestershire	1,033	23	1,247	89	54	1	9	–	68	–	352	18	504	874	7	14	19	–	4	49	–
32	Bristol	485	33	791	105	3	–	7	–	27	–	251	60	114	425	59	57	44	9	10	154	–
33	Hampshire	1,159	32	949	49	–	–	206	–	9	1	892	67	1,008	1,967	53	19	47	1	22	105	5
34	Basingstoke	34	–	21	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	9	–	–	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
35	Newport, Isle of Wight.	51	2	18	6	–	–	–	–	5	–	14	–	11	25	–	3	4	–	2	5	–
36	Portsmouth	332	13	617	45	–	–	13	–	11	–	81	8	56	145	5	42	52	5	5	157	–
37	Ryde	56	3	17	4	–	–	9	–	–	–	3	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
38	Southampton	180	7	291	21	–	–	5	–	13	–	173	15	258	446	13	23	43	3	4	103	11
39	Winchester	97	1	60	2	–	–	5	–	6	–	50	4	22	76	5	9	11	–	8	14	–
40	Herefordshire	271	16	216	24	40	–	–	–	30	–	108	15	233	356	15	–	1	–	8	8	30
41	Hereford	111	6	47	10	–	–	11	–	–	–	17	–	25	42	–	–	2	–	5	24	2
42	Leominster	39	–	9	–	2	–	–	–	6	–	20	–	28	48	–	–	–	–	–	5	–
43	Kent	1,198	40	1,054	58	–	–	54	–	53	–	544	5	429	978	–	6	9	6	–	–	53
44	Canterbury	186	–	7	–	–	–	5	–	4	–	15	–	–	15	–	9	–	2	–	8	–
45	Deal	77	1	17	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	5	3
46	Dover	209	5	26	1	–	–	3	–	9	6	23	8	20	51	4	10	2	3	2	16	3
47	Faversham	36	–	13	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	18	4	19	41	–	4	–	–	–	2	–
48	Folkestone	71	2	15	2	–	–	6	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–
49	Gravesend	89	11	47	2	–	–	6	–	18	–	9	2	14	25	2	4	–	–	–	17	–

N.B.—Those marked thus * have furnished no Returns.

OFFENDERS, and the State of CRIME in the South Police District for the Year ended the 29th September 1869.

Return of Indictable Offences Committed during the Year ended 29th September 1869.								Return of Offences determined Summarily during the Year ended the 29th September 1869.										Number of the Apprehended who were Liberated Convicts.		Consecutive Number.
Crimes Committed.	Apprehended.	Discharged		Bailed.	Bailed for Trial.	Committed for want of Sureties.	Committed for Trial.	Persons Proceeded against.	Discharged.	Convicted.	Committed, as under, to, viz.,				Fined.	To find Sureties or Recognizances.	Given up to the Army or Navy.	Other Punishments.	Persons whose Licenses had Expired.	Convicts on Licenses of Leave.	
		For want of Evidence.	For want of Prosecution.								Prison.	Also to be Whipped.	Reformatories.	Industrial Schools.							
											Prison.										
179	139	19	7	1	3	4	105	1,531	335	1,196	408	9	8	–	721	42	8	–	2	- -	1
8	8	–	–	–	2	–	6	71	30	41	21	–	–	–	18	1	–	1	–	- -	2
7	7	–	–	–	–	–	7	123	10	113	-	-	–	–	32	–	–	81	–	- -	3
10	10	–	–	2	–	1	7	98	23	75	41	–	–	–	34	–	–	–	–	- -	4
21	17	1	2	–	4	–	10	598	249	349	162	–	1	–	169	10	7	–	–	- -	5
23	–	–	–	–	1	–	22	224	101	123	88	1	–	–	27	2	5	–	–	- -	6
147	160	25	14	–	8	–	113	2,773	775	1,998	407	8	6	–	1,369	36	12	160	–	- -	7
7	7	–	–	–	–	–	7	259	83	176	95	3	–	–	78	–	–	–	–	- -	8
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	-	-	-	-	–	–	–	-	–	–	–	–	- -	9
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	-	-	-	-	–	–	–	-	–	–	–	–	- -	10
4	4	–	–	–	–	–	4	37	11	26	5	–	–	–	21	–	–	–	–	- -	11
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	-	-	-	-	–	–	–	-	–	–	–	–	- -	12
1	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	195	41	154	43	–	–	–	109	2	–	–	–	- -	13
1	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	61	14	47	9	–	–	–	35	3	–	–	–	- -	14
11	9	1	1	–	–	–	7	226	86	140	34	1	–	–	105	–	–	–	–	- -	15
439	346	61	10	2	30	–	243	5,209	1,296	3,913	896	153	14	–	2,681	53	20	96	–	- -	16
8	12	1	–	–	–	–	11	158	43	115	22	2	1	–	84	–	–	6	1	- -	17
1	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	23	12	11	6	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	- -	18
58	39	12	1	2	1	–	23	393	90	303	111	–	2	–	183	5	1	1	–	- -	19
28	21	1	–	–	–	–	20	163	29	134	66	–	2	–	64	–	2	–	1	- -	20
95	85	28	5	–	–	–	52	1,433	457	976	462	–	5	1	505	1	1	1	–	- -	21
3	2	–	–	–	1	–	1	47	8	39	14	–	–	–	25	–	–	–	–	- -	22
8	10	–	–	–	–	–	10	145	46	99	33	–	–	–	63	2	1	–	–	- -	23
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	-	-	-	-	–	–	–	-	–	–	–	–	- -	24
1	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	43	8	35	8	–	–	–	27	–	–	–	–	- -	25
137	139	27	23	–	19	–	70	2,668	503	2,165	582	2	3	–	1,462	55	44	17	–	- -	26
1	3	–	–	–	–	–	3	44	4	40	20	–	–	–	20	–	–	–	–	- -	27
11	11	2	–	–	1	–	8	109	23	86	62	–	1	–	19	–	2	2	1	- -	28
9	10	3	2	–	–	–	5	172	65	107	32	–	–	–	53	1	5	16	–	- -	29
38	30	7	–	1	–	1	21	262	53	209	76	1	1	–	125	5	1	–	–	- -	30
428	390	50	24	2	41	–	273	4,615	1,107	3,508	1,197	4	10	16	2,117	147	13	4	–	1	31
277	182	34	22	–	1	–	125	5,655	2,992	2,663	681	–	30	48	1,824	61	19	–	1	1	32
514	452	120	70	–	44	–	218	4419	1,130	3,289	1,382	3	3	7	1,639	65	98	92	–	1	33
3	3	–	–	–	–	–	3	51	16	35	4	–	–	–	20	–	11	–	–	–	34
24	19	5	–	–	–	–	14	147	52	95	21	–	–	–	60	10	4	–	–	- -	35
331	149	27	20	–	2	–	100	1,640	474	1,166	810	–	6	–	328	20	2	–	–	- -	36
7	7	1	–	–	3	–	3	176	73	103	29	–	–	–	72	2	–	–	–	- -	37
50	48	3	5	–	9	–	31	1,338	488	850	401	–	3	–	393	15	21	17	1	- -	38
21	16	2	–	–	–	–	14	200	41	159	114	–	3	–	41	1	–	–	–	- -	39
180	150	31	2	–	23	–	94	2,269	679	1,590	354	3	8	–	939	60	6	220	1	- -	40
43	37	2	3	–	–	–	32	773	330	443	73	–	2	2	348	15	3	–	–	- -	41
18	23	12	1	–	–	–	10	210	88	122	48	–	–	–	53	21	–	–	–	- -	42
725	424	66	20	2	49	–	287	4,131	854	3,277	1,292	17	11	–	1,586	75	155	141	5	1	43
19	22	3	–	–	–	–	19	187	67	120	91	–	2	–	1	1	25	–	–	- -	44
8	5	–	2	–	1	–	2	165	71	94	43	7	–	–	35	8	–	1	–	- -	45
31	31	3	1	–	–	–	27	543	225	318	171	–	1	–	119	11	16	–	–	- -	46
5	5	–	–	–	–	–	5	72	23	49	21	–	–	–	16	2	–	10	–	- -	47
9	9	–	–	–	1	–	8	129	52	77	20	1	–	–	48	3	5	–	–	- -	48
56	22	7	5	–	–	–	10	729	239	490	181	–	2	–	258	6	43	–	–	- -	49

RETURN of Public, Beer, and Refreshment Houses, &c. &c. in each County and Borough; together with a Table of

Consecutive Number.	COUNTIES AND BOROUGHS.	Public Houses.		Beer Houses.		Cider Houses only.		Refreshment Houses with Wine Licenses.		Tramp or Low Lodging Houses.		Depredators, Offenders, and Suspected Persons at Large, as per Government Table, No. 3.				Houses of Bad Character, as per Government Table, No. 3.						
		Number of Houses.	Number Convicted during the Year.	Number of Houses.	Number Convicted during the Year.	Number of Houses.	Number Convicted during the Year.	Number of Houses.	Number Convicted during the Year.	Number of Houses.	Number Convicted during the Year.	Known Thieves and Depredators.	Receivers of Stolen Goods.	Suspected Persons.	Gross Total.	Houses for Receipt of Stolen Goods.	Resorts of Thieves and Prostitutes.				Brothels and Houses of Ill-fame.	Other Houses of Bad Character.
																	Public Houses.	Beer Houses.	Coffee Shops	Other Suspected Houses.		
	ENGLAND—*continued.*																					
	KENT—*continued.*																					
50	Hythe - -	16	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
51	Maidstone - -	78	1	112	6	–	–	3	–	9	–	4	4	6	14	4	10	10	–	–	5	–
52	Margate - -	59	1	11	–	–	–	3	–	1	–	3	–	–	3	–	1	1	–	–	–	–
53	Ramsgate - -	76	5	24	–	–	–	5	–	4	–	6	2	8	16	2	8	2	–	–	9	–
54	Rochester - -	82	2	37	3	–	–	4	–	5	–	10	2	24	36	2	2	1	–	3	4	1
55	Sandwich - -	32	2	4	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	1	–	–
56	Tenterden - -	7	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
57	Tunbridge Wells	34	1	47	4	–	–	1	–	5	–	6	–	5	11	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
58	MONMOUTHSHIRE -	591	66	432	83	16	2	7	–	44	–	81	7	597	685	6	4	4	–	3	6	3
59	Monmouth -	63	5	2	–	2	–	–	–	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
60	Newport - -	88	11	120	31	–	–	6	–	13	–	104	4	105	213	4	–	16	–	–	42	–
61	SOMERSETSHIRE -	961	12	861	67	25	–	21	–	41	–	311	54	990	1,355	27	7	17	1	27	59	40
62	Bath - -	179	6	125	10	–	–	4	–	8	–	162	28	86	276	18	16	26	4	–	13	–
63	Bridgewater -	61	1	40	3	–	–	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	8	–
64	*Chard - -	12	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
65	SURREY - -	530	11	289	29	–	–	4	–	21	–	186	4	152	342	4	6	4	–	7	1	–
66	*Godalming -	13	–	9	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
67	Guildford - -	43	–	29	3	–	–	1	–	3	–	–	–	12	12	–	2	2	–	–	3	–
68	Reigate - -	41	1	42	3	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
69	SUSSEX, EAST -	401	6	319	11	–	–	8	–	21	–	90	4	151	245	1	2	4	–	–	–	22
70	Brighton - -	266	3	308	14	–	–	18	–	37	–	105	55	145	305	40	7	14	–	20	100	10
71	Hastings - -	93	5	48	3	–	–	5	–	6	–	–	–	10	10	–	–	–	–	–	2	1
72	Hove - -	19	–	17	–	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
73	Rye - - -	25	1	6	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	3	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
74	SUSSEX, WEST -	378	1	272	10	–	–	6	–	11	–	55	–	76	131	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
75	Arundel - -	12	1	9	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
76	Chichester - -	54	–	34	1	–	–	–	–	7	–	3	–	12	15	–	3	5	–	2	–	–
77	WILTSHIRE - -	679	6	419	9	–	–	16	–	22	–	263	15	282	560	7	6	1	–	7	2	22
78	Salisbury - -	60	1	17	1	–	–	5	–	2	–	29	–	26	55	–	2	2	–	–	5	–
	WALES:																					
79	BRECONSHIRE -	352	43	116	55	2	–	–	–	36	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3
80	Brecon - -	61	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
81	CARDIGANSHIRE -	373	5	27	3	–	–	–	–	43	–	3	–	23	26	–	2	–	–	1	–	–
82	CARMARTHENSHIRE	371	12	55	6	1	–	3	–	31	–	11	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
83	Carmarthen -	116	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	22	16	20	58	9	10	–	–	–	2	–
84	GLAMORGANSHIRE	1,135	105	660	181	–	–	7	–	43	6	880	131	1,481	2,492	111	45	61	2	81	143	45
85	Cardiff - -	119	1	170	72	–	–	–	–	32	–	268	63	120	451	27	–	67	30	21	127	32
86	Neath - -	52	2	40	6	–	–	1	–	7	–	28	11	15	54	4	1	3	–	2	7	–
87	Swansea - -	316	13	73	8	–	–	9	–	24	1	99	89	107	295	36	56	27	11	17	98	17
88	PEMBROKESHIRE -	491	16	25	–	–	–	2	–	33	–	232	29	308	569	24	17	–	–	16	20	16
89	Haverfordwest -	79	2	–	–	–	–	2	–	5	–	41	21	39	101	12	–	–	–	4	4	–
90	*Tenby - -	33	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
91	RADNORSHIRE -	110	4	35	7	7	–	–	–	25	–	7	2	33	42	–	–	–	–	2	–	1
	TOTALS - -	18,548	–	12,407	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

N.B.—Those marked thus * have furnished no Returns.

Offenders, and the State of Crime in the South Police District for the Year ended the 29th September 1869—*continued.*

Return of Indictable Offences Committed during the Year ended 29th September 1869.								Return of Offences determined Summarily during the Year ended the 29th September 1869.										Number of the Apprehended who were Liberated Convicts.		Consecutive Number.
Crimes Committed.	Apprehended.	Discharged		Bailed.	Bailed for Trial.	Committed for want of Sureties.	Committed for Trial.	Persons Proceeded against.	Discharged.	Convicted.	Committed as under, to, viz.,				Fined.	To find Sureties or Recognizances.	Given up to the Army or Navy.	Other Punishments.	Persons whose Licenses had Expired.	Convicts on Licenses of Leave.	
		For want of Evidence.	For want of Prosecution.								Prison.		Reformatories.	Industrial Schools.							
											Prison.	Also to be Whipped									
1	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	37	11	26	6	–	–	–	19	–	1	–	–	–	50
106	31	1	–	–	2	–	28	227	100	127	76	–	3	–	40	–	6	2	–	–	51
7	7	–	2	–	1	–	4	194	51	143	44	–	1	–	86	12	–	–	–	–	52
23	5	1	1	–	–	–	3	340	65	275	144	–	–	–	124	3	2	2	–	–	53
22	28	2	2	–	1	–	23	278	99	179	109	–	1	–	40	–	29	–	–	–	54
6	4	–	–	–	–	–	4	61	9	52	17	–	–	–	31	2	–	2	–	–	55
1	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	21	1	20	–	–	–	–	12	–	–	8	–	–	56
35	31	2	–	–	4	3	22	289	63	226	93	5	5	1	110	8	4	–	–	–	57
246	290	58	6	5	63	–	158	3,253	598	2,655	698	1	4	1	1,847	87	13	4	–	–	58
5	4	1	–	–	–	–	3	186	39	147	28	–	1	–	110	8	–	–	–	–	59
88	89	26	12	–	7	–	44	1,809	426	1,383	411	–	–	–	806	99	9	58	1	–	60
351	342	77	30	–	42	–	193	5,331	1,166	4,165	900	13	14	1	2,693	161	19	94	3	–	61
118	70	24	4	–	2	–	40	1,194	486	708	423	1	16	10	180	72	4	2	3	–	62
15	15	6	2	–	6	–	1	204	66	138	34	–	2	–	99	2	1	–	–	–	63
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	64
193	147	52	14	–	5	–	76	2,007	605	1,402	497	1	4	–	809	23	62	6	–	–	65
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	66
15	13	3	–	–	–	–	10	249	78	171	50	4	–	–	87	3	27	–	–	–	67
24	13	1	–	–	–	–	12	190	35	155	97	–	–	–	51	5	2	–	–	–	68
285	193	40	11	1	22	–	119	1,603	409	1,194	411	5	5	1	726	22	11	13	–	–	69
176	84	7	–	–	15	1	61	1,068	164	904	397	–	3	–	473	–	8	23	–	–	70
45	32	6	–	–	1	–	25	456	129	327	142	–	–	–	172	8	4	1	–	–	71
5	2	–	–	–	–	–	2	66	19	47	17	–	–	–	30	–	–	–	–	–	72
2	2	–	1	–	–	–	1	75	36	39	17	–	–	–	20	2	–	–	–	–	73
131	126	26	11	–	15	–	74	1,126	229	897	460	2	3	–	415	6	9	2	–	–	74
15	6	4	–	–	1	–	1	23	4	19	4	–	–	–	13	–	2	–	–	–	75
5	6	2	–	–	–	–	4	122	48	74	44	–	–	–	21	3	3	3	–	–	76
189	182	15	2	3	34	–	128	2,102	590	1,512	572	4	11	–	839	76	10	–	4	1	77
15	15	5	4	–	–	–	6	254	109	145	44	1	4	–	83	10	3	–	1	–	78
72	69	28	3	–	3	–	35	1,607	341	1,266	112	2	1	–	872	29	2	248	–	–	79
4	4	–	–	–	–	–	4	108	48	60	22	–	–	–	37	–	–	1	–	–	80
59	72	12	1	–	6	–	53	632	145	487	150	–	–	–	297	38	1	1	–	–	81
53	59	21	11	–	5	–	22	1,680	337	1,343	279	2	2	–	547	50	–	463	–	–	82
8	4	1	–	–	1	–	2	202	116	86	25	–	–	–	53	6	2	–	–	–	83
484	376	91	32	4	48	–	201	5,917	2,227	3,690	734	27	7	2	2,663	51	18	188	–	–	84
175	122	46	–	–	5	–	71	2,389	1,157	1,232	625	3	–	5	484	25	4	86	–	–	85
51	51	14	4	–	–	–	33	373	174	199	86	–	–	–	109	3	1	–	1	–	86
86	46	6	14	–	–	–	26	1,420	506	914	337	–	3	1	518	29	5	21	–	–	87
73	75	22	4	–	4	–	45	1,003	253	750	211	1	–	–	372	25	5	136	–	–	88
4	4	1	–	–	1	–	2	270	27	243	43	–	–	–	92	–	13	95	–	–	89
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	90
21	23	7	–	–	3	–	13	508	107	401	54	–	1	–	266	–	–	80	–	–	91
7,219	5,734	1,162	411	25	541	10	3,585	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	

O.y.

RETURN of Convicts on Licenses of Leave under the Provisions

Consecutive Number.	COUNTIES AND BOROUGHS.	Number Resident in the District on 29 September 1868.		Number Resident in the District on 29 September 1869.		Number of those now Resident in the District who are In or Out of Work, or whose State of Employment is not known.					
						In Work.		Out of Work.		State of Employment not known.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
	ENGLAND:										
1	Berkshire	2	–	2	–	–	–	2†	–	–	–
2	Abingdon	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
3	Maidenhead	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
4	Newbury	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
5	Reading	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
6	Windsor	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
7	Cornwall	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
8	Falmouth	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
9	*Helston	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
10	*Launceston	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
11	Liskeard	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
12	*Penryn	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
13	Penzance	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
14	St. Ives	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
15	Truro	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
16	Devonshire	4	2	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
17	Barnstaple	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
18	Bideford	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
19	Devonport	2	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
20	Exeter	7	2	3	1	2	–	–	–	1	2
21	Plymouth	8	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
22	South Molton	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
23	Tiverton	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
24	*Torrington	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
25	Totnes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
26	Dorsetshire	2	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
27	Blandford	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
28	Dorchester	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
29	Poole	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
30	Weymouth	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
31	Gloucester	7	2	5	3	5	3	–	–	–	–
32	Bristol	6	–	3	4	3	1	–	–	–	3
33	Hampshire	7	1	5	5	3	4	2	1	–	–
34	Basingstoke	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
35	Newport, Isle of Wight	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
36	Portsmouth	2	–	4	–	4	–	–	–	–	–
37	Ryde	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
38	Southampton	3	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
39	Winchester	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
40	Herefordshire	2	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
41	Hereford	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
42	Leominster	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
43	Kent	5	–	13	2	9	2	2	–	2	–
44	Canterbury	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
45	Deal	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
46	Dover	3	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
47	Faversham	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
48	Folkestone	1	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
49	Gravesend	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

N.B.—Those marked thus * have furnished no Returns.

of the Penal Servitude Amendment Act, 27 & 28 Vict. c. 28.

Number who have been Re-committed to Prison during the Year ended 29 September 1869.				Number who have Reported themselves Regularly during the Year.		Number whose Licenses have Expired during the Year.		Number who have left the District without Notice, and cannot be accounted for.		
For Fresh Offences.		For Breach of License.								
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
–	–	–	–	3	–	2	–	–	–	† In union.
–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	1	–	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
1	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	
–	–	–	–	4	–	2	–	–	–	
–	–	–	–	2	–	1	–	1	–	
–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	2	–	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Left under proper notice.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	
–	–	–	–	6	3	3	–	–	–	
2	–	–	–	9	4	11	2	2	–	
–	–	1	–	5	–	7	–	–	–	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
–	–	–	–	5	–	1	–	–	–	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
–	–	–	–	6	–	4	–	2	–	
–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	
–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	
–	–	–	–	9	–	3	–	–	–	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Deceased.
1	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	

RETURN of Convicts on Licenses of Leave under the Provisions of the

Consecutive Number.	COUNTIES AND BOROUGHS.	Number Resident in the District on 29 September 1868.		Number Resident in the District on 29 September 1869.		Number of those now Resident in the District who are In or Out of Work, or whose State of Employment is not known.					
						In Work.		Out of Work.		State of Employment not known.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
	ENGLAND—*continued.*										
	KENT—*continued.*										
50	Hythe	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		–	–
51	Maidstone	2	–	3	–	2	–	1	–	–	–
52	Margate	–	–	2	1	2	1	–	–	–	–
53	Ramsgate	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
54	Rochester	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
55	Sandwich	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
56	Tenterden	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
57	Tunbridge Wells	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
58	MONMOUTHSHIRE	2	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
59	Monmouth	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
60	Newport	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
61	SOMERSETSHIRE	14	2	10	2	10	2	–	–	–	–
62	Bath	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
63	Bridgewater	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
64	*Chard	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
65	SURREY	3	–	12	–	10	–	2	–	–	–
66	*Godalming	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
67	Guildford	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
68	Reigate	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
69	SUSSEX, EAST	3	–	1	1	1	1	–	–	–	–
70	Brighton	2	–	3	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
71	Hastings	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
72	Hove	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
73	Rye	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
74	SUSSEX, WEST	1	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
75	Arundel	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
76	Chichester	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
77	WILTSHIRE	3	–	3	2	3	2	–	–	–	–
78	Salisbury	2	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
	WALES:										
79	BRECONSHIRE	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
80	Brecon	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
81	CARDIGANSHIRE	1	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
82	CARMARTHENSHIRE	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
83	Carmarthen	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
84	GLAMORGANSHIRE	2	1	1	2	1	2	–	–	–	–
85	Cardiff	–	1	3	–	1	–	2	–	–	–
86	Neath	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
87	Swansea	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
88	PEMBROKESHIRE	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
89	Haverfordwest	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
90	*Tenby	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
91	RADNORSHIRE	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–

N.B.—Those marked thus * have furnished no Returns.

Penal Servitude Amendment Act, 27 & 28 Vict. c. 28—*continued.*

Number who have been Re-committed to Prison during the Year ended 29 September 1869.				Number who have Reported themselves Regularly during the Year.		Number whose Licenses have Expired during the Year.		Number who have left the District without Notice, and cannot be accounted for.		——
For Fresh Offences.		For Breach of License.								
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	
–	–	–	–	2	1	–	–	–	–	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
1	–	–	–	3	–	2	–	–	–	
1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
–	–	–	–	10	2	4	–	1	–	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
1	–	–	–	3	–	1	–	–	–	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
–	–	–	–	1	1	3	–	–	–	
2	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	1	–	
–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	
1	–	–	–	3	2	–	–	1	–	
–	–	–	–	2	–	1	–	–	–	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
–	–	–	–	3	2	2	1	1	–	
–	1	–	–	1	1	3	1	–	–	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	..	–	–	
–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Deceased.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	

RETURN showing the Number of POLICE in each COUNTY and

Consecutive Number.	COUNTIES AND BOROUGHS.	Total Authorised Police Force, 29 September 1869.	Inspectors of Weights and Measures.	Examiners of Weights and Measures.	Inspectors of Nuisances.	Inspectors of Low Lodging Houses.	Inspectors of Hawkers' Licenses.	Inspectors of County Bridges.	Acting at Assizes in lieu of Javelin Men.	Acting as Assistant Surveyors of Highways.	Acting as Assistant Officers of Excise.	Acting as Assistant Officers of Customs.	Acting as Assistant Relieving Officers of Vagrants.
	ENGLAND:												
1	BERKSHIRE	116	8	–	4	2	–	–	20	–	–	–	7
2	Abingdon	6	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
3	Maidenhead	4	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
4	Newbury	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
5	Reading	34	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
6	Windsor	15	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
7	CORNWALL	193	6	–	60	7	–	–	20	–	–	–	10
8	Falmouth	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
9	*Helston	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
10	*Launceston	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
11	Liskeard	3	2	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
12	*Penryn	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
13	Penzance	7	1	–	7	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
14	St. Ives	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
15	Truro	6	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
16	DEVONSHIRE	334	8	10	5	4	–	–	22	–	–	–	14
17	Barnstaple	10	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
18	Bideford	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
19	Devonport	46	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
20	Exeter	44	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
21	Plymouth	81	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
22	South Molton	2	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
23	Tiverton	7	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
24	*Torrington	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
25	Totnes	3	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
26	DORSETSHIRE	133	11	–	1	9	–	–	26	–	–	–	11
27	Blandford	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
28	Dorchester	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
29	Poole	14	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
30	Weymouth	12	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
31	GLOUCESTERSHIRE	288	8	8	–	6	–	–	25	–	–	–	12
32	Bristol	303	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
33	HAMPSHIRE	258	14	14	–	14	–	13	18	13	39	258	18
34	Basingstoke	5	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
35	Newport, Isle of Wight	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
36	Portsmouth	95	–	–	3	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
37	Ryde	11	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
38	Southampton	64	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
39	Winchester	16	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
40	HEREFORDSHIRE	62	9	–	5	5	–	–	16	–	–	–	5
41	Hereford	30	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
42	Leominster	8	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
43	KENT	300	–	–	–	1	–	–	24	–	–	299	69
44	Canterbury	21	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
45	Deal	8	1	–	8	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
46	Dover	28	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
47	Faversham	7	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
48	Folkestone	11	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
49	Gravesend	25	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1

N.B.—Those marked thus * have furnished no Returns.

BOROUGH Employed in the DUTIES of EXTRA APPOINTMENTS.

Impounders of Cattle under Highway Act.	Inspectors of Cattle.	Conservators of Rivers, Salmon Fisheries Act.	Inspectors of Marine Store Dealers.	Inspectors of Old Metal Dealers.	Inspectors of Hackney Carriages.	Inspectors of Bakehouses.	Acting as Water Bailiffs.	Superintendents of Fire Department, and acting as Fire Brigade.	Acting as Billet Masters in Boroughs.	Acting as Deputy Governors of Gaols.	Acting as Inspectors of Markets.	Acting as Collectors of Market Tolls.	Acting as Assistant Overseers.	Acting as Inspectors of Contagious Diseases.	Acting as Inspectors of Factory Acts.	Acting as Inspectors of Public Slaughter Houses.
3																
190		190														
295				2	1		5				1					
	23							1		1	2					
										1	1	1				
258	39							1				1				
					1			1								
								1			1					
								1	1					1	1	

RETURN showing the Number of Police in each County and

Consecutive Number.	COUNTIES AND BOROUGHS.	Total Authorised Police Force, 29 September 1869.	Inspectors of Weights and Measures.	Examiners of Weights and Measures.	Inspectors of Nuisances.	Inspectors of Low Lodging Houses.	Inspectors of Hawkers' Licenses.	Inspectors of County Bridges.	Acting at Assizes in lieu of Javelin Men.	Acting as Assistant Surveyors of Highways.	Acting as Assistant Officers of Excise.	Acting as Assistant Officers of Customs.	Acting as Assistant Relieving Officers of Vagrants.
	ENGLAND—*continued.*												
	KENT—*continued.*												
50	Hythe	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
51	Maidstone	23	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
52	Margate	12	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
53	Ramsgate	13	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
54	Rochester	30	–	–	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
55	Sandwich	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
56	Tenterden	4	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
57	Tunbridge Wells	21	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	3
58	MONMOUTHSHIRE	98	–	–	7	3	–	–	17	–	–	–	1
59	Monmouth	6	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
60	Newport	29	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
61	SOMERSETSHIRE	286	15	–	40	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	9
62	Bath	89	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4
63	Bridgewater	7	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
64	*Chard	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
65	SURREY	123	5	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4
66	*Godalming	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
67	Guildford	12	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
68	Reigate	14	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
69	SUSSEX, EAST	125	–	–	10	1	–	–	11	–	3	–	19
70	Brighton	100	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
71	Hastings	29	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
72	Hove	23	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
73	Rye	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
74	SUSSEX, WEST	91	11	–	1	7	–	–	5	–	–	–	18
75	Arundel	3	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
76	Chichester	8	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
77	WILTSHIRE	201	10	–	12	4	–	–	26	–	–	–	15
78	Salisbury	12	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
	WALES:												
79	BRECONSHIRE	36	2	2	6	7	–	–	13	–	–	–	–
80	Brecon	4	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
81	CARDIGANSHIRE	35	–	–	1	3	–	–	13	–	–	–	1
82	CARMATHENSHIRE	50	–	–	–	–	–	–	13	–	–	–	2
83	Carmarthen	12	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
84	GLAMORGANSHIRE	156	4	–	8	4	–	–	28	–	–	–	4
85	Cardiff	50	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
86	Neath	8	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
87	Swansea	57	1	–	4	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	4
88	PEMBROKESHIRE	50	5	–	7	11	–	–	12	–	–	–	3
89	Haverfordwest	4	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
90	*Tenby	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
91	RADNORSHIRE	16	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3

N.B.—Those marked thus * have furnished no Returns.

Borough Employed in the Duties of Extra Appointments—*continued.*

Impounders of Cattle under Highway Act.	Inspectors of Cattle.	Conservators of Rivers, Salmon Fisheries Act.	Inspectors of Marine Store Dealers.	Inspectors of Old Metal Dealers.	Inspectors of Hackney Carriages.	Inspectors of Bakehouses.	Acting as Water Bailiffs.	Superintendents of Fire Department, and Acting as Fire Brigade.	Acting as Billet Masters in Boroughs.	Acting as Deputy Governors of Gaols.	Acting as Inspectors of Markets.	Acting as Collectors of Market Tolls.	Acting as Assistant Overseers.	Acting as Inspectors of Contagious Diseases.	Acting as Inspectors of Factory Acts.	Acting as Inspectors of Public Slaughter Houses.
													1			
		1						1				1				
					1			1								
285										1	1					1
101					1			1								
								1				1				
65																
		1						1								
		34														
								1			1					
								1			1					
								7								
48		48														
								1			1					

RETURN showing the Number of POLICE in each COUNTY and BOROUGH

Consecutive Number.	COUNTIES AND BOROUGHS.	Total Number of each Police Force.	PERIODS OF SERVICE IN YEARS COMPLETED													
			Under Complement.	Under One Year's Service.	1 Year.	2 Years.	3 Years.	4 Years.	5 Years.	6 Years.	7 Years.	8 Years.	9 Years.	10 Years.	11 Years.	12 Years.
	ENGLAND:															
1	BERKSHIRE	116	–	14	5	3	7	3	4	7	9	5	5	7	9	9
2	Abingdon	6	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	2	–
3	Maidenhead	4	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–
4	Newbury	8	–	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
5	Reading	34	–	6	6	4	6	4	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	1
6	Windsor	15	–	2	4	1	–	1	–	1	–	1	2	–	–	–
7	CORNWALL	193	4	27	12	14	12	7	18	10	5	9	7	11	19	38
8	Falmouth	4	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
9	*Helston	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
10	*Launceston	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
11	Liskeard	3	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
12	*Penryn	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
13	Penzance	7	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	1	–
14	St. Ives	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
15	Truro	6	–	2	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
16	DEVONSHIRE	334	6	28	28	19	16	19	24	14	18	24	20	18	21	79
17	Barnstaple	10	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	7	–	1	–	–	–
18	Bideford	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
19	Devonport	46	–	1	5	6	5	2	2	8	3	4	2	–	1	1
20	Exeter	44	–	–	6	5	3	3	4	4	2	3	–	4	–	2
21	Plymouth	81	–	9	12	16	6	4	4	8	2	6	–	1	1	2
22	South Molton	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
23	Tiverton	7	–	1	–	–	–	1	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
24	*Torrington	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
25	Totnes	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–
26	DORSETSHIRE	133	–	14	11	10	7	6	3	6	5	8	10	8	17	23
27	Blandford	3	–	2	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
28	Dorchester	7	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	2	–	–
29	Poole	14	–	–	1	2	1	3	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–
30	Weymouth	12	–	1	–	–	2	1	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	2
31	GLOUCESTERSHIRE	288	–	30	24	22	25	16	26	4	15	5	11	5	12	6
32	Bristol	303	1	26	22	22	14	23	14	13	12	14	13	14	13	29
33	HAMPSHIRE	258	2	26	28	29	12	15	17	13	11	15	11	4	2	16
34	Basingstoke	5	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
35	Newport, Isle of Wight	5	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–
36	Portsmouth	95	2	15	3	10	8	4	4	6	10	2	8	–	3	2
37	Ryde	11	–	11	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
38	Southampton	64	–	5	10	4	8	5	2	3	4	2	2	3	4	–
39	Winchester	16	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	2	1	–	1	–	–	2
40	HEREFORDSHIRE	62	–	6	9	8	2	2	4	2	–	5	1	7	–	16
41	Hereford	30	–	6	3	6	1	2	1	1	3	–	–	1	–	1
42	Leominster	8	–	3	1	1	1	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
43	KENT	300	–	31	41	18	23	11	22	23	10	16	14	11	12	68
44	Canterbury	21	–	–	–	1	1	3	4	–	–	–	3	4	–	–
45	Deal	8	–	–	2	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
46	Dover	28	–	7	–	3	–	1	5	3	–	1	2	–	–	1
47	Faversham	7	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	1	–	1	1	1	–	–
48	Folkestone	11	–	3	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1
49	Gravesend	25	–	1	2	3	3	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	2	–

* Those marked thus have furnished no Returns.

who have served for the Periods of Years Named in the Heading.

PERIODS OF SERVICE IN YEARS COMPLETED.

13 Years.	14 Years.	15 Years.	16 Years.	17 Years.	18 Years.	19 Years.	20 Years.	21 Years.	22 Years.	23 Years.	24 Years.	25 Years.	26 Years.	27 Years.	28 Years.	29 Years.	30 Years.	31 Years.	32 Years.	33 Years.	34 Years.	35 Years.	36 Years.	40 Years.
29	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
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4	5	12	10	2	6	4	2	4	6	5	3	4	3	4	3	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
11	12	2	2	3	–	1	2	1	1	4	4	4	1	1	9	3	3	3	1	5	–	–	–	–
10	11	5	3	2	2	–	–	2	5	9	1	–	–	–	2	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
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3	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	2	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
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RETURN showing the Number of Police in each County and Borough, &c.—*continued.* - - - -

Consecutive Number.	COUNTIES AND BOROUGHS.	Total Number of each Police Force.	PERIODS OF SERVICE IN YEARS COMPLETED - - -													
			Under Complement.	Under One Year's Service.	1 Year.	2 Years.	3 Years.	4 Years.	5 Years.	6 Years.	7 Years.	8 Years.	9 Years.	10 Years.	11 Years.	12 Years.
	ENGLAND—*continued.*															
	KENT—*continued.*															
50	Hythe - - -	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
51	Maidstone - -	23	–	4	–	–	2	–	1	1	1	2	–	2	–	2
52	Margate - - -	12	–	1	5	–	–	1	–	–	–	2	–	–	2	–
53	Ramsgate - -	13	–	–	2	1	1	–	2	1	1	1	1	–	–	–
54	Rochester - -	30	–	–	–	–	2	–	10	2	1	3	3	9	–	–
55	Sandwich - -	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
56	Tenterden - -	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
57	Tunbridge Wells -	21	–	2	2	2	2	1	–	1	3	–	2	2	–	–
58	MONMOUTHSHIRE - -	98	–	14	9	8	7	6	8	4	4	2	11	4	11	10
59	Monmouth - -	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	–	1	2
60	Newport - - -	29	1	7	–	3	3	1	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	1
61	SOMERSETSHIRE - -	286	1	23	21	15	18	13	14	17	8	11	19	16	18	62
62	Bath - - -	89	–	9	4	7	6	4	2	2	4	3	7	1	3	3
63	Bridgewater - -	7	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	1
64	*Chard - - -	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
65	SURREY - - -	123	–	25	16	11	8	1	3	9	4	3	2	3	7	4
66	*Godalming - -	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
67	Guildford - -	12	–	3	–	1	1	1	2	1	–	–	1	–	–	1
68	Reigate - - -	14	–	1	5	–	2	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
69	SUSSEX, EAST - -	125	–	13	10	8	6	10	11	8	5	4	4	4	2	8
70	Brighton - -	100	1	14	15	3	6	6	2	5	4	4	2	6	5	2
71	Hastings - -	29	–	5	4	3	3	2	1	1	–	1	1	–	2	3
72	Hove - - -	23	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	2	2	1	1	–	6	–
73	Rye - - -	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
74	SUSSEX, WEST - -	91	–	17	13	4	10	6	2	3	4	2	4	4	5	17
75	Arundel - -	3	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1
76	Chichester - -	8	–	–	3	1	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	–	–
77	WILTSHIRE - - -	201	–	16	15	13	11	10	7	7	12	5	5	7	3	11
78	Salisbury - -	12	–	–	2	1	1	–	1	1	–	–	2	–	1	1
	WALES:															
79	BRECONSHIRE - -	35	–	6	6	1	1	2	2	3	3	–	1	1	1	8
80	Brecon - - -	4	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–
81	CARDIGANSHIRE - -	35	–	4	2	2	1	1	4	3	2	2	1	–	–	1
82	CARMARTHENSHIRE -	50	1	4	2	5	5	4	4	1	–	–	5	–	4	3
83	Carmarthen - -	12	–	2	1	3	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
84	GLAMORGANSHIRE -	156	–	25	25	22	14	9	13	9	5	4	3	1	–	7
85	Cardiff - - -	50	–	9	1	7	3	2	4	2	2	2	1	2	2	1
86	Neath - - -	8	–	2	2	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
87	Swansea - - -	57	–	3	9	10	6	2	2	2	5	3	5	2	3	2
88	PEMBROKESHIRE - -	50	–	1	2	9	–	3	5	4	8	–	2	4	2	10
89	Haverfordwest - -	4	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1
90	*Tenby - - -	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
91	RADNORSHIRE - -	16	–	–	6	3	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	–	2	1

* Those marked thus have furnished no Returns.

RETURN showing the Number of Police in each County and Borough, &c.—*continued.*

PERIODS OF SERVICE IN YEARS COMPLETED.

13 Years.	14 Years.	15 Years.	16 Years.	17 Years.	18 Years.	19 Years.	20 Years.	21 Years.	22 Years.	23 Years.	24 Years.	25 Years.	26 Years.	27 Years.	28 Years.	29 Years.	30 Years.	31 Years.	32 Years.	33 Years.	34 Years.	35 Years.	36 Years.	40 Years.
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2	–	2	–	1	2	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
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1	2	2	2	–	3	1	3	3	–	2	2	1	–	1	2	–	3	–	3	3	–	–	–	–
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5	2	2	2	4	11	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
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6	6	–	3	–	4	4	–	1	2	2	–	1	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2	1	3	1	2	–	2	–	–	1	4	3	2	–	–	–	1	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–
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1	1	1	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–
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10	5	9	5	4	1	1	2	6	6	6	3	–	3	2	3	13	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
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2	2	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	2	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
4	2	1	–	3	1	1	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	2	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
5	–	3	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
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REPORTS of the INSPECTORS of CONSTABULARY for the Year ended 29th September 1869, made to Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State, under the Provisions of the Statute 19 & 20 Vict. c. 69.

Presented in Pursuance of Act of Parliament.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
15 *February* 1870.

[*Price* 1 *s.* 10 *d.*]

27.

Under 20 *oz.*

REPORT

OF

THE COMMISSIONER OF POLICE OF THE METROPOLIS.

Presented to Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

LONDON:
PRINTED BY GEORGE EDWARD EYRE AND WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE,
PRINTERS TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

1870.

[C. 150.] *Price 7d.*

REPORT.

TO THE RIGHT HON. THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE HOME DEPARTMENT.

Metropolitan Police Office,
June 1870.

SIR,

IN accordance with your instructions I have the honour to submit my Report on the state and condition of the Metropolitan Police, with Statistical Returns, for the year 1869.

The total number of men of all ranks belonging to the Metropolitan Police Force on the 31st December 1869 was 4 District Superintendents, 26 Superintendents, 253 Inspectors, 944 Sergeants, 7,660 of all ranks, 8,883 (authorized strength).

Of these, 4 Superintendents, 50 Inspectors, 129 Police Sergeants, 916 Police Constables, total 1,099, were employed on special duties for various departments of the Government, including the Royal Palaces, Parks, Dockyards, Military Stations, as well as at most of the Public Buildings in the Metropolis, and by public companies and private individuals.

The services of these men are paid for to the Receiver of the Metropolitan Police by the Departments to whom their services are rendered.

The details are given in the Appendix A.

In addition to these there are employed at the Houses of Parliament 41 Police at a cost of 4,319*l.* per annum, who, although removed from strictly Police duties, are chargeable on the Metropolitan Police Rate, with the exception of a contribution paid by the Treasury of 428*l.* 10*s.* per annum.

There are also 159 Police employed on duties connected with the Cattle Plague Act, at an annual cost to Police Funds of 11,000*l.*. These men have been removed from street duty for this service.

The number of Police consequently available for strictly Police purposes was 22 Superintendents, 203 Inspectors, 815 Sergeants, and 6,744 Constables; total, 7,784.

One seventh of the whole Force (1,112) was on leave in accordance with the regulation granting one day's leave of absence to each man during the week.

Of the remainder 1,026 were employed on Special and Station duties, and after deducting the casualties (550) caused by the absence of men on detached leave, sick, and vacancies, there remained 4,996 Police available for duty in the streets. Under the existing system, two thirds of the Police so available are required for night duty from 10 P.M. to 6 A.M.

The remaining third is detailed for duty in two single reliefs and one double relief; an arrangement which provides increased protection from 7 to 10 PM.

During several hours of the day the actual duty in the streets of the whole metropolis devolves upon some 800 Constables.

The Metropolitan Police District, as established by 2 & 3 Vict. Cap. 47., extends over a radius of 15 miles from Charing Cross, exclusive of the City of London and the liberties thereof, and embraces an area of 688 square miles.

The rateable value of the metropolitan area for the year 1869–70 was 19,809,002*l.*; of the enormous actual value of the property in the charge of the Police it is impossible to form any estimate.

The Police Rate is now fixed by 31 & 32 Vict. Cap. 67., at 9*d.* in the pound, of which one fourth is paid by the Treasury.

The total amount of Police Rate levied on the parishes for the year ending 31st March 1870 produced 557,443*l.*

The pay of the Force alone, including District and Divisional Superintendents, Inspectors, Sergeants, and Constables, which is in some points confessedly inadequate, was 571,064*l.* 10*s.* 7*d.*

The map which accompanies this Report shows the Divisions into which the Metropolis is apportioned for Police purposes; it also shows the Police Stations in each Division. The distribution of the Police and the area of each Division is given in Return No. 1.

The proper distribution of the Police Force is a matter requiring constant and careful consideration, the migration of certain classes and the constant demands from

Return No. 1.

districts where additional population springs up, renders it no easy task to satisfy the requirements of the public.

The rapid increase both of buildings and population which has taken place in the Metroplitan District of late years has outrun the increase which it has been possible to make to the Police Force.

Return No. 2. It will be seen by Return No. 2, that since 1849, when the authorized strength of the Police was 5,493, of whom 5,288 were available for Police purposes, there have been built 225,322 new houses, whilst 5,167 are in course of erection, 1,030 miles of new streets have been added to the charge of the Police, the Population has increased from 2,473,758 to 3,563,410.

To meet this increase, the available strength of the Police, after deducting the weekly Leave, has only increased from 5,195 to 6,672.

The Metropolis is divided into day and night Beats. The Night Beats being much shorter than the day Beats, the Constables patrol these Beats in a given time, and they are also patrolled in the contrary direction by the Inspecting Sergeants and Superior Officers.

The total length of roads and streets in the Metropolis patrolled by the Police, and for the peace and security of which they are held responsible, is 6,708 miles.

They are divided into 921 day Beats and 3,126 night Beats.

The longest Beats are those patrolled by the Mounted Police in the outer divisions where their services are most valuable.

It is my wish to employ all available Mounted Police in the rural districts; it is only on the occasion of the assemblage of large crowds that the Mounted Police are really of service in the Town Divisions; on those occasions they are most useful. Those employed in the Parks are paid for by the Office of Works.

A system of Beats is indispensable to every Police system, although open to the obvious objection that every point in the Beat is necessarily uncovered for a longer or shorter period, and that no one knows where to find a Policeman when he is wanted.

The latter requirement I hope may be met hereafter by a system of fixed points at which a Police Constable can always be found.

Return No. 3. The duties which devolve on the Metropolitan Police may be judged of by a reference to the list of 132 Acts of Parliament which relate wholly or in part to them.

The repression and detection of crime are of course the primary duties of the Police.

The amount of repressive force exerted can only be approximately conjectured. The temptations to and facilities for commission of crime, especially of robberies of various descriptions, are very great, and it must always be a matter of opinion how far the Police are successful in preventing crime.

It may be said as a rule that no crime is committed when a Policeman is in sight; ubiquity being impossible, activity and intelligence must as far as possible supply its place, and to develope these qualities to the utmost, is one of the great desiderata of any Police system.

As regards the results of the year 1869—

The total number of persons apprehended by the Police in the year 1869 was 72,951, 6,790 were brought to Police Stations, but not charged or detained, and 11,631 persons were proceeded against by summons, making a total of 91,378 cases in which the Police were engaged during the year.

Return No. 4. A reference to Return No. 4, of the comparative number of persons apprehended by the Police for the last 10 years, shows a considerable increase in the year 1869, and a still larger increase in the proportionate number of convictions.

The numbers for the last three years have been—

—	Apprehensions.	Convictions.	Per-centage of Convictions.
1867	63,042	34,716	55·06
1868	66,870	38,024	56·86
1869	72,951	43,691	59·93

Return No. 5. The actual offences for which these apprehensions were made are given in Return No. 5.

The larger proportion of them were of a comparatively minor character, viz.:—

Common Assaults	7,110
Assaults on Police	2,858
Simple Larceny	8,721
Larceny from the Person	1,662
Unlawful Possession	2,433
Drunk and Disorderly	10,853
Drunk	9,538
Disorderly	2,616
Prostitutes	3,094
Suspicious Characters	2,054
Vagrants	7,054
Cruelty to Animals	427
Deserting Families	427
Gambling	2,111
	60,958

Out of the whole number of offences, 29·7 per cent. are for drunkenness (20,391), 13·6 per cent. are for Assaults, Common, and on Police (9,968), and 11·9 per cent. are for Simple Larceny, including every variety of Petty Theft. These three offences make up 53·4 per cent. of the whole crime of the Metropolis.

The fluctuations of the more serious classes of crimes are given in Return No. 6.

The number of the Principal Offences committed against property, the apprehensions and convictions for the years from 1860 to 1869, are given in Return No. 7.

The total of offences have increased from 8,807 in 1860 to 14,258 in 1869. The main increase is in the matter of Simple Larceny, this crime showing an increase of 4,148 cases; there is also a large increase in the Larcenies by servants (423); deducting these two offences, the total increase of crime in nine years is 880.

The population during that time has increased over 500,000; the available Force of Police has increased from 5,802 to 6,672. As compared with the year 1868 there is a diminution of offences against property, Table 6, an increase of apprehensions and of convictions.

A comparison of the number of Indictable Offences committed, apprehensions and convictions during the three periods of six months terminating on 31st December 1869, gives a more encouraging result. Return No. 8a.

The figures given in these returns show very clearly the mass of crime with which the Police have to deal. Return No. 8.

Subsequent to the passing of the Habitual Criminals Bill, a very careful inquiry was made as to the actual number, of Thieves, Receivers, and Suspected persons known to the Police. The total result was 4,336 persons actually known to the Police. Of course there are very many unknown, especially among the class who commit petty depredations, mostly young thieves, who snatch whatever property comes ready to their hands, and being young and active in crowded neighbourhoods are very difficult either to know or to catch.

The number of summonses taken out by the Police during the year 1869, were also largely in excess of previous years, being just double the number taken out in 1860, and having increased from 9,058 in 1868, to 11,631 in 1869.

The convictions under these summonses were 9,950, or 85·5 per cent., showing very clearly they were not taken out without due cause. Return No. 9.

Detection of crime is, after repression, a most important part of the duty of a Police Force. At the best the Police can only make clean the outside of the platter; the improvement of the morals and manners of the people must be left to higher agencies, and practically the Police cannot hope to do more than prevent a certain proportion of crime in such an enormous aggregation as London.

There are many and great difficulties in the way of a Detective system; it is one viewed with the greatest suspicion and jealousy by the majority of Englishmen, and is, in fact, entirely foreign to the habits and feelings of the Nation. The Members of a Detective Force necessarily work in secret, away from supervision and control, and the greatest care and circumspection is required in their selection, and in seeing as far as possible that their duty is honestly and faithfully performed.

The only Detective Force, prior to 1869, in the Metropolitan Police Force consisted of 15 persons. They were stationed at Scotland Yard and employed on all inquiries

of importance. They were and are a very able and thoroughly trustworthy body. Numerically they were inadequate to the constant demands made upon them. The enormous mass of inquiries and investigations made for the Government on important matters, and the daily calls upon them arising in the metropolis, prevented their employment in the detection of matters of scarcely less importance.

Policemen were detailed from time to time in the different divisions in plain clothes to act as Detectives; but when not so employed they appeared in uniform, and as they were being continually changed, much of their usefulness was impaired.

The necessity of increasing the Detective Force was brought under the notice of the Secretary of State during the year, and on the 2nd of June the appointment of 180 Detectives was sanctioned to be employed in the different divisions; an increase to the Detective Force in Scotland Yard of 27 persons was sanctioned May 12th, 1869.

The number of Detectives now attached to the Metropolitan Police are: 1 Superintendent, 3 Chief Inspectors, 3 Inspectors, 40 Sergeants, 160 Police Constables.

The pay of the Detective Force has been fixed on a sufficiently liberal scale, and very great care has been evinced in making the appointments.

So far as can be at present judged, the measure has been attended with success.

Return No. 9a. During the six months subsequent to their appointment, viz., from July 1869 to 31st December 1869, the number of persons arrested by the Divisional Detectives was 2,416, and the convictions were 1,533, or 63·4 per cent. A large proportion of these arrests were made in consequence of the commission of more serious crimes, and the large proportion of convictions is proof of the sagacity and discretion with which the inquiries were pursued. It is also satisfactory to state that during those six months no complaint was made against any of the Detective Force, and that, on the contrary, in many instances the Detective Officers have been commended by the Judges and Police Magistrates.

The development of the Detective system will be an interesting and important duty, to which the Commissioners are justly alive.

STREET TRAFFIC AND CROWDS.

The regulation of the immense number of vehicles and pedestrians who traverse the streets of the Metropolis, and the maintenance of order on those public occasions which bring together large masses of people, are also important duties which devolve on the Police, and on the whole they are very well performed.

Three times during the year, viz., at Her Majesty's visit to the City, the Harvard and Oxford Boat Race, and the University Boat Race, larger crowds came together than have been previously known; on the former occasion the whole duty of keeping ten miles of streets for the passage of the Royal Cortege in the presence of an enormous crowd both in the City and in their own district devolved upon the Metropolitan Police and taxed their resources to the utmost. The total number of Police employed was 5,566, and it is calculated that not less than 600,000 persons were present. On this, as on the other occasions, perfect good order was maintained by the exertions of the Police, aided by the general good conduct of the people; this was especially shown at the Harvard Boat Race, at which an immense crowd was present, and when there were fewer depredations and less disorder than on any similar occasion. The arrangements for Her Majesty's visit were also entirely successful.

The special attention of the Police was called during the year to the necessity of checking furious and reckless driving, and a very large number of summonses were taken out; additional constables have also been placed on the principal crossings in thoroughfares to regulate the traffic and assist pedestrians, but it must be acknowledged that in their haste the pedestrians run more risk than is necessary, and they are often quite as much to blame as the drivers.

CONDUCT- DRILL—DISCIPLINE.

The total number of Police charged before a Magistrate during the year was 20 out of a daily average of 8,883. Of these nine were charged by the Commissioners for withdrawing from duty, one of whom was discharged and eight were fined. One was charged with neglect of duty and fined, and two with being drunk on duty; one was discharged and one was fined. Four were charged with assault; one was imprisoned and three fined. One was charged with rape and discharged, and one with robbery and sentenced to seven years penal servitude. Of the assaults, only one was committed on a civilian; the constable was fined one shilling. The case of robbery was the only serious crime committed by a constable during the whole year. I do not think this return requires any comment. It certainly affords no ground for asserting the demoralization of the Police. Of these men three were permitted to rejoin the service after appearing before a Magistrate. In every such case a man committed by a Magistrate ceases to belong to the Police Force, and cannot be reinstated unless with the sanction of the Secretary of State after a careful consideration of the whole facts of the case.

There has been no disposition or wish to screen any member of the Force who has committed an offence; the only object has been to bring them promptly to justice, and to weed the Force of all unworthy members. The details of the offences are given in Returns. Returns No. 10 & 10a.

On the other hand it is proper to consider that on 57 occasions Police Officers have been commended and rewarded by the Judges for meritorious conduct during the year; and on 20 occasions by Police Magistrates. 1,379 rewards were also granted by the Commissioners, out of a limited sum available for this purpose, for special good service.

Return No. 11 shows the removals from the service from all causes annually from 1860 to 1869.

There were fewer removals during the year 1869 in proportion to the strength than in any of the previous years, whilst the number of voluntary resignations were absolutely fewer. 266 men left the Force either on pension or gratuity, being declared by medical certificate unfit for further service; 261 resigned, 145 of them to accept other employment; 144 were compelled to resign in consequence of misconduct or physical inability to perform their duties, having less than five years' service; 45 died, and 263 were dismissed for misconduct; making a total of 979 removals, being a per-centage of 11·02., the smallest number since 1860. Returns Nos. 11 & 12.

The Police are subject to great temptations, especially in the facilities given to them, (often by those who ought to know better) to obtain drink;—a small quantity, which under other circumstances would not be appreciable, will take an effect upon a man wearied with his work, and obliged to keep moving in the open air. They are also left to act, under every possible combination of circumstances, very much on their own responsibility. Added to this, at all times and in all weathers, under circumstances which are often very trying, they are expected to be prompt to act, ready of resource, perfectly civil;—that they should sometimes fail, is inevitable.

Drill.—From 1830 to 1854 the time fixed for drill was half an hour twice a week; from 1854 to the present time the authorized drill has been one hour in each week. Drill is only carried on during the summer months, and not during wet or very hot weather, and the annual number of drills attended by each man averages only 16 in the year.

The Police, it may be stated, are drilled no more than is absolutely necessary to enable men who are frequently required to act in concert in large bodies to do so with some little precision and to prevent their being, when assembled, a mere disorganized mob, incapable of acting together or managing the crowds they sometimes have to oppose.

There is not the slightest desire to subordinate these more important duties to military precision and mere movement, or to make them in any sense a military body. A policeman's first duty is to act as an individual, and on his own responsibility; but the Metropolitan Police, of all other Police Forces, have duties to perform in concert with each other which the public equally expect shall be properly performed.

It is a credit to the aptitude and intelligence of the Force that, with an amount of drill which in a Military Force would be considered ridiculous, they act and move so well in large bodies when it is necessary to call on them to do so.

The discipline of the Force is kept up by the imposition of fines or dismissal, and in cases of gross misconduct, by charging them before a Magistrate under 2 & 3 Vict, c. 47. s. 14.

PROSTITUTES, BEGGARS, AND VAGRANTS.

The most persevering efforts were made during the year to suppress the appearance of these classes in the public streets; 7,280 Prostitutes were arrested, of whom 2,215 were convicted. The number greatly exceeds that of any former year, but the power of the Police to deal with this evil is very small; the Act requires that annoyance should be proved, this the Police cannot do, and as it is very rarely that any one will come forward to prosecute, unless the Prostitutes are "disorderly" the Police are powerless.

Return No. 13. The same remark applies to houses frequented by this class, in some cases the Parish Authorities have taken the necessary steps with the assistance of the Police, and the houses have been closed, in others, no assistance, such as is required by Law can be obtained, and the Police cannot act. The conflicting decisions regarding Night-houses have tended to prolong a scandal which at one time during the year was nearly suppressed, consequent on the precautions taken by the keepers to prevent the Police from obtaining evidence, and the probability that any Summons will be dismissed when evidence is procured, the question is left in an unsatisfactory state.

The results of the proceedings against Beggars are more satisfactory; 4,183 were arrested during the year, and 2,297 were summarily convicted, this is an increase of 1,296 above those arrested, and of 950 over the convictions in1868.

Return No. 14. The total number of Beggars, Rogues, and Vagrants apprehended in 1869 was 6,996 against 5,411 in 1868.

The efforts of the Police were assisted by the action of the various Mendicity Societies, these however, being local, resulted in some measure only in driving the Mendicants to another District, though on the whole, the Begging nuisance has much abated.

Costermongers.

The Regulations issued in conformity with the Metropolitan Streets Act of 1867 have worked well, and the Complaints against this class have diminished.

SMOKE NUISANCE.

The Smoke Nuisance Abatement Acts, 16 & 17 Vict. c. 128., and 19 & 20 Vict. c. 107., also 8 Vict. c. 20. s. 114 (Locomotive Engines to consume their own smoke), are enforced by the Metropolitan Police within the area of "the Metropolis" as defined by the 15 & 16 Vict. c. 85.

The number of cases of Nuisance reported by Police in each year since the commencement of the Act to the end of 1869, and the results, &c., are shown in the Return No. 15.

There has been a gradual increase in the number of cases, the highest number being 1,902, in the last year 1869; this may be accounted for by the increase in the number of Furnaces continually being built. The excess of cases noticeable in the year 1858 was owing to the Bakers' Furnaces being reported in that year for the first time. A resolute stand was made by this trade to resist the operation of the Act on the grounds that effectual alterations could not be made to prevent Nuisance.

The same outcry is now being made by the Bakers without the slightest real foundation. It is conclusively proved that Bakers' furnaces can be effectually altered to prevent Nuisance, and with a considerable saving in the quantity of fuel used.

There are 54 different constructions of Apparatuses at the various Manufactories, Works, &c. within the Metropolis, all of which work well and prevent Nuisance from Smoke.

The Police and the Engineer employed to inspect Furnaces have always declined to recommend any specific apparatus to be adopted; it might be considered invidious and partial to recommend any particular one when there are so many equally efficient.

The operation of these Acts has no doubt proved highly beneficial in clearing the Atmosphere of the Metropolis; perhaps the most noticeable district to show this is the neighbourhood of the Lambeth and Vauxhall Potteries, nearly facing the Houses

of Parliament, where there are a large number of Bone-boiling and Pottery Furnaces, Kilns, and Gas Works in active operation day and night, consuming hundreds of tons of coals in each 24 hours.

A great difficulty is experienced by Proprietors of Furnaces which are properly constructed in making their stokers take the trouble to attend to and work the Apparatus properly. Stokers are, however, liable for such neglect under the 1st section of 16 & 17 Vict. c. 128., and many have been fined by Magistrates.

DOCKYARDS AND MILITARY STATIONS.

By the 23 & 24 Vict. c. 135, the Metropolitan Police may by direction of the Secretary of State be employed in Her Majesty's Yards and Military Stations.

In the year 1860 Police Divisions were formed at Woolwich, Portsmouth, Devonport, Chatham, and Pembroke, and the numbers of Police employed on the 31st December 1869 at each of those places were as follows :—

Dockyard Divisions.	Strength of Police.				
	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Sergeants.	Constables.	Total.
Woolwich - -	1	12	21	125	159
Portsmouth - -	1	7	24	133	165
Devonport - -	1	8	20	127	156
Chatham - -	1	6	14	103	124
Pembroke - -	—	2	3	21	26
TOTAL - - -	4	35	82	509	630

Woolwich Dockyard and Arsenal is within the Metropolitan Police District, and Police were employed and their services paid for by the Admiralty and War Department for some years prior to 1860. In the map of the Metropolitan Police District Woolwich Division is not distinguished, being comparatively very small; it is included in the area of the R. or Greenwich Division.

The employment of Metropolitan Police at Dockyards has no doubt effected an immense saving to the Government in breaking up a long continued system of petty larcenies carried on by the workmen and other persons employed and evidently connived at by the old Dockyard Police.

This statement is borne out by the fact that the marine store dealers who purchased the stolen metal have nearly all left the neighbourhood of the Dockyards.

The numbers of persons apprehended, convicted, &c. in each of the years since the employment of the Metropolitan Police are detailed in Return No. 16. Return No. 16.

The Dockyard Police system is now well organized and easily supervised.

THE CONTAGIOUS DISEASES ACTS.

The provisions of the Contagious Diseases Acts of 1864, 1866, and 1869 have been carried out by men taken from the Metropolitan Police.

A very careful selection was made and the utmost pains taken to enforce the Act with the greatest circumspection, confining its operation to the wellknown class for whom it was intended.

The beneficial results of the operation of the Act will be best appreciated by a reference to the Returns from the Stations and places affected by it.

The duties have been satisfactorily performed under very great difficulties by the Police entrusted with them. There can be no doubt that the slightest excess or dereliction of duty would have been severely censured, and that the strong opposition which has arisen would have been increased tenfold but for the patient and considerate manner in which the Act has been enforced.

The places where the Acts are in operation and the Numbers of Police employed on the duties are as follows :—

Place.	Inspectors.	Serjeants.	Constables.	Total.	Remarks.
Portsmouth	1	1	3	5	
Devonport, Plymouth, and Plympton	1	1	4	6	
Sheerness	1	—	—	1	
Chatham	1	—	2	3	
Woolwich	1	—	3	4	
Aldershot	1	1	7	9	
Windsor	—	—	1	1	
Shorncliffe	1	—	2	3	
Colchester	1	—	2	3	
Greenwich	—	—	1	1	
Winchester	—	—	1	1	
Dover	1	—	2	3	
Canterbury	1	—	1	2	
Deal	—	—	1	1	
Maidstone	1	—	1	2	
Gravesend	—	—	1	1	
Dartmouth	—	—	1	1	
Ivybridge	—	—	1	1	
Southampton	1	—	2	3	
	12	3	36	51	

ASSISTANT RELIEVING OFFICERS.

The Police act as Assistant-Relieving Officers to those Unions who apply for their services.

On application from a Casual at a Police Station and after the usual inquiries as to object and destination have been satisfactorily answered, an Order is issued by Police to admit the applicant to the Casual Ward.

If the answers are not satisfactory, or the applicant is a parishioner, the Order is refused, and he is in the latter case referred to the Relieving Officer.

The Police who perform this duty are allowed to receive a gratuity of 2*s*. 6*d*. per week each from the Parish Authorities.

Return No. 21. The Numbers of Orders granted and refused by Police in each year since the commencement of the system is shown in Return No. 21.

In 1869 there were issued 1,379,931 Orders for admission to Casual Wards of Workhouses, and 11,239 were refused.

Employment of the Police under this arrangement in issuing orders of admission is productive of no good whatever; the ordinary duty at the Stations is interrupted; the Casuals are a nuisance and annoyance to the Police, and to the residents in the neighbourhood of the Stations, who are constantly complaining. In fact the contact of the Police with the Casuals as Relieving Officers really detracts from their authority over them. The duty was undertaken only at the urgent solicitation of the Poor Law Authorities, and is very distasteful to the Police.

The Casual Wards of Workhouses are visited by Superintendents and Inspectors at uncertain hours during the night, and their reports of inspections as to condition of Wards are forwarded to the Poor Law Board. A small gratuity is allowed for this duty.

Reports which will be found of interest regarding "Casuals" and Professional Beggars are given in the Appendix.

FIRES.

The Police attend at all Fires which occur in any part of the Metropolitan Police District.

Immediately a Fire is discovered by a Constable it is his first duty to arouse the inmates, by springing his rattle, ringing the bells, and knocking at the doors and assisting them to escape as far as possible; also to send for the Fire Escapes, Engines, and Turncocks, and Police assistance from the Station. The general duties of the Police are then to keep the Streets clear for the operations of the Fire Brigade and prevent persons rushing into danger.

The Table 22 shows the Number of Fires reported and Police who attended in each of the last 10 years. Return No. 22.

HACKNEY CARRIAGES.

The abolition of the Duty hitherto paid by Hackney Carriage Proprietors, will probably result in the introduction of a better class of Carriage, but there are above 5,000 such Carriages now in the Streets, many belonging to poor men. The result of previous Legislation in regard to Hackney Carriages cannot be obliterated in a day. New and better vehicles will only be gradually introduced. The Regulations now permit under certain restrictions Proprietors to state the Fares at which they are prepared to carry Passengers; this has resulted elsewhere in a very good supply of Carriages; gradually the same may be expected in London, but it is doubtful whether a very good class of Hackney Carriages at a high rate of Fare will receive sufficient support here. The annual Inspection has been postponed to the Summer Months. The vacancies among the Hackney Carriage Attendants are now filled by Police Constables.

The Standings for Hackney Carriages have been increased from 292, accommodating 2,847 Cabs to 419, accommodating 3,430 Cabs. The Railway Stations accommodate 1,112 Cabs, consequently there are Standings for 4,542, out of 5,782 licensed.

The obstruction caused in the crowded thoroughfares by loitering Cabs is a constant source of complaint, and the Police have done all in their power to mitigate the evil; a very large number of Summonses were taken out during the year and improvement has been effected, and the number has been reduced. Within reasonable limits they are no doubt a great convenience.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

The Act for the well ordering of Common Lodging Houses has now been in operation since the year 1851, and has been attended by most beneficial results.

Before this enactment, the evils existing in the Lodging Houses of the poor were beyond description. Crowded and filthy, without water or ventilation, without the least regard to cleanliness or decency, they were hotbeds of disease, misery, and crime. Under the operation of the Act, the evils attending such houses have been in great degree removed or abated. It must of course be a work of time to establish a complete system of supervision, and there will be need of constant vigilance to maintain it; but a vast amount of improvement, sanitary and moral, has been already effected. The houses are now much improved and daily improving, the keepers are of a better class, and without increase of payment the accommodation provided for the poor is, in all respects, of a higher standard. These results will without doubt follow in a greater degree as the operation of the law extends itself and becomes more searching and complete.

The most important provision for the prevention of evils which arise in Lodging Houses not controlled by law, is the establishment of a system of registration.

The Act directs that every house used as a Common Lodging House shall be duly registered as being in conformity with certain regulations in respect of space, ventilation, and provision for cleanliness and decency. These regulations are made by the Local Authority, and subject to the approval of the Secretary of State.

An Inspecting Officer, on learning that a house is used as a Common Lodging House, serves a notice on the keeper warning him to register the house; leaving with

the Notice a copy of the regulations. On the certificate of the inspecting officer that the requisite conditions are fulfilled, the house is placed on the register. But if, at the expiration of the time allowed, the house is not put in a proper state, a refusal to register the house follows; a night visit is then ordered, and evidence obtained, on which to base proceedings before a Magistrate.

The accommodation given in registered houses consists of clean beds and bedding; well ventilated and limewashed sleeping rooms; well cleaned kitchens; plenty of water for all purposes; and good water-closets and sinks drained and trapped to the Common Sewer wherever such is available. The mixing of the sexes is carefully avoided, except in rooms used as sleeping rooms by married people, when partitions of solid material secure the privacy of each couple.

Property thus registered is improved in every respect, and the value greatly increased.

The amount paid for lodgings in these houses since their improvement is not greater than heretofore. The charge varies from 2*d.* to 6*d.* per night; no charge is made on Sunday night, provided the lodger remains in the house the whole week. This is the rule in most houses.

The accompanying returns will give some idea of the amount of labour necessary for the due enforcement of the regulations.

By these returns it will be seen that 25,542 keepers have been served with "Notices" to register the houses, or parts of houses, used as Common Lodging Houses.

9,489 of these houses have been surveyed and measured to accommodate (if registered), including the keepers and their families, 189,700 persons. It is estimated that 194,000 persons were lodged in them at the time of survey. With comparatively small outlay, a very large majority of these houses could be rendered fit for registration.

4,117 houses have been "permanently" registered; and are used, wholly or in part, as Common Lodging Houses. Of this number 2,794 have, from change of tenants, death of keepers, or other causes, been closed and taken off the register, but many will, without doubt, be reopened.

In the houses thus registered, good accommodation was provided at the time of registration for 82,340 persons; deducting the number in the houses closed, the actual accommodation is for 37,636.

17,500 houses or parts of houses (principally single rooms) wholly unfit for registration; and in which all the evils of overcrowding and want of decency prevailed, have been given up; the keepers being unable through poverty or other causes to comply with the regulations.

3,423 houses casually used as Common Lodging Houses are under strict supervision; and periodical visits are made by the inspecting officers to prevent sub-letting within the meaning of the Act.

502 Common Lodging Houses are now under observation, requiring more or less alteration and improvement previous to their being placed on the register.

7,089 summonses have been applied for against keepers of Common Lodging Houses since the commencement for various offences against the provisions of these Acts; a large proportion of these has been issued against keepers of rooms for the indiscriminate admission of lodgers of different sexes, without regard to decency or cleanliness.

In enforcing the provisions of the Common Lodging Houses Acts, great care has been taken to impress upon the minds of the officers engaged on this duty the necessity of consideration and forbearance. The result of this system has been highly gratifying. During a period exceeding 19 years, about 3,013,920 visits have been made, both by day and by night, amongst a class of persons deemed almost incorrigible, without the occurence of one assault on any of the officers, and without one just complaint of intrusion into a "private dwelling."

The removal of sick persons from any Common Lodging House or room to a hospital or parish infirmary under the provisions of the Common Lodging Houses Acts, is another benefit conferred upon the poorer classes.

Whenever a case of illness occurs in a Common Lodging House, the keeper is bound by the regulations to give information thereof at the nearest police station, from which it is forwarded to the officer of the district appointed for the inspection of Common Lodging Houses. This officer at once proceeds to the house reported, and ascertains if possible the nature of the disease; he then proceeds to the relieving officer of the parish, and obtains an order for the attendance of the parochial medical officer, who generally gives a certificate for removal to the infirmary of the workhouse, or to the hospital. The room is then fumigated and closed during 3 to 5 days; and cleansed and limewashed, before lodgers are re-admitted. The bedclothes are disinfected or destroyed. On the following morning the circumstances are reported to the Assistant Commissioner.

During the time the Acts have been in operation, 1,188 cases of fever, and 798 other cases of illness have been dealt with as above described.

It is much to be regretted that there should not be some law to prevent licensed victuallers conducting their houses upon the Common Lodging House principle. All the evils of overcrowded rooms, neglect of cleanliness and ventilation, are to be found in some of these houses.

The practice is associated with another great evil, the supply of liquors at illegal hours, the landlord when detected in the act of selling, using as a subterfuge the excuse that the persons in the house are his lodgers. Some landlords have been summoned before the magistrates for serving at illegal hours under the circumstances described, and as many as 30 persons have been represented as being lodgers.

At the time of hearing, the magistrates have directed that the attention of the Inspectors of Common Lodging Houses should be called to the subject; but in consequence of the opinion of the law officers of the Crown, that the Common Lodging Houses Acts do not affect "hotels, inns, or public houses," a very few, and those only special cases, have been interfered with. I would submit for consideration whether some means cannot be found to put a stop to these evasions of the law.

In consequence of the prevalence of famine or relapsing fever during the past year, particularly in the parishes of Saint Giles in the Fields, and Christ Church, Spitalfields, and other districts of the metropolis, which created considerable alarm, it was deemed expedient to make some alteration in the cubical space allowed for each lodger. Hitherto the space alloted did not in some cases exceed 200 cubical feet; the alteration adopted increased it to 300. In new houses or houses to be re-opened this is easily accomplished, but to alter the numbers (at a great pecuniary loss to the keepers) in the registered houses at first seemed an insurmountable difficulty. I am, however, gratified to state that out of 410 houses and rooms re-measured and re-apportioned, the new scale has been adopted without opposition.

Improved ventilation has been generally introduced, and cisterns instead of water-butts supplied. Formerly the ventilation was from the window, or window and fire-place only, now an improved system of ventilation has been introduced which cannot be interefered with by the lodgers.

The operation of the year 1869 was as under:—

Notices served	685
Surveyed	427
Houses registered	361
Houses closed	271
Cases of fever	143
Other illnesses	30
Summonses	80
Visits made	162,240

These beneficial acts have been carried into effect under the special direction of Captain Harris, Assistant Commissioner.

BETTING HOUSES.

The very great evils consequent on the facilities offered by betting houses have greatly increased of late years, and the Police have used all the means in their power to suppress the nuisance.

Great difficulty was experienced, especially as soon as it became apparent that the authorities were determined to put down the obnoxious system, in obtaining legal evidence. Police in uniform in such cases are useless, and the old objections to detective measures were a great obstacle.

Proceedings were taken against several Betting Houses, agencies, and so-called Lotteries. Altogether seventy-eight persons were proceeded against for offences against the Betting House Act. Of this number seventeen were convicted and fined in sums varying from 100*l.* to 20*s.*, forty-nine were discharged, and the other two cases stood over to see if the betting was continued.

The persons convicted were the principals; those discharged the clerks, messengers, &c.

Besides the above cases, six persons were apprehended for carrying on an illegal lottery on horse racing called the Deptford Spec. The whole of these persons pleaded guilty, and were ordered to come up for judgment when called on. Two of them

subsequently violated the conditions, and were called up, and fined 100*l.* each. Amongst these were two notorious agents, who carried on a most extensive business, and whose books showed the extent to which the evil pervaded all classes of society. Where the money came from to satisfy the enormous gains of this class would be an interesting inquiry.

The question of the law as affecting Betting Clubs is still undecided. A conviction was obtained against a quasi Betting Club in Marylebone, against which an appeal was threatened, the result of which will govern future proceedings on the part of the Police, whether the existing law is sufficient to put down a system fraught with so much evil.

A return of proceedings against Betting Houses, Agents, and Lotteries, convictions and results, is given in Appendix.

CATTLE PLAGUE.

Since July 1865 the Metropolitan Police have been constantly employed upon duties connected with the Cattle Plague.

By the Orders in Council, no Cattle can be moved for a distance of more than 500 yards except with a Licence from the Commissioner of Police. During the year 1869, 20,740 Licences to move 301,526 head of Cattle were granted by the Police. The Cattle cannot be moved out of the Metropolis except under very stringent conditions, and since 24th March 1866 Police have been posted day and night at every road around the Metropolis, forming a complete cordon, as shown in the Return No. 23. To prevent Cattle being moved in contravention of the Order in Council, Police are also posted at Railway Stations and Wharves, as detailed in Return No. 24., thus engrossing the services of 159 men, and the partial services of six others.

Return No. 23.

Return No. 24.

The cost of these services on the Police Fund is more than 11,000*l.* per annum, and the total cost since the commencement of the duty to the end of December 1869 amounts to 42,959*l.*, as during the prevalence of the Cattle Plague additional Police were required to watch infected Districts, and the transport of manure which was possibly infected.

This is a great drain on the Metropolitan Police Fund, and also on the available strength of men.

The appointment of four District Superintendents has supplied a want which had been long felt. The results have been satisfactory, in the personal supervision of all matters of detail connected with the Stations and the welfare of the Men; in the investigation of all complaints against and misconduct on the part of the Police, and thereby obviating the necessity which formerly existed of bringing Superintendents, Witnesses, and Men reported daily to Scotland Yard; and I am sure a longer experience will produce increased benefits to the Police Service.

Great pains have been taken to ensure the comfort of the Police in their Stations, and to induce them to abstain from seeking amusement in the ordinary haunts of the town.

Arrangements have been made with the Directors of Convict Prisons for the supply of an improved boot for the Metropolitan Police at a very large reduction in price. To men who are so constantly on their legs the question of boots is a very important one, and I think the change will be beneficial. The estimated saving to Police Funds exceeds 4,000*l.* per annum.

In addition to the many duties which devolve upon the Police, I need scarcely allude to the amount of correspondence forced on the Police Offices.

It can readily be imagined that out of three millions and a half of people, all more or less interested in the Police, a considerable number will be found daily to exercise their undoubted right of addressing letters on every possible variety of subject to the Commissioners and the various Police Offices, to every one of which a prompt, civil, and, if possible, satisfactory reply is required.

It cannot be doubted that there is in the Metropolis a mass of vice, ignorance, and poverty, side by side with great facilities for commission of crime and evasion of detection.

It would be well if the efforts of the Police were seconded by a little more carefulness on the part of possessors of property.

The number of doors and windows found open at night by the Police is almost incredible. Houses, with valuable property in them, are left entirely unattended, and the use of latch keys renders the entrance of the professional thief very simple.

Independent of any precautions on the part of the public, the necessity for some increase to the Police Force has long been painfully felt. The demands for increased Police protection are incessant; and the statement I have made of the amount of work to be done, and the number of men there are to do it, shows that the demand is not unreasonable. The question of course is a pecuniary one; and on making up the accounts to 31st March 1869 it was found there was only a very small available balance, which was wholly absorbed by the appointment of the Detectives and some other pressing wants, and no increase to the Police was possible.

During the year careful inquiry was made into every item of expenditure capable of reduction, though, as so large a proportion of the Police rate is, as I have shown, absorbed in the pay of the Force, there is no very large margin for economy. A considerable saving, however, resulted from these inquiries; and, by reducing the amount estimated for buildings in the year 1869–70, I was enabled to submit to the Secretary of State a memorandum, copy of which is appended to this Report, and which will, it is hoped, increase the efficiency of the Police, and give satisfaction to the public. Appendix C.

I have appended to this the Report of one of the District and one of the Divisional Superintendents, and extracts from some of the other Divisional Superintendents, Reports, bearing on subjects of interest connected with the Police Service.

I have the honour to be,
Your most obedient Servant,
E. Y. W. Henderson.

No. 1.

RETURN showing the authorized Strength of each Division on the 31st December 1869.

Police Division.	Area in Square Miles.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Serjeants.	Constables.	Total of all Ranks.
A or Whitehall	1·43	3	35	96	414	548
B or Westminster	2·32	1	10	43	406	460
C or St. James'	0·79	1	5	33	270	309
D or Marylebone	1·56	1	6	31	288	326
E or Holborn	1·35	1	9	46	446	502
G or Finsbury	1·10	1	6	29	312	348
H or Whitechapel	1·08	1	6	25	246	278
K or Stepney	50·40	1	12	78	558	649
L or Lambeth	1·16	1	5	25	233	264
M or Southwark	1·91	1	7	32	310	350
N or Islington	59·37	1	11	55	546	613
P or Camberwell	50·47	1	9	49	398	457
R or Greenwich	61·77	1	11	47	363	422
S or Hampstead	84·69	1	9	50	419	479
T or Kensington	75·39	1	10	52	417	480
V or Wandsworth	64·09	1	7	39	312	359
W or Clapham	76·10	1	9	40	343	393
X or Paddington	74·06	1	10	45	364	420
Y or Highgate	70·02	1	11	47	395	454
Thames	9·25	1	30	—	111	142
Totals	688·41	22	218	862	7,169	8,253

And the authorized Strength of the Metropolitan Police on the 31st of December in each of the years named.

Year.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Serjeants.	Constables.	Total of all Ranks.
1860	22	192	723	5,821	6,758
1861	24	191	729	5,881	6,825
1862	25	196	774	6,117	7,112
1863	23	200	768	6,336	7,327
1864	23	214	809	6,364	7,410
1865	27	223	828	6,491	7,569
1866	27	221	818	6,482	7,548
1867	27	232	843	6,690	7,792
1868	27	261	953	7,722	8,963
1869	26	253	944	7,660	8,883

The strength of each Division on the 31st December 1869 is shown in Table IV.

No. 2.

RETURN of the NUMBER of NEW HOUSES built and NEW STREETS and SQUARES formed with their length in Miles and Yards during the under-mentioned Periods:

Period.	No. of New Houses Built.	No. of New Streets and Squares formed.		Length of New Streets and Squares.		No. of New Houses now being built.	Remarks.
		Streets.	Squares.	Miles.	Yards.		
From 1849 to 1854	40,743	1,288	9	237	1,239		
„ 1854 to 1862	52,949	1,513	25	239	953		
„ 1862 to 1864	35,163	825	10	164	1,321		
„ 1864 to 1867	48,565	787	12	127	1,037		
„ 1867 to 1868	15,963	491	4	88	1,490		
„ 1868 to 1870 (February)	31,939	927	7	171	1,569	5,167	The increase in each Division is shown for this period in Table 2.
TOTAL -	225,322	5,831	67	1,030	569	5,167	

No 3.

CHRONOLOGICAL LIST of the Acts of Parliament affecting Police Duties within the Metropolitan Police District.

10 Geo. 4. c. 44	Metropolitan Police Force.
1 Will. 4. c. 64	Beer Houses.
1 & 2 Will. 4. c. 120	Stage Carriages, &c.
3 & 4 Will. 4. c. 48	Stage and Hackney Carriages.
3 & 4 Will. 4. c. 89	Metropolitan Police Force.
4 & 5 Will. 4. c. 85	Beer Houses.
5 & 6 Will. 4. c. 39	Licenses for Sale of Beer, &c. in Theatres.
5 & 6 Will. 4. c. 50	Offences in relation to Highways.
1 Vict. c. 44	Costs of Prosecution for concealing Birth of Children.
1 & 2 Vict. c. 14	Lunatics.
1 & 2 Vict. c. 38	Vagrants.
1 & 2 Vict. c. 74	Recovery of Possession of Tenements.
2 & 3 Vict. c. 47	Metropolitan Police Force.
2 & 3 Vict. c. 71	Police Courts, Metropolis.
3 & 3 Vict. c. 54	Lunatics.
3 & 4 Vict. c. 61	Beer Houses.
3 & 4 Vict. c. 84	Police and Police Courts.
5 & 6 Vict. c. 44	Public Houses. Sale of Wine, &c. in Boats moored or at anchor on Sundays, &c.
5 & 6 Vict. c. 79	Stage Carriages (Great Britain).
5 & 6 Vict. c. 97	As to double Costs, Notices of Action, &c.
6 & 7 Vict. c. 57	Lastage and Ballastage, River Thames.
6 & 7 Vict. c. 34	Apprehension of Offenders escaping to or from Colonies.
6 & 7 Vict. c. 68	Theatres Regulation.
6 & 7 Vict. c. 75	Apprehension of Offenders under Convention, &c. with France.
6 & 7 Vict. c. 76	Apprehension of Offenders under Treaty with United States.
6 & 7 Vict. c. 86	Hackney and Stage Carriages, &c., Metropolis.
7 & 8 Vict. c. 29	Prevention of Persons going armed by Night for Destruction of Game.
7 & 8 Vict. c. 87	Slaughtering of Cattle.
7 & 8 Vict. c. 101	Vagrants. Houseless Poor, Relief of, in District Asylums.
8 & 9 Vict. c. 109	Gaming Houses.
8 & 9 Vict. c. 120	Apprehension of Offenders under Treaties with France and United States.
9 & 10 Vict. c. 98	Regulations of Pawnbrokers.
10 & 11 Vict. c. 62	Navy Offences.

10 & 11 Vict. c. 82	-	Juvenile Offenders, Summary Jurisdiction in Larceny.
11 & 12 Vict. c. 42	-	Backing of English Warrants in Scotland, Ireland, and the Channel Islands, and vice versâ.
11 & 12 Vict. c. 43	-	
11 & 12 Vict. c. 49	-	Sale of Liquor on Sundays, &c.
12 & 13 Vict. c. 92	-	Cruelty to Animals.
13 & 14 Vict. c. 7	-	Hackney and Stage Carriages, Metropolis.
13 & 14 Vict. c. 37	-	Juvenile Offenders, Summary Jurisdiction in Larceny.
14 & 15 Vict. c. 11	-	Protection of Apprentices and Servants.
14 & 15 Vict. c. 13	-	Sale of Arsenic Regulation.
14 & 15 Vict. c. 19	-	Prevention of Offences.
14 & 15 Vict. c. 28	-	Common Lodging Houses.
14 & 14 Vict. c. 55	-	Expenses of Prosecution, and Apprehension of Offenders.
14 & 15 Vict. c. 93	-	Execution of Irish Warrants in England and vice versâ.
14 & 15 Vict. c. 100	-	Administration of Criminal Justice Improvement.
15 & 16 Vict. c. 26	-	Apprehension of Seamen deserting from Foreign Ships.
15 & 16 Vict. c. 50	-	Militia Offences.
16 & 17 Vict. c. 30	-	Administration of Criminal Justice, diminishing expense and delay.
16 & 17 Vict. c. 33	-	Hackney and Stage Carriages, &c., Metropolis.
16 & 17 Vict. c. 41	-	Common Lodging Houses.
16 & 17 Vict. c. 69	-	Navy Offences.
16 & 17 Vict. c. 73	-	Naval Coast Volunteers.
16 & 17 Vict. c. 88	-	Stage and Hackney Carriages.
16 & 17 Vict. c. 97	-	Lunatics.
16 & 17 Vict. c. 99	-	Transportation, substitution of other punishment for.
16 & 17 Vict. c. 119	-	Betting Houses.
16 & 17 Vict. c. 127	-	Hackney and Stage Carriages, Metropolis.
16 & 17 Vict. c. 128	-	Smoke Nuisance, &c. Abatement, Metropolis.
17 & 18 Vict. c. 33	-	Protection of Public Statues, Metropolis.
17 & 18 Vict. c. 38	-	Gaming Houses.
17 & 18 Vict. c. 60	-	Cruelty to Animals.
17 & 18 Vict. c. 86	-	Youthful Offenders, Care and Reformation.
17 & 18 Vict. c. 94	-	Metropolitan Police Force.
17 & 18 Vict. c. 104	-	Merchant Shipping.
17 & 18 Vict. c. 105	-	Militia Offences.
17 & 18 Vict. c. 120	-	Merchant Shipping.
18 & 19 Vict. c. 87	-	Youthful Offenders, Care and Reformation.
18 & 19 Vict. c. 91	-	Merchant Shipping.
18 & 19 Vict. c. 118	-	Sale of Liquor on Sundays, &c.
18 & 19 Vict. c. 119	-	Carriage of Passengers by Sea.
18 & 19 Vict. c. 120	-	Metropolis Local Management.
18 & 19 Vict. c. 121	-	Nuisances Removal and Diseases Prevention.
18 & 19 Vict. c. 122	-	Metropolitan Buildings.
18 & 19 Vict. c. 126	-	Administration of Criminal Justice, diminishing expense and delay.
19 & 20 Vict. c. 2	-	Metropolitan Police Force.
19 & 20 Vict. c. 27	-	Regulations for Pawnbrokers.
19 & 20 Vict. c. 75	-	Cutting adrift Customs' Boats.
19 & 20 Vict. c. 107	-	Smoke Nuisance, &c. Abatement, Metropolis.
19 & 20 Vict. c. 109	-	Youthful Offenders, Care and Reformation.
20 & 21 Vict. c. 3	-	Transportation, substitution of other punishment for.
20 & 21 Vict. c. 43	-	Summary proceedings before Justices.
20 & 21 Vict. c. 55	-	Youthful Offenders, Care and Reformation.
20 & 21 Vict. c. 64	-	Metropolitan Police Force.
20 & 21 Vict. c. 83	-	Sale of Obscene Books, prevention.
20 & 21 Vict. c. 85	-	Protection of Women deserted by their Husbands.
20 & 21 Vict. c. 135	-	Driving of Cattle.
21 & 22 Vict. c. 73	-	Police Courts.
21 & 22 Vict. c. 79	-	Obliterating Crossing of Cheques.
21 & 22 Vict. c. 90	-	Medical Practitioners Regulation.
21 & 22 Vict. c. 108	-	Protection of Women deserted by their Husbands.
22 & 23 Vict. c. 4	-	Administration of Criminal Justice, Middlesex.
22 & 23 Vict. c. 17	-	Vexatious Indictments Prevention.
22 & 23 Vict. c. 38	-	Militia Offences.
23 & 24 Vict. c. 27	-	Refreshment Houses, &c.
23 & 24 Vict. c. 75	-	Lunatics.
23 & 24 Vict. c. 77	-	Nuisances Removal and Diseases Prevention.
23 & 24 Vict. c. 94	-	Militia Offences.
23 & 24 Vict. c. 135	-	Employment of the Metropolitan Police in Her Majesty's Yards.
23 & 24 Vict. c. 139	-	Gunpowder, &c., Keeping and Manufacture.
24 & 25 Vict. c. 51	-	Employment of the Metropolitan Police in Her Majesty's Yards.

24 & 25 Vict. c. 70	-	Regulation of Locomotives on Turnpike and other Roads.
24 & 25 Vict. c. 94	-	Accessories to and Abettors of Indictable Offences.
24 & 25 Vict. c. 95	-	Statute Law Consolidation, Repeal of Acts.
24 & 25 Vict. c. 96	-	Larceny and other similar Offences.
24 & 25 Vict. c. 97	-	Malicious Injuries to Property.
24 & 25 Vict. c. 98	-	Indictable Offences by Forgery.
24 & 25 Vict. c. 99	-	Offences relating to the Coin.
24 & 25 Vict. c. 100	-	Offences against the Person.
24 & 25 Vict. c. 110	-	Regulation of the Business of Dealers in Old Metals
24 & 25 Vict. c. 113	-	Industrial Schools (and care of Destitute Children).
24 & 25 Vict. c. 124	-	Metropolitan Police Force.
24 & 25 Vict. c. 130	-	Gunpowder, &c., Keeping and Manufacture.
27 Vict. c. 3 -	-	For punishment of Desertion and Mutiny.
27 & 28 Vict. c. 47	-	To amend Penal Servitude Acts.
27 & 28 Vict. c. 55	-	For better regulation of Street Music.
27 & 28 Vict. c. 64	-	For further regulating Public Houses, &c.
27 & 28 Vict. c. 116	-	For making provision for relief of Houseless Poor.
28 Vict. c. 34 -	-	To make above Act perpetual.
28 & 29 Vict. c. 77	-	To amend Public House Closing Act (27 & 28 Vict. c. 64).
29 Vict. c. 2 -	-	To amend Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts.
29 & 30 Vict. c. 118	-	To amend Acts relating to Industrial Schools.
30 & 31 Vict. c. 134	-	To regulate Traffic in the Metropolis.
31 Vict. c. 5 -	-	To amend same.
31 & 32 Vict. c. 51	-	To amend laws relating to Fairs.
21 May 1867 -	-	Metropolitan Police Funds, to amend laws of.
32 & 33 Vict. c. 27	-	For sale of Beer and Cider, to amend laws of.
32 & 33 Vict. c. 99	-	For more effectual prevention of Crime.
32 & 33 Vict. c. 82	-	To amend the Metropolitan Building Act.
32 & 33 Vict. c. 70	-	To make perpetual Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act.
32 & 33 Vict. c. 96	-	To amend Contagious Diseases Act, 1866.
32 & 33 Vict. c. 115	-	To amend laws relating to Public Carriages.

No. 4.

RETURN of the TOTAL NUMBER of PERSONS APPREHENDED by METROPOLITAN POLICE during each of the under-mentioned Years.

Years.	Total Number Apprehended.	Committed for Trial.		Summarily Convicted.	Discharged by Magistrates.
		Convicted.	Acquitted.		
1860	62,937	2,286	527	30,407	29,717
1861	63,244	2,468	576	30,101	30,099
1862	68,287	2,936	686	32,894	31,771
1863	64,760	2,911	709	32,676	28,464
1864	65,827	3,052	748	32,387	29,640
1865	70,224	3,099	858	35,164	31,103
1866	65,806	3,192	911	33,179	28,524
1867	63,042	3,018	876	31,698	27,450
1868	66,870	3,297	937	34,727	27,909
1869	72,951	3,283	905*	40,408	28,355

* Thirteen of these were not tried when the return was completed.

No. 5.

	Offences.	Taken into Custody.	Discharged by the Magistrates.	Summarily Convicted or Held to Bail.	Committed for Trial.	Convicted and Sentenced.	Acquitted.	Bills not found, or not Prosecuted.
Offences against the Person.	Murder	6	—	—	6	3	3	—
	Shooting, Stabbing, Administering Poison, &c.	11	1	—	10	1	3	6
	Cutting and Wounding with intent, &c.	127	51	—	76	58	13	5
	Concealing Birth of their Infants	14	5	—	9	4	5	—
	Feloniously attempting to procure Abortion	3	—	—	3	2	1	—
	Manslaughter	56	39	—	17	9	7	1
	Sodomy	4	3	—	1	—	1	—
	Assaults with intent to commit, &c.	8	4	—	4	4	—	—
	Extorting Money under Threats, &c.	1	—	—	1	1	—	—
	Rape	27	15	—	12	8	4	—
	Assaults with intent to commit, &c.	25	5	—	20	9	10	1
	Aiding to commit	3	3	—	—	—	—	—
	Bestiality	9	2	—	7	4	2	1
	Bigamy	36	12	—	24	20	4	—
	Abduction	3	2	—	1	—	1	—
	Abandoning Children under 2 years of age	10	3	—	7	7	—	—
	Child Stealing	4	2	—	2	2	—	—
	Assaults, Common	7,110	3,155	3,803	152	117	27	8
	„ on Police	2,858	180	2,596	82	59	19	4
	Attempting to Rescue from Custody	290	70	220	—	—	—	—
	Obstructing Police on Duty	111	16	95	—	—	—	—
	Attempting to commit Suicide	392	347	35	10	9	1	—
	Casting a Corrosive Fluid over the Person	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Offences against Property, committed with Violence.	Burglary	167	17	—	150	122	22	6
	„ attended with violence to Persons	1	—	—	1	1	—	—
	Breaking into a Dwelling House and Stealing	98	17	—	81	67	12	2
	„ into a Dwelling House with Intent	23	10	—	13	13	—	—
	„ into Shops, Warehouses, &c.	49	8	—	41	33	7	1
	Robbery	171	53	—	118	86	31	1
	Assaults with intent to Rob	37	9	—	28	22	6	—
	Breaking into a Church and Stealing	9	—	—	9	6	3	—
Offences against Property, committed without Violence.	Horse Stealing	69	22	—	47	33	14	—
	Sheep Stealing	6	—	—	6	6	—	—
	Larceny in a Dwelling House to the value of £5	98	—	—	98	72	23	3
	„ in a Dwelling House	59	—	—	59	44	14	1
	„ from the Person	1,662	799	336	527	400	108	19
	„ by Servants	792	214	294	284	235	45	4
	„ from Letters containing Bank Notes, &c.	10	1	—	9	8	1	—
	„ Simple	8,721	3,756	3,529	1,436	1,158	228	50
	Misdemeanors with intent to Steal	738	236	406	96	79	15	2
	Embezzlement	349	126	129	94	77	16	1
	Receiving Stolen Goods	537	131	—	206	146	55	5
	Frauds	247	158	—	89	74	14	1
	Conspiracy to Defraud	43	11	—	32	17	12	3
	Dog Stealing	12	2	10	—	—	—	—
	Pawning Illegally	280	40	240	—	—	—	—
	Unlawful Possession of Goods	2,433	1,011	1,422	—	—	—	—
Malicious Offences against Property.	Arson	17	1	—	16	7	5	4
	Malicious Trespasses	5	3	2	—	—	—	—
	Wilful Damage	2,324	721	1,581	22	19	3	—
Forgery, &c.	Forging and uttering Forged Instruments	44	7	—	37	30		1
	Coining	6	—	—	6	3	3	—
	Coin (Counterfeit) putting off, uttering, &c.	381	214	—	167	143	24	—
Other Offences not included in the above Classes.	Accessory to Felony after the Fact	1	—	—	1	1	—	—
	Absconding from their Bail	18	18	—	—	—	—	—
	Apprentices (Runaway)	23	18	5	—	—	—	—
	Being at Large, under Sentence of Transportation	1	—	—	1	1	—	—
	Convict License Holders, &c.	19	5	14	—	—	—	—
	Cruelty to Animals	427	132	295	—	—	—	—
	Deserting their Families	427	150	275	2	2	—	—
	Deserters	429	70	359	—	—	—	—
	Disorderly Characters	2,616	1,011	1,605	—	—	—	—
	„ Prostitutes	3,094	879	2,215	—	—	—	—
	Drunkenness	9,538	6,142	3,396	—	—	—	—
	Drunk and Disorderly Characters	10,853	3,090	7,763	—	—	—	—
	Obtaining Situations by False Characters	8	1	7	—	—	—	—
	Furious Driving	312	45	266	1	1	—	—
	Gambling	2,111	637	1,474	—	—	—	—
	„ Houses, found in	89	71	12	6	6	—	—
	Hawking without License	191	98	93	—	—	—	—
	Illicit Distillation	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
	Indecently exposing the Person	108	24	77	7	5	2	—
	Keeping Common Brothels	13	—	—	13	13	—	—
	Nuisances	84	23	61	—	—	—	—
	Offences under Metropolitan Police Act	1,030	320	710	—	—	—	—
	„ Hackney Carriage Act	826	160	665	1	1	—	—
	„ Highway and Turnpike Acts	57	7	50	—	—	—	—
	„ Juvenile Offenders Act	758	—	758	—	—	—	—
	„ Militia Act	36	9	27	—	—	—	—
	„ Waterman's Act	9	1	8	—	—	—	—
	„ Railway Act	169	44	122	3	2	1	—
	„ Seamen's Act	21	11	10	—	—	—	—
	„ Common Lodging Houses Act	2	—	2	—	—	—	—
	„ Copyright Act	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
	„ Mutiny Act	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
	„ Volunteer Act	2	1	1	—	—	—	—
	Perjury	4	1	—	3	2	1	—
	Poaching	24	2	22	—	—	—	—
	Reputed Thieves	74	—	74	—	—	—	—
	Sending Threatening Letters	3	—	—	3	2	1	—
	Smuggling	134	15	119	—	—	—	—
	Suspicious Characters	2,058	1,434	624	—	—	—	—
	Selling obscene Prints	9	—	1	8	7	—	1
	Unlawfully taking Money for restoring Stolen Dogs, &c.	6	—	—	6	5	1	—
	„ conspiring to bribe Police	2	—	—	2	2	—	—
	Unlicensed Theatres, found in	11	—	11	—	—	—	—
	Vagrants	7,054	2,453	4,586	15	15	—	—
	Total	72,951	28,355	40,408	4,188	3,283	774	131*

* Thirteen of these were not tried when the Return was completed.

No. 6.

RETURN showing the Number of the Principal Offences committed against Property, Persons apprehendedand Persons convicted for those Offences during each of the Years named.

NATURE OF CRIMES.	1860.			1861.			1862.			1863.			1864.			1865.			1866.			1867.			1868.			1869.		
	Crimes.	Apprehended.	Convicted.	Crimes.	Apprehended.	Convicted.	Crimes.	Apprehended.	Convicted.	Crimes.	Apprehended.	Convicted.	Crimes.	Apprehended.	Convicted.	Crimes.	Apprehended.	Convicted.	Crimes.	Apprehended.	Convicted.	Crimes.	Apprehended.	Convicted.	Crimes.	Apprehended.	Convicted.	Crimes.	Apprehended.	Convicted.
Burglary and House-breaking - -	259	172	141	294	179	179	358	265	218	318	231	156	349	252	187	309	240	157	353	231	165	471	244	161	483	286	197	479	274	203
Breaking into Shops, Warehouses, &c.	51	21	16	51	29	20	55	13	13	69	21	21	65	32	26	68	45	32	92	73	46	90	24	17	116	48	40	94	42	33
Robbery - -	40	44	43	54	62	61	110	121	96	74	77	54	86	111	72	100	133	89	106	120	74	110	124	83	111	122	65	118	160	86
Attempts to Rob -	3	3	3	4	6	6	30	39	24	11	13	12	9	8	5	18	14	11	17	22	7	5	7	7	19	23	17	29	39	22
Larceny to the value of 5*l.* in Dwellings	712	86	78	779	73	46	800	71	66	797	92	79	888	92	74	816	105	90	870	122	39	1,069	149	89	1,027	39	32	956	101	72
„ from the Person	1,474	412	327	1,213	376	288	1,356	366	308	1,208	435	335	1,302	498	375	1,458	523	391	1,403	554	404	1,839	556	405	1,759	594	429	1,597	540	400
„ by Servants -	840	204	172	921	231	190	955	285	222	1,058	268	233	1,049	265	230	1,069	302	261	1,313	302	257	1,223	264	231	1,250	291	244	1,263	285	235
„ Simple - -	5,123	988	778	5,588	1,004	780	5,887	1,168	890	6,184	1,156	876	5,729	1,237	970	6,522	1,272	975	7,302	1,455	1,141	8,098	1,423	1,071	9,140	1,503	1,094	9,271	1,409	1,099
„ on Rivers, Canals, &c.	117	1	1	146	7	7	134	—	—	123	16	14	128	18	17	91	—	—	96	19	18	111	—	—	146	8	8	165	19	18
Receiving Stolen Goods -	175	197	78	166	188	73	180	209	88	155	218	97	143	189	82	95	147	97	155	188	93	163	175	90	256	285	117	277	342	146
Keeping Disorderly Houses	13	18	14	26	30	20	31	49	39	32	50	44	22	30	25	66	90	69	13	17	15	12	15	10	9	11	7	9	13	13
Total - -	8,807	2,146	1,651	9,242	2,185	1,670	9,896	2,586	1,964	10,029	2,577	1,921	9,770	2,732	2,063	10,612	2,871	2,172	11,720	3,103	2,259	13,191	2,981	2,164	14,316	3,210	2,250	14,258	3,224	2,327

No. 7.

RETURN of the total Number of Indictable Offences committed, Persons apprehended, &c. during each of the Years named.

Years.	Offences committed.	Persons apprehended.	Persons convicted.
1860	10,824	3,834	2,286
1861	11,402	4,094	2,468
1862	12,676	5,076	2,936
1863	12,608	4,835	2,906
1864	12,259	5,005	3,042
1865	13,166	5,057	3,091
1866	14,372	5,125	3,188
1867	15,990	5,127	3,009
1868	17,329	5,575	3,290
1869	17,388	5,526	3,283

No. 8.

RETURN showing the Number of the Principal Offences committed against Property, Persons apprehended, and Persons convicted for those Offences during each of Three Periods.

	Six Months ended 31 Dec. 1868.			Six Months ended 30 June 1869.			Six Months ended 31 Dec. 1869.		
Nature of Crimes.	Number of Crimes.	Persons apprehended.	Persons convicted.	Number of Crimes.	Persons apprehended.	Persons convicted.	Number of Crimes.	Persons apprehended.	Persons convicted.
Burglary and Housebreaking.	245	131	89	286	156	114	193	118	89
Breaking into Shops, Warehouses, &c.	67	15	15	47	18	14	47	24	19
Robbery - - -	65	71	33	56	74	42	62	86	44
Attempts to Rob - -	9	9	7	17	20	11	12	19	11
Larceny to the Value of £5 in Dwelling Houses.	540	8	5	483	29	23	473	72	49
Larceny from the Person -	830	272	190	860	296	212	737	244	188
Larceny by Servants -	612	134	119	630	141	114	633	144	121
Larceny, Simple - -	4,739	748	575	5,024	731	557	4,247	678	542
Larceny on Rivers, Canals, Wharves, &c.	60	5	4	87	5	5	78	14	13
Receiving Stolen Goods -	104	115	48	132	161	61	145	181	85
Keeping Disorderly Houses	2	3	2	3	4	4	6	9	9
Total - -	7,273	1,511	1,087	7,625	1,635	1,157	6,633	1,589	1,170

No. 8*a*.

RETURN of the Number of Indictable Offences, &c. during each of Three Periods.

Periods.	Number of Offences committed.	Number of Persons apprehended.	Number of Persons convicted.
Six Months ending 31st Dec. 1868	8,800	2,624	1,543
„ „ 30th June 1869	9,223	2,809	1,655
„ „ 31st Dec. 1869	8,165	2,717	1,626

No. 9.

RETURN showing the Number of Summonses issued on the Application of Police during each of the under-mentioned Years, with results.

Year.	Public Beer and Refreshment Houses.	Metropolitan Stage and Hackney Carriages.	Carts and Waggons.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Results.	
						Convicted.	Dismissed.
1860	917	2,584	1,261	1,059	5,821	4,852	969
1861	1,229	2,721	1,012	1,112	6,074	5,263	811
1862	1,281	3,728	887	1,660	7,556	6,607	949
1863	1,338	3,793	1,006	2,195	8,332	7,268	1,064
1864	1,168	3,622	1,136	1,723	7,649	6,508	1,141
1865	1,059	3,699	2,481	2,430	9,669	8,401	1,268
1866	1,046	3,911	2,157	3,300	10,414	9,073	1,341
1867	1,010	3,979	1,583	3,172	9,744	7,823	1,921
1868	1,322	3,158	1,627	2,951	9,058	7,684	1,374
1869	1,386	5,302	1,635	3,308	11,631	9,950	1,681
Total -	11,756	36,497	14,785	22,910	85,948	73,429	12,519

No. 9*a*.

RETURN of the Number of Persons Arrested and Convictions obtained by Divisional Detectives since their Appointment, July 1869 to 31st December 1869.

Division.	Number Arrested.	Number Convicted.
A	9	8
B	129	78
C	116	64
D	84	54
E	151	87
G	83	64
H	93	56
K	189	114
L	124	63
M	92	62
N	131	102
P	113	67
R	333	190
S	67	45
T	129	73
V	264	188
W	51	42
X	142	89
Y	116	87
Total -	2,416	1,533

RETURN of the Number of Persons taken to Hospital by Police during the Year 1869.

Division.	Suffering from Accidents.	Suffering from other Causes.	Total.
A	98	45	143
B	103	59	162
C	82	53	135
D	68	52	120
E	234	169	403
G	112	66	178
H	57	19	76
K	70	21	91
L	56	33	89
M	136	46	182
N	58	15	73
P	38	9	47
R	20	4	24
S	46	27	73
T	40	7	47
V	8	26	34
W	16	12	28
X	42	34	76
Y	58	24	82
Thames	5	11	16
Total -	1,347	732	2,079

No. 10.

RETURN showing the Number of Police charged before Magistrates, the Offences and Results, during the Year 1869.

Charge.	Offences.	Persons.	Result when before Magistrates.								Committed for Trial.	Result of Trial.
			Discharged.	Imprisoned 3 months.	Fined							
					5*l.*	50*s.*	40*s.*	20*s.*	14*s.*	1*s.*		
Rape - - - -	1	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		
Assault with intent to commit Rape	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	Acquitted.
Assault common - - -	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1		
Assault on P. S. - - -	2	2	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–		
Assault on P. C. - - -	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–		
Robbery - - - -	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	7 years.
Withdrawing from Duty - -	9	9	1	–	2	1	3	1	1	–		
Neglect of Duty - - -	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–		
Drunk on Duty - - - -	2	2	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–		
Total - -	19	20	4	1	2	1	7	1	1	1	2	

No. 10*a*.

RETURN of the Number of Police charged before Magistrates with Neglect of Duty or other Offences during the under-mentioned Years.

YEAR.	Number Charged.	Number Convicted.	Number not Convicted.	Number retained in the Service after appearing before Magistrate.	REMARKS.
1860	20	11	9	7	
1861	18	12	6	6	
1862	20	13	7	4	
1863	17	14	3	2	
1864	13	6	7	7	
1865	15	7	8	7	
1866	24	18	6	5	
1867	9	7	2	3	
1868	23	20	3	1	
1869	20	16	4	3	
Total -	179	124	55	45	

No. 11.

RETURN of Removals from the Service from all Causes during each of the Years named.

Year.	Pensions.	Gratuities.	Voluntarily resigned to accept other Employment, the Service not agreeing with them, or for other Causes.	Compelled to resign for Misconduct or on account of Illness, not having completed Five Years Service.	Dismissed for Misconduct.	Died.	Total Removals.	Total authorized Strength on 31st December.	Percentage of Removals to Strength.	Remarks.
1860	120	32	485	37	182	40	896	6,758	13·25	
1861	114	32	356	72	233	37	844	6,825	12·36	
1862	11	31	1,473*	99	291	53	1,958	7,112	27·53	
1863	90	59	556	69	208	50	1,032	7,327	14·08	
1864	89	61	460	105	224	62	1,001	7,410	13·50	
1865	110	36	480	101	246	51	1,024	7,569	13·52	
1866	206	24	455	98	259	64	1,106	7,548	14·65	
1867	198	29	298	110	229	61	925	7,792	11·87	
1868	191	20	263	187	288	67	1,016	8,963	11·33	
1869	232	34	261	144	263	45	979	8,883	11·02	
Total -	1,361	358	5,087	1,022	2,423	530	10,781	76,187	14·15	

* Exhibition year. A large proportion of these rejoined under new conditions as to superannuation.

No. 12.

RETURN showing the Number of Police who resigned voluntarily, and the cause of Resignation, during the Year 1869.

From ill health - - - - - -	58
For other employment - - - - -	145
No reason assigned - - - - -	57
Dissatisfaction - - - - - -	1
Total - - - -	261

No. 13.

RETURN of the Number of Prostitutes Apprehended in each of the Years named.

YEARS.	Total Number Apprehended.	Number Convicted.	Number Discharged.	REMARKS.
1860	7,208	2,225	1,509	
1861	7,416	2,095	1,608	
1862	7,545	1,964	1,439	
1863	6,991	1,959	1,192	The Numbers shown as Convicted and Discharged in this Return are only those who were charged with "Annoying Male Passengers for the Purpose of Prostitution." The Numbers Apprehended include those charged with various offences, but being included in the Numbers of all other persons who were charged with the same offences, the results cannot be given separately.
1864	5,586	1,847	956	
1865	6,055	1,782	926	
1866	5,289	1,799	734	
1867	5,613	1,800	794	
1868	5,973	1,250	415	
1869	7,280	2,215	879	
Total -	64,956	18,936	10,452	

No. 14.

RETURN of the Number of Persons apprehended by Metropolitan Police under the Vagrant and Poor Law Acts during the Years named.

YEARS.	Begging.			Having no visible Means of Subsistence.			Incorrigible Rogues.			Disorderly Conduct in Workhouses, and damaging Workhouse Clothing.			Other Offences under Vagrant Act.			No. of Incorrigible Rogues committed for Trial.	Total Number of Persons apprehended.
	Apprehended.	Discharged.	Summarily convicted.	Apprehended.	Discharged.	Summarily convicted.	Apprehended.	Discharged.	Summarily convicted.	Apprehended.	Discharged.	Summarily convicted.	Apprehended.	Discharged.	Summarily convicted.		
1860 - -	2,037	1,118	919	60	53	7	12	—	12	525	100	425	201	89	112	—	2,835
1861 - -	1,764	835	929	79	68	11	34	—	34	621	89	532	28	8	20	2	2,528
1862 - -	1,916	969	947	91	63	28	90	—	90	810	83	727	10	2	8	9	2,926
1893 - -	1,822	864	958	87	58	29	193	—	193	980	129	851	2	1	1	3	3,087
1864 - -	1,700	707	993	129	77	52	198	—	198	1,237	80	1,157	50	5	45	2	3,316
1865 - -	2,568	1,249	1,319	222	157	65	187	—	187	1,877	222	1,655	11	2	9	1	4,866
1866 - -	1,942	938	1,004	195	139	56	104	2	102	1,422	165	1,257	184	40	144	7	3,854
1867 - -	3,337	2,050	1,287	484	297	187	50	3	47	2,057	271	1,786	244	63	181	7	6,179
1868 - -	2,887	1,540	1,347	401	283	118	3	—	3	1,863	366	1,497	246	72	174	11	5,411
1869 - -	4,183	1,886	2,297	279	209	70	51	—	51	2,006	1,784	222	464	150	314	13	6,996
Total - -	24,156	12,156	12,000	2,027	1,404	623	922	5	917	13,398	3,289	10,109	1,440	432	1,008	55	41,998

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COMPARATIVE RETURN of Depredators, &c. for Years 1868–9.

YEARS.	Number of Depredators, Offenders, and Suspected Persons at large.																				Number of Houses of Bad Character.							
	Known Thieves and Depredators.				Receivers of Stolen Goods.				Prostitutes.		Suspected Persons.				Vagrants and Tramps.				Total.				Houses of Receivers of Stolen Goods.	Resort of Thieves and Prostitutes.				Brothels and Houses of Ill-fame.	Tramps' Lodging Houses.	Total.
	Under 16 Years.		16 Years and above.		Under 16 Years.		16 Years and above.		Under 16 Years.	16 Years and above.	Under 16 Years.		16 Years and above.		Under 16 Years.		16 Years and above.		Under 16 Years.		16 Years and above.			Public Houses.	Beer Shops.	Coffee Shops.	Other Suspected Houses.			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	F.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.								
1868	507	173	1498	545	—	—	211	44	425	5231	594	240	1350	610	489	363	2581	1137	1590	1201	5640	7567	169	141	96	101	102	1028	475	2112
1869	269	93	1070	377	—	—	132	35	—	—	464	157	1244	495	—	—	—	—	733	250	2446	907	140	127	104	101	204	1064	—	1740

No. 15.

RETURN of the Number of Cases of Nuisance from Smoke reported by the Police from the commencement of the Act in October 1854 to the end of December 1869, the directions given by the Commissioner thereon; results of proceedings before Magistrates, &c.

YEARS.	Total Number of Cases of Nuisance from Smoke Reported by the Police.	Number of Cases where the Nuisance Abated after Proprietor was cautioned by Order of the Commissioner.	Number of Cases where Nuisance Continued after caution and an Inspection of the Furnaces by Engineer was directed by the Commissioner to be made.	Number of Cases where Nuisance Abated after Furnaces were inspected by Engineer, the Commissioner having granted time for the Proprietor to make alterations to the Furnaces.	Total Number of Inspections.	Number of Cases in which Proceedings were taken before Magistrates.	RESULTS OF PROCEEDINGS BEFORE MAGISTRATES. CONVICTED AND FINED. £40	£20	£10	£7	£5	£4	£3	50s.	40s.	30s.	25s.	20s.	10s.	7s.	5s.	2s.	1s.	Costs.	Total.	Convicted, but in consequence of alterations being subsequently made, fine not inflicted.	Summonses withdrawn, Nuisance Abated.	Summonses Dismissed.	Cases still Pending.	Engineer's Expenses for Inspections and Attendance at Police Courts.	REMARKS.
																												£ s. d.	
1854*	126	—	126†	23	139	98	—	—	1	—	53	1	8	3	22	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	89	—	5	4	—	81 6 9	* From Oct. 10th. † In these cases the proprietors were not cautioned when first reported. N.B.—By Smoke Nuisance Abatement Act, 1853, 16 and 17 Vict. c. 128. sec. 3, it is provided that the words "consume or burn the Smoke" shall not be held in all cases to mean "consume or burn all the Smoke;" and that the Justice or Justices before whom any person shall be summoned may remit the Penalties enacted by this Act, if he or they shall be of opinion that such person has so constructed or altered his furnace as to consume or burn as far as possible all the Smoke arising from such furnace, and has carefully attended to the same, and consumed or burned as far as possible the Smoke arising from such furnace.
1855	384	—	384†	200	431	184	—	1	12	—	63	—	21	3	44	—	—	3	2	2	1	—	1	1	154	—	11	19	—	461 2 0	
1856	273	—	273†	157	322	116	—	1	8	1	53	—	14	1	27	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	108	—	4	4	—	766 4 10	
1857	896	—	896†	710	950	186	—	1	7	1	65	2	40	2	46	—	—	11	—	—	—	—	3	—	178	1	4	3	—	665 17 1	
1858	1,130	16	1,114	1,060	1,153	54	—	—	3	—	10	—	4	—	19	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	2	44	—	4	6	—	669 12 11	
1859	560	253	307	283	329	25	—	—	1	—	10	—	—	—	3	—	—	5	—	—	1	—	—	1	21	—	2	2	—	542 8 9	
1860	699	294	405	380	420	51	—	1	1	—	7	—	3	1	15	—	—	7	—	2	—	1	1	5	44	2	3	2	—	474 18 6	
1861	808	346	462	335	501	62	—	—	1	—	9	—	11	3	11	—	—	5	—	1	7	—	2	4	48	10	1	3	—	613 16 6	
1862	627	258	368	301	432	68	1	—	4	—	5	—	7	2	16	—	—	6	2	—	—	—	—	20	63	2	2	1	—	489 13 0	
1863	981	409	572	488	613	87	—	1	3	—	16	—	12	2	19	—	—	9	1	1	1	1	3	6	75	3	8	1	—	652 9 6	
1864	1,151	415	732	651	767	82	—	—	—	—	12	—	17	1	15	1	1	9	2	—	1	—	8	5	72	3	—	6	—	722 12 6	
1865	1,271	458	828	689	986	101	—	—	1	—	10	1	9	—	20	—	—	10	6	—	2	—	20	7	86	8	2	5	—	828 14 0	
1866	1,347	520	1,822	673	900	130	—	—	4	—	17	2	7	3	27	—	—	19	8	—	8	5	20	6	126	—	2	2	—	886 14 0	
1867	1,654	541	990	543	972	159	—	—	7	—	33	1	12	4	31	6	—	28	7	—	2	2	3	3	139	1	2	13	—	999 10 6	
1868	1,526	588	992	827	1,035	177	—	—	2	1	28	1	13	4	40	—	2	33	19	1	4	3	5	5	161	—	5	11	—	927 6 0	
1869	1,902	601	1,134	894	1,176	247	—	—	4	—	19	2	8	3	41	1	—	34	26	6	47	9	11	16	227	—	6	14	505	1,070 1 6	

No. 16.

RETURN of the Number of Persons apprehended in Dockyard Divisions for different Offences, and the Results in each Year since the formation of the Divisions.

OFFENCES.	1861.					1862.					1863.					1864.					1865.					1866.					1867.					1868.					1869.				
	Apprehended.	Summarily Convicted.	Discharged.	Committed for Trial. Convicted.	Committed for Trial. Acquitted.	Apprehended.	Summarily Convicted.	Discharged.	Committed for Trial. Convicted.	Committed for Trial. Acquitted.	Apprehended.	Summarily Convicted.	Discharged.	Committed for Trial. Convicted.	Committed for Trial. Acquitted.	Apprehended.	Summarily Convicted.	Discharged.	Committed for Trial. Convicted.	Committed for Trial. Acquitted.	Apprehended.	Summarily Convicted.	Discharged.	Committed for Trial. Convicted.	Committed for Trial. Acquitted.	Apprehended.	Summarily Convicted.	Discharged.	Committed for Trial. Convicted.	Committed for Trial. Acquitted.	Apprehended.	Summarily Convicted.	Discharged.	Committed for Trial. Convicted.	Committed for Trial. Acquitted.	Apprehended.	Summarily Convicted.	Discharged.	Committed for Trial. Convicted.	Committed for Trial. Acquitted.	Apprehended.	Summarily Convicted.	Discharged.	Committed for Trial. Convicted.	Committed for Trial. Acquitted.
Assault on Police	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Larceny from the Person	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
„ by Servants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
„ Simple	78	22	40	6	10	47	23	17	3	4	18	4	5	6	3	18	10	3	1	4	14	10	1	1	2	10	5	3	2	–	10	10	–	–	–	12	8	2	2	–	5	2	1	2	–
Misdemeanor with intent	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Receiving Stolen Goods	5	–	4	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	2	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Fraud	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	2	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Unlawful Possession of Goods	63	63	–	–	–	81	28	53	–	–	26	19	7	–	–	43	35	8	–	–	17	14	3	–	–	22	19	3	–	–	9	6	3	–	–	11	7	4	–	–	14	9	5	–	–
Wilful Damage	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	3	–	–	–
Forgery	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
Deserters	61	61	–	–	–	10	9	1	–	–	17	16	1	–	–	3	2	1	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Disorderly Characters	4	4	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Drunk and Disorderly	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Contagious Diseases Act (Prostitutes)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	21	21	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Juvenile Offenders' Act	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mutiny Act	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–
Navy Act	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	14	13	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Smuggling	67	59	8	–	–	63	55	8	–	–	40	40	–	–	–	47	45	2	–	–	50	49	1	–	–	51	47	4	–	–	32	30	2	–	–	41	38	3	–	–	37	35	2	–	–
Suspicious Characters	43	–	43	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vagrant	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
TOTAL	323	209	95	9	10	213	119	82	8	4	119	93	16	6	4	114	93	15	2	4	89	76	5	6	2	88	76	10	2	–	73	68	5	–	–	70	56	10	4	–	60	50	8	2	–

No. 17.

Contagious Diseases Acts.

RETURN showing the NUMBER of COMMON WOMEN in the under-mentioned DISTRICTS coming within the Provisions of the above-mentioned ACTS, from the Time the ACT was put in operation until the 26th March 1870.

District.	Number of Women Registered.	Number removed from Register.						Further Proceedings taken in the Cases.					Remarks.
		Left the District.	Married.	Entered Homes.	Restored to Friends.	Died.	Remaining on Register.	Examined and found free from Disease.	Number admitted to Hospital on Certificate of Visiting Surgeon.	Number discharged from Hospital free from Disease, who still follow former Pursuits.	Number discharged Incurable.	Number against whom it was necessary to proceed by Information before Magistrates.	
Portsmouth - -	1,726	736	107	28	127	33	695	12,554	2,966	2,417	63	1	Operations commenced 3/12/64.
Devonport - -	2,394	658	161	203	693	34	645	11,089	4,035	3,379	98	4	„ 1/4/65.
Sheerness - -	256	155	14	4	23	8	52	1,159	400	344	1	—	„ 9/6/65.
Chatham - -	692	191	—	65	105	6	325	6,557	2,360	2,177	3	—	„ 12/6/65.
Woolwich - -	703	287	45	68	102	10	191	5,113	1,427	1,290	—	2	„ 14/11/66.
Aldershot - -	778	295	37	22	87	9	328	8,125	2,062	1,933	13	10	„ 12/4/67.
Windsor - -	145	50	1	15	25	2	52	735	183	141	—	1	„ 1/4/68.
Shorncliffe - -	270	85	10	18	31	4	122	1,354	330	287	2	2	„ 27/7/68.
Colchester - -	172	42	8	14	26	1	81	1,257	169	103	1	3	„ 27/1/69.
Greenwich - -	177	16	—	5	7	—	149	504	81	29	—	1	„ 2/1/70.
Winchester - -	90	10	—	1	11	—	68	235	83	62	—	—	„ 6/1/70.
Dover - - -	120	6	—	1	1	—	112	266	70	27	—	6	„ 19/1/70.
Canterbury - -	85	15	2	6	9	—	53	135	34	8	1	2	„ 21/1/70.
Deal - - -	34	1	—	—	1	—	32	63	24	2	—	—	„ 5/2/70.
Maidstone - -	58	4	—	—	—	—	54	112	22	7	—	—	„ 15/2/70.
Gravesend - -	66	7	—	1	1	—	57	131	14	5	—	—	„ 17/2/70.
Total -	7,766	2,558	385	451	1,249	107	3,016	49,389	14,260	12,211	182	32	

No. 18.

Contagious Diseases Acts.

RETURN showing the NUMBER of COMMON WOMEN coming within the Provisions of the above-mentioned Acts for each of the under-mentioned Years.

Period.	Number of Women Registered.	Number removed from Register.						Further Proceedings taken in the Cases.					Remarks.
		Left the District.	Married.	Entered Homes.	Restored to Friends.	Died.	Remaining on Register.	Examined and found free from Disease.	Number admitted to Hospital on Certificate of Visiting Surgeon.	Number discharged from Hospital free from Disease, who still follow former Pursuits.	Number discharged Incurable.	Number against whom it was necessary to proceed by information before Magistrates.	
3rd to 31st December 1864	30	—	—	—	—	—	30	12	18	6	—	—	Operations commenced— Portsmouth „ 3/12/64.
31st December 1865	823	67	11	15	74	4	652	244	783	570	—	—	Devonport „ 1/4/65. Sheerness „ 9/6/65. Chatham „ 12/6/65.
31st „ 1866	798	181	15	40	101	15	446	558	1,103	865	19	—	Woolwich „ 14/11/66.
31st „ 1867	1,145	358	46	59	140	15	527	1,362	1,977	1,622	36	—	Aldershot „ 12/4/67.
31st „ 1868	2,215	738	105	133	444	23	572	6,605	4,363	3,754	58	12	Windsor „ 1/4/68. Shorncliffe „ 27/7/68.
31st „ 1869	1,814	998	156	143	377	41	99	29,515	4,767	4,355	63	9	Colchester „ 27/1/69.
1st January to 26th March 1870	941	216	52	61	113	9	490	11,093	1,249	1,039	6	11	Greenwich „ 2/1/70. Winchester „ 6/1/70. Dover „ 19/1/70. Canterbury „ 21/1/70. Deal „ 5/2/70. Maidstone „ 15/2/70. Gravesend „ 17/2/70.
TOTAL -	7,766	2,558	385	451	1,249	107	3,016	49,389	14,260	12,211	182	32	

No. 19.

Contagious Diseases Acts.

RETURN showing the NUMBER of PUBLIC HOUSES, BEER HOUSES, BROTHELS, and COMMON WOMEN, for each of the under-mentioned Years.

Year ended.	Public Houses.	Beer Houses.	Brothels.	Common Women.	Remarks.
31st December 1865 -	881	1,253	682	3,418	The numbers shown for 1865 are for Portsmouth, Devonport, Sheerness and Chatham. Woolwich is included in 1866, Aldershot in 1867, Windsor and Shorncliffe in 1868, and Colchester in 1869.
31st ,, 1866 -	1,016	1,304	685	2,533	
31st ,, 1867 -	1,234	1,408	606	2,564	
31st ,, 1868 -	1,434	1,543	600	2,403	
31st ,, 1869 -	1,597	1,594	547	2,420	

No. 20.

Contagious Diseases Acts.

RETURN showing the NUMBER of Cases of COMMON WOMEN admitted into Lock Wards of Hospitals, the Number of SOLDIERS, SEAMEN, and MARINES under Treatment for VENEREAL, who contracted the Disease within the Districts, the STRENGTH of the ARMY and NAVY in Garrison and Port, and the Per-centage of Disease existing amongst them, for each of the under-mentioned Years.

Year ended	No. of Cases of Common Women admitted into Lock-wards.	No. of Men treated for Venereal.				Strength of Army and Navy.				Per-centage of Venereal Disease in Army and Navy.	Remarks.
		Soldiers.	Seamen.	Marines.	Total.	Soldiers.	Seamen.	Marines.	Total.		
31st December 1865	783	2,503	1,762	955	5,220	11,322	10,566	5,930	27,818	22·68	The numbers shown for 1865 are for Portsmouth, Devonport, Sheerness and Chatham. Woolwich is included in 1866, Aldershot in 1867, Windsor and Shorncliffe in 1868, and Colchester in 1869.
31st ,, 1866	1,103	2,660	1,605	1,292	5,557	16,203	12,701	8,685	37,589	18·87	
31st ,, 1867	1,977	5,546	1,764	1,163	8,473	26,065	13,674	8,984	48,723	18·00	
31st ,, 1868	4,363	4,537	1,241	1,347	7,125	29,938	15,914	6,929	52,781	12·19	
31st ,, 1869	4,767	4,068	1,338	1,018	6,424	32,789	14,342	6,781	53,912	11·06	

No. 21.

RETURN showing the Number of Orders for Admission to Casual Wards of Workhouses granted by the Police, and the Numbers refused in each of the under-mentioned Years.

YEAR.	No. Granted.			No. Refused.			REMARKS.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
1864	1,341	818	2,159	8	10	18	
1865	11,176	3,480	14,656	408	222	630	
1866	132,706	56,028	188,734	9,017	3,594	12,611	
1867	230,456	89,995	320,451	21,093	5,854	26,947	
1868	296,874	113,083	409,957	12,502	4,352	16,854	
1869	331,052	112,922	443,974	8,697	2,542	11,239	
Total -	1,003,605	376,326	1,379,931	51,725	16,574	68,299	

No. 22.

RETURN of the Number of Fires attended by the Metropolitan Police and the Number of Police on Duty at such Fires during the Years named.

YEAR.	No. of Fires.	No. of Police who attended.					REMARKS.
		Supts.	Insprs.	P.S's.	P.C's.	Total.	
1860	558	84	427	1,368	10,314	12,193	
1861	647	145	593	1,699	13,877	16,314	
1862	660	149	641	1,583	11,367	13,740	
1863	742	164	663	1,629	12,219	14,675	
1864	798	147	677	1,762	12,332	14,918	
1865	805	184	776	1,801	14,588	16,349	
1866	663	205	648	1,696	12,598	15,147	
1867	626	185	527	1,374	10,808	12,894	
1868	690	192	660	1,763	14,021	16,636	
1869	593	187	602	1,496	11,678	13,963	
Total -	6,782	1,642	6,214	16,171	123,802	147,829	

No. 23.

RETURN giving the Names of Posts at the Boundary of Metropolis, and at Railway Stations and Wharves where Police are stationed on Cattle Plague Duty.

Division.	Place.	Remarks.
H	Between London Bridge and Tower of London.	
K	Bow Bridge, Bow.	
	Iron Bridge, Barking Road.	
	Plaistow Wharf.	
	Victoria Docks.	
	Brown's Wharf.	
	Brunswick Pier.	
M	South Eastern Railway, Greyhound Bridge Gate -	Railway Station.
	Upper Grange Road.	
	London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway, Willow Walk Gate.	Railway Station.
N	Lea Bridge.	
	Temple Mills.	
	Spring Hill.	
	Manor House Tollgate.	
	Highbury New Park Tavern.	
	Bailey's Lane.	
P	Church Road, Norwood.	
	Croydon Road, Penge.	
	County Bridge, Penge.	
	South End, Lewisham.	
R	Shooter's Hill Road.	

Division.	Place.	Remarks.
	Wickham Lane (corner of) King's Highway.	
	Bootol Heath (N.E. corner of).	
	Clothworkers Wood.	
	Abbey Road at four Cross Roads.	
	Burnt Ash Lane, Lee.	
	Mottingham Lane near Railway Bridge.	
	Clay Farm, South End, Eltham.	
	Aviary Hill, Beverly Road, Eltham.	
S	Shoot-up Hill.	
	Child's Hill.	
	North End, Hampstead.	
T	Hammersmith Bridge.	
	Chiswick Mall.	
	New Road (corner of), Hammersmith.	
	Stamford Brook.	
V	Tooting Boundary.	
	Cross Roads, Haydon's Lane.	
	White Houses, Wimbledon Common.	
	Kingston Vale.	
	Roehampton Lane, Upper Richmond Road.	
	Manor Gate, Barnes Common.	
W	Croom Hill.	
	Croydon Road.	
	Greyhound Lane.	
	Mitcham Lane.	
	Tooting Lane.	
	Nine Elms Lane - - - - -	Railway Station.
X	Bloomfield Terrace, Harrow Road, Paddington.	
	Edgware Road, Kilburn (E. end of).	
	Canterbury Road.	
	Kilburn Park, W. end of Carlton Road.	
	Kensal Green near the Cemetery.	
	Mitre Lane, Willesden.	
	Uxbridge Road near Turnpike Gate.	
Y	Cattle Siding North London Railway, York Road, St. Pancras.	Railway Station.
	High Street, Highgate.	
	Archway Road at Arch in Hornsey Lane.	
	Church End, Hornsey.	
	Blackstock Lane.	
	Great Northern Railway Station, Caledonian Road.	Railway Station.

No. 24.

RETURN of the Number of Posts, and the Number of Police employed on Cattle Plague Duty.

Divisions.	Posts on Boundary.	Posts at Railway Stations.	Number of Police Constables wholly employed at		Number of Police Constables partially employed.	Remarks.
			Boundary.	Railway Stations.		
H	—	—	—	—	2	At wharves.
K	2	—	6	—	4	Do.
M	—	2	—	6	—	
N	6	—	18	—	—	
P	4	—	12	—	—	
R	8	—	24	—	—	
S	3	—	9	—	—	
T	4	—	12	—	—	
V	6	—	18	—	—	
W	5	1	15	3	—	
X	6	—	18	—	—	
Y	4	2	12	6	—	
Total -	48	5	144	15	6	

APPENDICES.

APPENDIX A.

RETURN of the Numbers of POLICE whose services are paid for to the Receiver, and the Places where employed.

Police Division.	Numbers. Superintendent.	Inspectors.	Police Sergeants.	Police Constables.	Total.	Where employed.
A or Whitehall.	—	1	2	16	19	Houses of Parliament (by night).
	—	1	1	12	14	British Museum.
	—	—	1	3	4	India Museum.
	—	—	—	6	6	India Office.
	—	1	—	9	10	National Gallery.
	—	—	1	—	1	Bushey House.
	—	1	—	—	1	Great Eastern Railway.
	—	1	—	5	6	Inland Revenue Office.
	—	—	—	4	4	General Post Office.
	—	—	—	5	5	Record Office.
	—	—	—	3	3	Patent Office.
	—	—	—	3	3	Her Majesty's Stationery Office.
	—	—	—	1	1	Messrs Drummonds' Bank.
	—	—	—	3	3	Westminster Bridge.
	—	—	—	1	1	Waterloo House.
	—	—	—	1	1	Queen's Theatre.
	—	—	—	2	2	National Portrait Gallery.
	—	—	—	3	3	Royal Palaces (Osborne).
	—	2	15	95	112	Royal Parks and Grounds.
	—	—	—	1	1	Thames Embankment.
	—	1	—	—	1	South-Western Railway.
	—	—	—	3	3	Admiralty.
B or Westminster.	—	—	3	41	44	South Kensington Museum.
	—	—	—	1	1	Patent Museum.
	—	—	—	3	3	National Gallery Museum.
	—	—	2	12	14	Army Clothing Stores.
	—	—	—	3	3	Chelsea New Bridge.
	—	—	—	1	1	Victoria Railway Station.
	—	—	—	1	1	Chesham House, Pimlico.
	—	—	—	2	2	Dean's Yard.
	—	—	—	1	1	Vauxhall Bridge.
C or St. James's.	—	—	1	3	4	Geological Museum.
	—	—	—	1	1	Royal Academy.
	—	—	—	2	2	War Office.
	—	—	—	1	1	Westminster County Court.
	—	—	—	1	1	Burlington Arcade.
	—	—	—	1	1	Haymarket Theatre.
	—	—	—	1	1	New Royalty Theatre.
	—	—	—	1	1	Pavilion Music Hall.
	—	—	1	1	2	Argyll Rooms.
	—	—	—	1	1	Duchess of Somerset.
	—	—	—	1	1	Messrs. Gerrard & Co.
	—	—	—	1	1	Messrs. Lambert & Co.
	—	—	—	1	1	Messrs. Hunt and Roskell.
	—	—	—	1	1	Messrs. Lewis and Allenby.
D or Mary-le-bone.	—	—	—	1	1	St. Dunstan's Villa.
E or Holborn.	—	—	—	1	1	Messrs Schoolbred and Co.
	—	—	—	1	1	Princess's Theatre.
	—	—	—	2	2	Admiralty Department, Somerset House.
	—	—	2	17	19	Inland Revenue Offices.
	—	—	—	3	3	Accountant General's Offices in Chancery.
	—	—	—	3	3	Site New Law Courts.
	—	—	—	1	1	Drury Lane Theatre.
	—	—	—	1	1	Strand Theatre.
	—	—	—	1	1	Adelphi Theatre.
	—	—	—	1	1	Gaiety Theatre.
G or Finsbury.	—	—	—	1	1	Messrs. De-la-Rue's, Clerkenwell.
	—	—	—	1	1	Charterhouse.
H or Whitechapel.	—	—	2	7	9	Tower of London.
	—	—	1	7	8	Royal Mint.
	—	—	1	—	1	Potato Sack &c., Society.
	—	—	—	1	1	Sack Protection (Do.)
	—	—	—	1	1	Whitechapel County Court.
	—	—	—	3	3	Board of Trade.
	—	1	—	—	1	Great Eastern Railway.
K or Stepney.	—	—	—	1	1	Green's Sailors Home.
L or Lambeth.	—	—	—	6	6	Indian Stores.
	—	—	—	1	1	Hungerford Railway Bridge.
M or Southwark.	—	1	2	—	3	London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway.
	—	—	2	—	2	South Eastern Railway.
	—	—	—	1	1	Davis's Wharf.
	—	—	—	1	1	Brown's Wharf.
	—	—	—	1	1	West Kent Wharf.
N or Islington.	—	—	2	7	9	Royal Small Arms Factory.
	—	1	2	13	16	Royal Gunpowder Factory.
P or Camberwell.	—	—	3	15	18	Crystal Palace.
	—	—	—	3	3	Kennington Park.
R or Greenwich.	—	—	—	4	4	Surrey Commercial Dock.
T or Kensington.	—	—	—	1	1	Brompton Cemetery.
	—	—	—	6	6	Hampton Court Palace.
	—	—	—	1	1	Strawberry Hill.
	—	—	—	2	2	Mr. Perkin's, Hamworth Park.
V or Wandsworth.	—	—	—	4	4	Kew Gardens.
Y or Highgate.	—	—	—	1	1	Midland Railway, St. Pancras Station.
	—	—	—	3	3	Tottenham and Hampstead Railway.
Thames	—	1	—	3	4	Board of Trade.
Woolwich	1	14	22	136	173	
Portsmouth	1	7	24	133	165	
Devonport	1	8	20	127	156	
Chatham	1	7	14	106	128	
Pembroke	—	2	3	21	26	
Total	4	50	129	916	1099	

APPENDIX B.

EXTRACTS from REPORTS made to the Commissioner of Police.

REPORT on the POLICE FORCE of the Second District for the year 1869.

The month of February 1869 called into operation an important change in the supervision of the Metropolitan Police, by the appointment of four District Superintendents, and the dividing of the Metropolis under its charge into the same number of districts, allotting five Divisions to each, exclusive of the Dockyard Divisions. The effect of this change after a year's trial has been, it must be allowed, satisfactory, the new element tending to ensure a closer scrutiny into the working details, by the constant visiting of stations, the overlooking of the system of duty both for protective and detective purposes, the personal investigation into all complaints by the public of a serious nature, the

inquiry into and settlement of cases of misconduct or neglect on the part of the police, or referring the same, with evidence taken in writing, for the decision of the Assistant Commissioner; the examination of police books and of the principal documents prepared by the Superintendents; the careful inspection of all Police Premises, for maintaining them in good condition, both for carrying on of the duties and the comfort of the residents; the occasional visits to Police Courts to confer with Magistrates upon matters affecting the Police and coming under their jurisdiction; these and other duties giving ample employment for the District Superintendents, and, it may be stated, largely relieving the heads of the force from duties formerly apportioned to them, besides affording opportunities for a greater expansion of the important business carried on at the Chief Office.

The Commissioner having requested from the District Superintendents and Superintendents the results of their experience as to the working of the Police system during the year 1869, I now take leave to submit Reports from the Superintendents of the 2nd District, giving such details as in their power, they not having hitherto been called upon for the results of their experiences, and keeping no registers for that purpose; but at the expiration of another year, from the directions I have given to note down events and circumstances affecting the character of or in connexion with the Force as they arise, the Reports of the Superintendents will, I trust, be more ample and interesting than they are on this occasion.

In submitting these Reports I am happy to see that the Superintendents consider the Police have shewed no falling off of energy from previous years in the discharge of their difficult and arduous duties, as the cases they cite in connexion with crime prove their zeal to bring perpetrators to justice, and that the conduct of the Inspectors, Serjeants, and Constables has been generally very good, the instances of dereliction from duty which have led to complaints from the public having been few, and not marked by aggravated circumstances. I feel it incumbent upon me to state that the superior officers deserve great credit for unceasing attention to their respective duties, the Superintendents having bestowed great pains to ensure the work in the stations being carried on so as to endeavour to meet the requirements as well as the commendation of the public having business there, and the Inspectors displaying in their sphere of action constant attention to the ever changing circumstances affecting the protection of persons and property, and the instruction of the lower ranks to meet the wishes and wants of all claiming their aid. I am satisfied that the example of the superior officers, as shown in their good conduct, sobriety, and strict attention to duty, has a very beneficial effect upon those under them, and proves the best incentive to the latter to follow a similar course, and which I feel assured the great majority of them profit by.

In my daily communications with the Superintendents, I observe with satisfaction the large amount of interest they take in whatever may be brought forward by the Commissioner for the improvement of the service, and their readiness to give the benefit of their experience, when called upon to furnish reports upon points submitted to them. I feel assured that the more frequently the Superintendents are appealed to in this way an improvement on past usages, upon whatever may be under the Commissioner's consideration affecting the well being of the Force or its duties towards the public, the greater will be the interest manifested and the zeal displayed in carrying out his wishes.

In the remarks I have to make for the Commissioner's information respecting the past year's work, I will not intrench upon the subjects brought under his notice in the accompanying Reports, but rather submit my own experiences in the supervision I have been called upon to carry out, and will embody them under the heads they relate to.

Police Stations.

I have made it a rule to visit the principal station of each division, where the Superintendent's office is, from four to five times during the forenoons of each week, apart from occasional later visits, to settle reports, sign papers, and look into what was passing. This constant communication with the Superintendents has been of great service to me, in keeping up my acquaintance with all matters affecting their divisions, and I deem it more advantageous to be a visitor at *all* the principal stations than to be located at *one*. I have not, therefore, confined my visits to the divisions where reports only were waiting me, but endeavoured to visit all that the limited time would allow. There is much every day in this district to afford subject for consideration between the Superintendents and myself, and it is this frequent inter-communication that tends so much to further a perfect understanding between us for the better carrying on of the duties. On every occasion of my visiting the stations, both in town and country, I have found the duties very creditably performed, the books well and neatly kept, the prisoners in cells properly attended to, and making no complaints; the police properly dressed, and persons who might be present having cause for being there. It is a point to be noted that idlers, or even acquaintances of officers on duty, are not to be seen in the stations, as the presence of such would interrupt the course of business, and the rule is very strictly observed.

Section Houses.

The married and single residents are all comfortably lodged, and much has been done during the past year to improve their dwellings. Instances of misconduct or peculation in the stations are infrequent, and it is surprising how few cases occur of men falling out and proceeding to blows, for it may be affirmed that the constant presence of the 'peace officer' exerts a very salutary influence over evil passions.

The single men have many comforts over their married comrades while in health, by living in well ventilated apartments at a trifling rent, constant fires, a substantial dinner at *net cost*, and great cleanliness observed in all things around him. In his section house there is 'a place for everything,' and it is the duty of those in charge to see 'everything in its place,' a rule seldom neglected. Habits of order are thus inculcated, very serviceable to young men through life. I have seldom had occasion to report inattention to matters of this kind, and our houses are generally well ordered.

Beat duties.

These have been performed satisfactorily, as far as I have been able to observe, and the only matter affecting them prejudicially, at least in my opinion, is the Police order for the Day Relief coming off at 9 a.m. and 3 p.m., to leave their beats, and go direct to their homes, without being seen by a superior, or reporting themselves at the Station. It is true that the order states that 15 minutes is to pass before the men leave their beats, unless the relieving Constable makes his appearance earlier, but no officer of experience will pretend to say that this is obeyed. If a visit to the Station is considered a hardship, then surely it cannot be any for the Relieving Serjeant to see the men about going home, hear if they have anything to report, and dismiss them properly.

Detective duties.

The establishing this body of men in the Divisions is a marked feature of the past year, and the duty will, after a time, work most beneficially for the public. The officers have done good service already; the best proof being the commendation and frequent rewards given by the judges at the Criminal Courts. It is unfair and unjust to criticise this branch of duty yet; but, from frequent examination of their Duty Registers, I am disposed to think the men are striving to gain a knowledge of the persons of thieves, and the art of watching and tracing them. The officers who have distinguished themselves most in this particular 'line' have possessed a natural gift for spying out such as were intent on committing crime, and very few indeed possess this power, or can even acquire it. But it may be assumed that men who are most fit for the task will find their way into it, and in time the requisite experience will be gained, and expectations of good service will be realized. If thieves come to know these officers, as they undoubtedly will, the 'mutual acquaintance' must tend to the public advantage. In the Prison visiting, the police are seen and remembered by the thieves, and usually with much better memories than those they look upon can boast of. The thief will not 'work' where the Policeman is, whether the latter knows him or not, and this knowledge even on one side has a double advantage.

I cannot help expressing my views while on this subject upon the inadequate force of Detectives now employed. I consider that at least 5 per cent. of the constables are required for this duty, and there should be an active Inspector over them in each Division. Until the branch obtains such a footing, much cannot be expected from it, seeing how the 'cases' for inquiry increase day after day, to the exclusion of patrolling to *look after* thieves.

The Criminal Class.

The Habitual Criminals Act has also been an important feature in connexion with our last year's duties. I beg to refer to the views of the Superintendents who adverted to it.

It is proposed to keep a Register of all known thieves; but would it not be equally useful to register the houses in any street where we have proof thieves live or have lived

within a period of, say, six months? A 'look up' of such houses or haunts is the best step in order to make them 'too hot' to hold them, and also for the owners or occupiers to know that 'we know' their whereabouts. Indeed this information would be no bad addition to the reading of the monthly orders, and for every man upon a beat to 'know' also some additional particulars about the residents than is contemplated in the 4th clause at p. 55 of Instruction Book.

Mounted Police.

The duties have been performed by this branch of the service very satisfactorily, and I have found horses, stables, and accoutrements always in good order and well attended to. As these men are drafted out to the Exterior Districts, where their proper duty is, there will be fewer complaints from landowners, and no doubt a diminution of crime.

Fixed Points.

The experience of placing Police at fixed points has been tested in the E Division, and found to work well. The extension of the system to other Divisions is greatly to be desired, as soon as men can be found for this new mode of giving assistance. Confining such men to one spot, say within a few yards, is, I think, objectionable; but limiting them to from 20 to 50 yards is a better plan, and prevents gossiping as well as for the sake of health. A short 'patrol' will enable the Constables to keep a better 'look out' on what is passing, and my experience is that a standing man is usually an idle man. The men ought to patrol along the curbstone, and not close to the houses or *inside* at all. Few shopkeepers would care about having a 'permanent obstruction' to their windows, however much the protection might be in it.

I have endeavoured in these remarks to give a faithful picture of the Police and their work as I have observed during my first year's labour with them. It is a most interesting field for exertion, and I feel that the more interest I take and attention I pay to all connected with it the greater will be my satisfaction, and the Public will derive some benefit at my hands.

In conclusion, I trust that the Commissioner and Assistant Commissioners are satisfied with the manner in which this District and the Divisions comprised in it have been conducted during the past year.

ROBERT WALKER,
District Superintendent.

A or WHITEHALL DIVISION.

Enclosure, St. James's Park.

On the 1st of April the Police of A Division (2 P. S. and 8 P. C.) took charge of the Enclosure in St. James's Park, up to this time in charge of park-keepers.

Beards and Moustaches.

On the 30th of March the Commissioner gave permission for the Police to wear their beards and moustaches. A large number of men have availed themselves of the privilege.

Great Coats on Night Duty.

The permission granted on the 14th of June for the men to wear great coats on Night Duty, at discretion, has worked satisfactorily.

Money allowance in lieu of Coal.

The grant of an allowance of 4*d.* per week to married men, in lieu of coal, has given great satisfaction, and lessened clerical labour in the Divisional Office.

Recreation Rooms.

The setting apart of rooms in the Police Stations and Section Houses for recreation purposes, and the permission to smoke therein, is a great boon to the men; and when the billiard tables and other articles are received, the rooms no doubt will be much used, and the Public Houses will be less patronized by the Police.

Sergeants, recommended for Promotion, to be instructed in Riding by an Inspector of A.R.

Before the issuing of the Order of the 24th July on this subject, it was a great tax on a Sergeant to pay from 3*s.* 6*d.* to 5*s.* per lesson to a riding master, in order to enable him to pass an examination in riding by the Assistant Commissioner. The Sergeants now stand at no expense whatever for such instruction.

Allowance of 11l. to Superintendent in lieu of Uniform.

I venture to take this opportunity of thanking the Commissioner for his kind consideration. The expense of Uniform has always been a serious item to the Superintendents.

Men to wear Plain Clothes when off Duty.

The permission given to men to wear plain clothes when off Duty, granted on 13th of November, has not been abused.

Educational Examination by Civil Service.

The transfer of the examination of men recommended for promotion from the Board of Superintendents to the Civil Service Department has worked very satisfactorily. A very intelligent Sergeant of this Division describes the examination to be in every respect fair, and that a timid man soon feels confidence in the presence of the examiner.

Men resigning not to re-join.

The Police Order of the 4th January, directing that men who resign will not be permitted to re-join, has, I think, worked well. Men are more careful in giving notice to resign. Young men used previously to resign before giving the service a fair trial, well knowing that they could re-join at any time. There are many men now serving who have resigned in this way, and re-joined. In some cases the resignations and re-joining have been more than once repeated.

Old Books not to be sent to Commissioner's Office.

Previous to the 10th July it was the practice to send all official books when filled to the Commissioner's Office, to be seen by the Inspector there, before new books were issued in place of those filled. The discontinuance of this practice must have effected a large saving in expense of conveyance and men's time.

Detective Force augmented, and Divisional Detectives appointed.

The augmentation of the Detective Force on the 15th of May, and the appointment of Divisional Detectives on the 27th of July, has, as far as I can ascertain, been attended with great success. There is only one Detective Sergeant in this Division, and very few larcenies have occurred; but the Sergeant, acting in concert with the Detectives of the B Division, has made a considerable number of detections and apprehensions, as already reported.

No Allowance for Travelling when distance is under three miles.

No inconvenience has arisen in carrying out the general duties under this regulation, and a great saving must have been effected throughout the Force.

An Inspector to attend at Police Courts.

Since the 24th July an Inspector has attended the Police Courts, and those supplied from this Division to Bow Street have made various reports, such as remarks made by Magistrates, irregularities on part of Police, witnesses, &c. There can be no doubt about the desirability of continuing the duty.

Pay Estimates conveyed from Divisions to Chief Office every Monday.

Previous to 21st July it was the practice for a P. C. to be sent from each Division with the pay estimate at 10 a.m. every Monday. The discontinuance of this arrangement has prevented the withdrawal every Monday morning of 21 Constables from beats.

Stencil Plates.

The use of stencil plates in the Metropolitan Police was discontinued on 27th August. I am not prepared with a calculation, but the expense of these articles must have been very great.

Issuing daily printed Informations.

The issues of Informations were, on the 22nd September, reduced from six to four on week days, and from six to two on Sundays. I submit that three issues of printed Informations daily would be sufficient, viz.:—1st, at 9.30 a.m.; 2nd, at 6.30 p.m., with the Police Orders and Letters; and 3rd, at 10.30 p.m. with the Pawnbrokers' Lists.

Basins and Towels for the use of Prisoners.

The grant on 13th October of basins and towels for the use of Prisoners has been much appreciated, especially by those of the more decent class.

Commendations by Judges, &c.

No doubt the Commissioner has already noticed the large number of Police Officers who have been commended and rewarded by the Judges for meritorious conduct during the year 1869.

The President and Council of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, which held its show at Manchester in 1869, addressed a letter to the Commissioner in August last, "expressing their sense of the valuable services rendered by the party of Metropolitan Police."

The Commissioner was also pleased to commend in very high terms the conduct of the Police at the Oxford and Cambridge Boat Race, the Derby, the Review at Windsor, &c.; and I have no doubt the Commissioner will remember that His Grace the Duke of Richmond wrote expressing his entire satisfaction with the manner in which the duties at Goodwood Races were performed.

Special Duties performed by Police of A Division.

During the year, the Police of this Division have performed duty at all Drawing Rooms, Courts, Levees, Concerts, and Balls; at the Royal Palaces; on the occasion of Her Majesty opening the Holborn Viaduct and Blackfriars Bridge; at various places during the stay of the Viceroy of Egypt; His Majesty the King of the Belgiums; at the opening of a new dock at Hull in Yorkshire by the Prince and Princess of Wales; Reviews at Windsor and Wimbledon; Races at Epsom, Ascot, Goodwood, Hampton, and Egham; at all political meetings in Hyde Park and Trafalgar Square; at Westminster Abbey on the occasions of the funerals of Lady Palmerston and Mr. Peabody; the Consecration of Dr. Temple; the marriages of two of the daughters of His Grace the Duke of Abercorn; and I am pleased to say with almost an entire absence of complaint of misconduct of any kind.

Events which have occurred.

The only events which have occurred of any importance are the following:—

Her Majesty left Buckingham Palace, and opened Blackfriars Bridge and the Holborn Valley Viaduct, on the 6th day of November.

The Viceroy of Egypt arrived in London on the 22nd June, and remained at Buckingham Palace till the 1st July.

His Majesty the King of the Belgians arrived in London, and on the 25th November, at Buckingham Palace, received addresses from the Mayors of Towns, and from the Volunteer Corps.

The last political meeting in Hyde Park to advocate the release of the Irish Political Prisoners was held on 24th October.

General Oeservations.

Dogs brought to Station under Metropolitan Streets Act, 1867.

The practice of bringing dogs found in the streets by Police to Police Stations, to be kept three days, &c., as directed in Police Orders of 15th June, is a most objectionable one, both as regards the comfort of the inhabitants living near, and the Police living in the Station; at times in hot weather the howling and stench is almost unbearable. Two or three central and isolated places in or near London might be selected to receive all dogs of value every morning; mongrels might be killed at once, on being brought to the Station, and their carcasses taken away every day. I am aware that there is no power in the present Act to kill dogs in this way.

Habitual Criminals Act.

There are so few offences committed and persons apprehended in this Division that I do not feel myself in a position to say anything as to the working of this Act of Parliament.

Casuals applying at Police Stations for orders for Casual Wards.

The practice of issuing orders for Casual Wards at Police Stations still continues to work badly; the ordinary business of the Inspectors and Serjeants employed is much interfered with; vermin is brought into the offices, and the appearance of the Casuals in great numbers every night round the Station door, two hours before the time to issue the orders, is most unsightly, and in my opinion objectionable.

Police at Races to return to Town when Races are over, where practicable.

It has hitherto been the practice for the Police employed on the Race Courses at Epsom and Hampton, and whose duties cease 30 minutes after the last race, to lodge in the respective towns. This practice within my own knowledge has worked badly; many of the men, instead of going to bed at proper time, have remained up till two or three o'clock in the morning, cardplaying, drinking at their lodgings, &c., thereby rendering themselves unfit for the next day's duty.

Last year the Police employed on the course at Egham and Hampton (mounted men excepted) returned to London after the races each day, an arrangement which worked well, and which I strongly recommend be in future carried out at Epsom, Hampton, and Egham.

At Ascot and Goodwood the Serjeants and Constables are provided with lodgings, and are under the control of their officers. No irregularities arise at these places.

Uniform Clothing.

Changes and alterations in the uniform clothing of all ranks appear to be necessary, and some for the best have already been made; but as the whole question is under consideration of the Commissioner I do not feel it necessary to allude to it more particularly.

House Rent paid by Police.

I beg the Commissioner will excuse me for bringing to his notice the heavy amounts paid by Police of all ranks for house rent, especially in town divisions.

The average rent paid by the Police of this Division amounts to nearly a quarter of their pay.

Educational Classes, Band, and Amusements.

I am pleased to be able to report that an Educational Class is held four times a week in this Division, and that the attendance is very good.

The Band consists of 25 members, and practice takes place twice a week.

There is also a Cricket Club in the Division, numbering about 50 members.

A Glee Class has also recently been established, and is making good progress.

I may be permitted to mention that on several occasions during the year the Band has had the honor of playing before the Prince and Princess of Wales, more particularly, by command of Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales, the Band attended at Marlborough House on the last birthday of the Prince of Wales, and played several selections during the breakfast.

All expenses attending the Educational Classes, Band, and Cricket Club and Glee Class are defrayed out of a common fund which is kept up in a purely voluntary manner by about 450 of the Police of all ranks of the Division, who pay, Police Sergeants and Police Constables 4*d*., and Inspectors 8*d*., per month.

The affairs of the Classes are managed jointly by the Superintendent and Inspectors, who publish a report quarterly, showing receipts and expenditure. This report is framed, and hung up in the Educational Class Meeting Rooms, for all to see.

Concerts and Readings.

Concerts, Readings, and other entertainments frequently take place at the Stations. On these occasions the Band plays, and members of the Police sing and read. These entertainments are conducted in the same way as the "Penny Readings," only that no charge is made for admission.

D Division.

The conduct of the men of this Division during the past year was certainly as good as on previous years. Very few complaints were made against them by the public, either as to their personal behaviour or mode of performing their duties.

On the 30th January 1869 a man named Thomas Randall was knocked down, and robbed of his watch and money, in the neighbourhood of Lisson Grove, by three men and a woman. The case was placed in the hands of P. C. Tufrey, a plain clothes officer, who succeeded in apprehending all the parties concerned in the assault and robbery, and who were identified by Randall, tried at Clerkenwell, and sentenced, viz., John Hayes to seven years' penal servitude, Henry Hudson, to 10 years' penal servitude, John Molloy, to two years' hard labour, and Martha Simpson to six months hard labour.

At one a.m., 12th February 1869, P. C. 116, Leggatt, discovered that an entry had been made to an unoccupied house, No. 145, Edgware Road. He communicated with Constables on the adjoining beats, the premises were surrounded, search was made, and three notorious thieves were

discovered on an adjoining house, close to a jeweller's shop, and after a severe struggle arrested. They were tried at the Central Criminal Court Sessions, and sentenced by Baron Channell, Smith and Johnson to 10 and Brittain to 14 years' penal servitude.

On the 28th August 1869, a thief concealed himself in an unoccupied house, No. 21, Cornwell Terrace, Regent's Park, and between eight and nine p.m. effected an entry by the attic window to the house No. 11, in the same terrace, and stole articles to the value of 40*l*., the property of James Graham, Esq. Divisional Detective Serjeant McMath was charged with this inquiry, and having ascertained that a 5*l*. note, a portion of the stolen property, had been paid into the Bank of England, traced it through various channels to the hands of a noted receiver named Thomas Byworth. On going to this man's house, Byworth answered the Serjeant from the area, but denied his identity. The Serjeant, however, jumped over the area railings, and followed Byworth into a kitchen, and succeeded in taking from him a purse containing two 5*l*. notes, also the property of Mr. Graham, just as he was in the act of putting it into a kettle of boiling water which was on the fire. Byworth was tried at the Central Criminal Court Sessions on 27th October, and sentenced to 18 months' hard labour.

On the night of the 25th October 1869, the premises of Mr. Lee, jeweller, of 9 Baker Street, were entered by thieves, and property to the value of 500*l*. stolen. Inspector Hindes, with Constables King, Boakes, and Sammars, were employed to investigate the matter, and a locket, a portion of the stolen property, having been found pledged, they succeeded in recovering the whole of the property, and arresting the thieves, (all of whom were foreigners, and three of them well known to the Parisian Police,) who were tried at the Central Criminal Court Sessions on 25th November, and sentenced by Mr. Commissioner Ker, Emile Antoine to seven years' penal servitude, and George Christiens and Andre Berthia to five years' penal servitude each.

On 6th January 1869, information was received at Marylebone Lane Station that carpeting to the value of 132*l*. had been stolen from the warehouse of Messrs. Hindley and Sons, Upholsterers, of 132, Oxford Street. Inspector Howland, with P. S. 24 D, Harris, and 76 D, King, immediately investigated the matter, and having found several pieces of the carpeting pledged, from the description given of the person who pledged them apprehended William Marshall, a porter in Messrs. Hindley's employ, and charged him with the offence; subsequently a man named John Peats, who had also formerly been in the service of Messrs. Hindley was apprehended, and charged with being concerned with Marshall. They were tried at Clerkenwell Sessions on 19th January 1869, and sentenced, Marshall to two years' and Peats to 18 months' imprisonment with hard labour. 60*l*. worth of the property was recovered by Police.

No prevalence as to any particular class of offence can be pointed to as having occurred in this Division during the past year. The returns show a slight decrease in the number of felonies committed, and an increase in the number of persons apprehended, which is due in a measure to the establishment of Divisional Detectives. The creation of this branch of the service, has in my opinion, increased the efficiency of the Metropolitan Police Force. Inquiries respecting thieves, and property they have carried off, has been pursued with more vigilance and discretion than heretofore, and there is little doubt that this branch will gradually increase in efficiency.

E or Holborn Division.

The passing of the Habitual Criminal Bill, 1869, has had a very salutary effect. Low Public Houses and Beer Shops are regularly visited by the Inspector patrolling and Detectives, which render it inexpedient for thieves to assemble as hitherto, and materially lessens the chances of if not absolutely destroying contemplated schemes. It is also deserving of notice, that the operations of the same Act have resulted in frustrating the depredations so long and skilfully carried on, and with some degree of impunity, of the highly dangerous class of criminals known to Police by the style of "magsmen," *i. e.*, sharpers of many categories.

Crime has somewhat diminished. It is, however, to be regretted that highway robberies are still attempted, but many captures have been made, eventuating in convictions of penal servitude and floggings. Not a dozen burglaries, and of a minor kind, have been reported during the current year, which is a very low average, it being borne in mind the miles of streets in the Division, the large number of houses, many of a superior class, and the enormous amount of valuable property guarded by Police, which appears to have been done with attention, as it has occurred that the morning reports on Mondays are at times perfectly blank, showing that none of the Police are at fault, and no larceny of any description committed for 48 hours. Again, the Felony Books denote that a week, fortnight, and even three weeks can pass at Hunter Street without a single felony reported, nearly the same at George Street, and even at Bow Street there are intervals of two, three, and four days.

No gigantic felonies, subject to Police control, have been perpetrated. Three burglars succeeded in breaking into an empty warehouse and reaching the roof of a jeweller's in the Strand, from whence they could have carried off 20,000*l*. worth of jewels, but were there detected, and secured, with their complete set of implements; they were sentenced to long terms of penal servitude. The Detective Force surprised a gang of burglars and receivers, recovering property calculated at upwards of 1,000*l*. in value, and resulting in sentences of 15 years' penal servitude on the offenders. Another notorious receiver, long sought by the Police, was successfully brought to justice, and awarded 10 years' penal servitude.

The traffic in obscenities of divers kinds has been attempted to be continued in the infamous localities of Holywell and Wych Streets, but the many raids successfully made, the seizures of several sacks of lewd literature, prints, &c., and the sending to hard labour of the principals concerned, has completely paralyzed these abominable dealings.

The population may be estimated between 4 and 500,000, and the existing amount of crime attributable mainly to general distress, and in some degree to the almost hopeless task of a once convicted person being able to gain an honest livelihood, while so many of good character, and with health and sometimes more than ordinary abilities, have often to seek the shelter and food which they cannot always obtain.

G Division.

1st. On 1st January, Detective P. Cs. Miller and Boulbey, brought to Old Street Station Samuel Dean and James Curtis, two notorious burglars, for loitering with intent to commit a felony at the City Road; these men had been for some time under observation of the officers, and upon the night in question they were seen examining the door of the Green Gate Public House. Curtis was at once apprehended, but Dean at the time escaped, but his address being known to Miller, he went in the middle of the night, forced the door of the house, No. 21, Elwin Street, Hackney Road, (N Division,) and found him in bed. Upon searching the room a number of housebreaking implements were found, and property identified as being part of the produce of seven larcenies committed on N and other Divisions. They were tried at Central Criminal Court Sessions, and each sentenced to 10 years' penal servitude. The above offences were committed between 8 and 11 p.m., by forcing the windows of houses in secluded neighbourhoods. These P. Cs. were highly commended by the Judge, and awarded 2*l*.

2nd. At 3 a.m., 13th June, P. C. Felgate, 118 G, discovered that the cellar flap of the Green Man Public House, Featherstone Street, St. Luke, had been removed, and the bolts forced. He at once called the landlord, when a man opened the front door, and ran away, pursued by the constable, who succeeded in apprehending him. A number of cigars and other articles were found in the bar, tied up, ready for removal. The prisoner, who gave the name of Frederick Quez, was tried at Central Criminal Court Sessions, and sentenced to seven years' penal servitude.

3rd. At 6.30 a.m., 17th August, Mr. James Gwynn, church decorator, was knocked down by a man and woman when passing along Gray's Inn Road, and while on the ground they took from his pockets 15*l*. 10*s*. in notes and gold, and decamped. Shortly after P. S. Faint, 5 G R, came up, when Mr. Gwynn gave him a description of the thieves, and upon careful inquiry he apprehended the man at his lodgings, No. 9, Bell Court, Gray's Inn Road, about one hour afterwards. In the evening of the same day P. C. 210 G, Butler, succeeded in apprehending the woman from description. They were both committed for trial at Central Criminal Court, and sentenced, the man to seven years' penal servitude, and the female to 15 months' hard labour.

4th. At 4 a.m., 3rd September, P. S. Finch, 2 G, while passing along Clerkenwell Green, heard a slight noise inside the Fox and French Horn Public House. He examined the front of the house, and found the fanlight over the door open, immediately after the bolt of the door was drawn, a man looked out, and seeing the Serjeant, closed and fastened it. The P. S. procured the assistance of several P. Cs., who surrounded the premises, the landlord was then aroused, they searched and found the thief

concealed under a seat in front of the bar, and a quantity of property placed ready for removal. The prisoner gave the name of Edward Boswell. On him was found clothing, the proceeds of another burglary, which he had committed by entering through the fanlight of a shop in Ray Street about two hours previously. He was committed to Central Criminal Court for trial on both cases, and sentenced to 18 months' hard labour. Supposed his first conviction.

5th. At 6 p.m., 31st October, Mr. Robert Moore, of 52, Galway Street, was proceeding through Bath Street, City Road, to church, when three men came in front of him, one of whom struck him a violent blow on the face, which knocked him down; they all fell upon and forcibly took his watch from his vest. A description of the men was given to Detective P. Cs. Miller and Boulbey, who, on 3rd November, apprehended Hadley Ackland, landlord of the Frying-pan Public House, Brick Lane (H.), who the officers had found to have pledged the watch the day after the larceny was committed. He was tried at Middlesex Sessions, and sentenced to 12 months' hard labour. On 20th November the P. Cs. succeeded in apprehending Henry Jinks, a notorious thief, who was identified as the man who struck Mr. Moore. He was tried, and sentenced to five years' penal servitude.

6th. At 2 a.m., 30th November, P. C. 18 G R heard an alarm of thieves given by an assistant of Mr. Marshall, grocer and money order office, No. 4, Exmouth Street, Clerkenwell. Upon the P. C. hastening to the spot, he was told that two men had been seen trying to effect an entry to the premises by removing slates from the roof of a room projecting at rear of the house, and who had decamped over a wall into a side street. A description of the thieves was given by the assistant, and, upon careful inquiries by the P. C. and his Sergeant, traced them to 16, Yardley Street, and apprehended both two hours after the attempt. They were taken to the Station, and identified by the assistant. On examining the roof, the slates were found removed, and several housebreaking implements left behind. When charged, they gave their names Richard Richards and Frederick Grace. They were committed for trial, and sentenced to 12 months' hard labour each.

7th. At 12.30 a.m., 15th December, P. C. 16 G R observed two men loitering in Goswell Road; he placed himself in a doorway, and watched them. Shortly after, Mr. Summers, of No. 3. St. John's Place, was crossing the road; the two men caught him by the collar, struck him a violent blow, cutting his lip and felling him to the ground, rendering him almost insensible. The P. C. seized one of the men, and found his hand in Mr. Summers' pocket. The prisoner violently resisted, and assaulted the Constable on the way to the Station; he threw the P. C. A mob of roughs surrounded them, and gave the Constable several violent blows, and endeavoured to rescue the prisoner; but the Constable still retained his hold, and conveyed him with great difficulty to the Station; he was tried at Middlesex Sessions, and sentenced to five years' penal servitude. The P. C. was highly commended by the Judge and Jury for his courageous conduct, and awarded 5*l.*

8th. At 5.30 a.m., 19th December, P. C. 272 G observed a man sitting on the steps of No. 41, Finsbury Square. Upon going up to him, he asked the P. C. to give him a lift with a large basket he had in his possession, and said "it was a present he had just brought from the railway." The P. C., on looking at the house, observed that the kitchen window was open, and detained the man, called up the inmates, when it was discovered that the house had been burglariously broken into, and the property in prisoner's possession stolen therefrom. He gave the name of Smith, was tried at Central Criminal Court Sessions, and sentenced to nine months' hard labour.

The conduct of the men in this Division has been generally good. They have been attentive to their duties, and no serious complaint has been made against them; neither have any had to appear before a Magistrate to answer a charge of misconduct.

L Division.

The crime in this Division during the 12 months ending 31st December 1869 has been of no grave nature, there being in many instances a consecutive number of days in which no larceny of any kind has been reported, without immediate apprehension.

The following dates given are accurately copied from the Divisional Felony Book, and represent as stated above. From 19th February to 23rd inclusive (nights dark and long). From 14th to 19th March, one petty larceny, value 18*s.* From 6th to 13th April (none). From 3rd to 6th May (none). From 10th to 18th, and from 24th to 28th May, in all 17 days in one month (no larceny). From 2nd to 5th June, from 8th to 16th, from 19th to 22nd, and from 24th to 28th, in all 22 days (no larceny). From 1st to 7th July, one petty larceny by lodger. From 24th to 28th (no larceny). From 1st to 7th August (none). From 25th August to 7th September, one petty larceny by lodger, value 4*s.* From 20th to 30th September, only three larcenies, in one of which the thief was apprehended, and sentenced to seven years. From 9th October to 18th, one larceny. From 28th October to 8th November, one larceny. From 17th to 23rd November, one very doubtful case of robbery was reported. From 26th November to 1st December, two petty larcenies by lodger; and during the month of December there were 12 days consecutive, and no larceny reported, making in all 149 days in the year in which no larcenies were reported at all.

The felony return for the year 1869 shows as follows, viz.:

748 felonies of all kinds were committed.
2,077*l.* is the value of property stolen.
623*l.* is the amount recovered.
364 of these felonies were not under control of Police.
255 in which there was no loss (property recovered).
126 persons committed for trial.
95 of whom were convicted.
321 charged before Magistrates.
212 of whom were convicted.
Total convicted, 307.

With regard to the prevalence of the different classes of crime in this Division, I may state that crime in general has greatly diminished, no doubt in consequence of the number of criminals convicted, as will be shown in annexed reports; but the most difficult to contend with is what is termed "snatching," viz., walking deliberately up to the victim, and seizing the watch and chain or other property, and running away, generally near a labyrinth of courts, where a stranger would soon lose sight of the thief, who would thus escape, the victims generally being elderly persons.

There is another offence called "dragging," viz., taking portmanteaus, &c. from roofs of cabs, or parcels, &c. from carts. This offence, however, generally is most prevalent in foggy or dark seasons, when the chances of detection are least possible, and occur in streets or roads that are dimly lighted; but I think this offence has diminished.

There is one very great evil existing, and has existed for years, and that is the hoards of prostitutes who reside within the Division, and the reluctance of the local authorities to take action in the matter, or the Public to lodge formal complaints necessary for conviction. Many of these prostitutes live by robbery as well as prostitution, in many instances keeping low fellows as bullies, who, after the woman has robbed her customer, intimidate him, and eject him from the house; and the person robbed, being ashamed to prosecute, the offenders escape.

With regard to portico larcenies, there are no houses in this Division where such larcenies can be committed, and it would be impossible for any organized gang of thieves to carry on their depredations in this Division without speedy detection. A gang of seven was entirely broken up at the latter end of December last, who had committed a highway robbery with violence to a man and woman, who were all captured in one house in Herbert's Buildings, dividing their spoil, a very short time after the robbery. This was effected through the prompt action of the Constable who received the information, and for which he was rewarded by the Commissioner. Four out of the seven were convicted, and sentenced to penal servitude for seven years, two discharged by the Magistrate (one of whom has since been convicted, and sentenced to six months), and one acquitted at the Sessions, and *they* have since left the neighbourhood, thus ridding that locality of seven dangerous persons.

P Division.

Capture of two notorious receivers.

I consider the capture of William Simpson alias Miles Ambler alias Black Miles and William Green the most important apprehension made by the Metropolitan Police for many years; both these men were sentenced to 12 years' penal servitude at the Central Criminal Court on 17th August 1869. But before entering into an important incident connected with this case, viz., the bribing of Detectives Ham and Ranger with twenty sovereigns, to frustrate the ends of justice, and procure the prisoners' discharge, and the apprehension of two men named Critchley and Richards for this offence, I will give a short history of Miles Ambler alias Simpson alias Black Miles. This man is a native of Clayton Height, Bradford, Yorkshire, and for the last 30 years had been well known in that neighbourhood as a notorious "fence," or receiver of stolen property. His connexion with the thieving fraternity was extensive; a fact well known to the public as well as Police; but although he was twice taken into custody,

History of one of the receivers, Simpson alias Miles.

he always was fortunate enough to escape conviction, whilst many of his companions were sent into penal servitude. In the spring of 1864 he was connected with the worst gang of thieves in Yorkshire, who had committed a series of very extensive robberies, the first of which was the Stamp Robbery of over 1,000*l.* worth of stamps from the Stamp Office at Huddersfield; then followed another consisting of several hundred pounds worth of silks, satins, &c., from the premises of Messrs. Brown and Muff, Bradford, the whole of which property was found "planted" or concealed in a pulpit inside a chapel, about two miles from the house broken into; the chapel had a boarded floor about two feet from the ground, with three grates or dust-holes up the centre, one of the grates was about a yard from the pulpit, and the thieves, by direction of Miles, got down the grate, cut the boarded floor from beneath the pulpit, and stowed the stolen goods underneath. Shortly after, the same gang broke into a cloth warehouse at Kirkheaton near Huddersfield, and stole cloth, value 400*l.*, which was conveyed away in two carts, but whilst proceeding in the direction of Bradford one of the wheels came off one of the carts, the horse was taken out, and the thieves drove away, leaving the broken cart and load behind: the gang was traced, apprehended and convicted, except "Black Miles," who absconded, but the evidence against him was so conclusive that he was indicted with the others, and a true bill found, and a bench warrant issued for his apprehension. In this case the remainder of the stolen cloth was found concealed inside box tombstones at Wood Churchyard, 17 miles from the scene of the robbery, where it had been planted by Simpson alias Black Miles. From that time (the spring of 1864) he evaded detection until apprehended by Ham and Ranger, who found him out through making inquiries respecting portico and other thieves, and they ascertained he had been at the head of an organised band of thieves, and connected with another notorious receiver, named Critchley, both of whom Ranger and Ham kept under close observation day and night, and when Simpson alias Miles and Green were apprehended, property, the proceeds of several portico larcenies and burglaries, was found in Black Miles's house, and they were committed on seven separate cases.

Simpson's connexion with large robberies.

Concealment of stolen property under a pulpit.

Simpson receives the produce of a cloth robbery.

Simpson absconded from Bradford.

Simpson had concealed the stolen cloth under a tombstone.

Discovery of Simpson by Detectives in London and his connexion with thieves.

Simpson, an associate of another receiver named Critchley.

While Miles and Green were in custody, and awaiting their examination before the Magistrate, P. S. Ham received a letter, which was shown to me. I directed him to a certain rendezvous indicated in the letter; on proceeding to the appointed place, he found a person named Thomas Richards, who, after a little preliminary conversation, made an offer of 20 sovereigns to Ranger and Ham, on condition of their getting Simpson alias Miles and Green "turned up," that is, discharged. Ham pretended to entertain these proposals, allowed Richards to explain himself, and then made a full report to me. I directed Ham and Ranger to take the money, and accordingly they went together to a public house, where Richards received 20 sovereigns from William Critchley, and handed them over to Ham and Ranger. Critchley was known as a receiver for years, and to be worth thousands, the owner of a large number of houses, and living in good style at Brixton, and a companion of and very intimate with Simpson alias Black Miles, both of whom had baffled the Police for many years, and Critchley, being associated with Richards, engaged him to tamper with the Constables. But as soon as the bribe was received, proceedings were instituted against Critchley and Richards, both of whom were tried at the Central Criminal Court with the others, and each sentenced to two years' hard labour. The conduct of Ham and Ranger in this case reflected great credit on the Force, and both Constables acquitted themselves in a very meritorious manner, and have been the means of breaking up and getting rid of for a time three wealthy and notorious receivers, also Richards, an infamous scoundrel, deeply connected with thieves and receivers, and who many times frustrated the Police in their inquiries. Critchley was previously convicted at Liverpool in 1854, and sentenced with his wife to seven years' penal servitude for a bank-note robbery; the wife died in prison. At that time he was worth 1,000*l.*, but when apprehended by Ham and Ranger money and house property to the amount of 12,000*l.* was found on him; therefore in his capacity as a receiver he had accumulated the enormous amount of 11,000*l.* since he came to London. He is connected with first-class thieves all over the world, and advanced money to them to go to foreign countries to commit robberies. Numerous papers relating to transactions with thieves in France, Spain, Germany, and America, and stolen property sent to and received from these countries, were found upon him; one document in particular, and two portmanteaus, belonging to a thief named Husk or Hirst (now doing five years penal in France), was found, which also showed that Critchley held 150*l.*, the proceeds of a larceny in Paris, for this thief, until he was released.

Recovery of a large quantity of stolen property at Simpson's house.

Bribe given of 20*l.* to get Simpson and Green discharged.

Apprehension of Critchley, another notorious receiver, and his accomplice named Richards, and their conviction.

Commendable conduct of the Police concerned.

Accumulation of great wealth by Critchley as a receiver.

Critchley's connexion with first-class thieves in all countries.

Critchley bought the whole of the property stolen from Mrs. Cohen in Park Lane for 175*l.* from William Stewart Bently and Joseph Bonner, both notorious portico thieves, the former now in Prison for 20 years' penal servitude.

Critchley bought the property stolen from Mr. Cohen.

Some time ago portico larcenies in the suburbs were very numerous, and of a most audacious character, being generally committed in the afternoons or evenings, when the families were all in and about their houses, the thieves always managing to enter and leave without being seen. This naturally made it a most difficult task to trace them. In nearly all cases the thieves committing this class of larceny are well dressed, keeping their own horses and traps, mostly at livery stables. Some of the carts are made with a box under the seat, the top of which contains cigars, &c., as if travellers, while under this is a false bottom containing housebreaking instruments; in this manner they drive about the suburbs without suspicion, sometimes with a very dressy lady. In the inquiries instituted respecting Critchley and Miles, and while their houses were watched, the whole school of portico thieves were found out, and several of them are now in Prison, the principal *climbers* or portico men being William Stewart Bentley, Joseph Bonnor, William Dillon, Thomas Paull, William Carpenter, Francis Dudley, and Henry Field. There are some others whose names at present I must omit. Out of the above school, five are at present in Prison for long terms. In tracing and apprehending Thomas Paull for housebreaking, and attempted murder of Mrs. Peak, at 82, Trafalgar Road, which occurrence took place at three o'clock in the afternoon, a description of the man only was given to the Police, and from that Ranger at once knew who the offender was, having seen him (Paull) visit Critchley's House at Brixton. Immediate steps were taken to trace Paull, and in nine days he was in custody; he was tried at the Central Criminal Court, and sentenced to Penal Servitude for *Life*. This man was several times previously convicted; once sentenced to six years for violently assaulting a butler who had found him stealing his master's plate; therefore by this capture one of the most atrocious scoundrels has been got rid of for ever. Since the apprehension of Critchley and Mills, and breaking up their gang, portico and other larcenies have very much decreased.

Portico larcenies, and the class of thieves doing them.

Discovery of portico thieves by watching Critchley's house.

Five of the school in prison.

Apprehension and conviction of Thomas Paull for attempted murder of Mrs. Peak.

Decrease of portico larcenies since Simpson, Critchley, and others were taken.

The principal larcenies committed in this Division are in the suburban districts, where, from the position of the houses, mostly detached or villa residences, inaccessible to Police protection, with fields or gardens at the back and front, give great facilities to thieves to commit depredations, and get away with their booty, without any chance of detection; and since the Beats have been doubled and sometimes trebled through the seventh of the men being allowed a day leave in the week, the chances of the Police in the country districts preventing or detecting larcenies or thieves are very remote, and to give the necessary protection to persons and property the Force should be augmented, or the leave stopped.

Facilities in the suburbs to commit larcenies.

Police protection inadequate through the number of men on leave, &c.

My experience leads me to observe, that many of the men are not so energetic in the discharge of their duties as in former years, which I consider attributable to the very faint hopes Constables now joining or who have joined since 1862 have of ever getting a Pension, thus making the Service a mere refuge until they can procure another situation, and so long as the present system of Superannuation remains the effects will be very deteriorating to the Metropolitan Police.

The effect of present pension system on the service.

In former years many very intelligent men joined this Service, and were induced to remain in it, from the facts that they were entitled to a Pension in 15 years, but now, that it is extended to 30, is, I consider, tantamount to none, as very few indeed can perform the onerous duties of a Policeman for so long a period.

R Division.

Of the principal occurrences and events connected with the Police of R Division during the year 1869.

Very few events of importance happened in the extensive district comprised in the R Division of the Metropolitan Police during the year 1869; no serious accidents, loss of life, or riot occurred. Southwark Park was thrown open to the Public on the 19th June; a strong party of Police, Volunteers, and an immense concourse of People attended the ceremony. Only one murder was committed, which took place at Rotherhithe on the 26th October, when Joseph Welch, a painter, stabbed his former master in a public-house; he was apprehended at the time, tried, and executed. There was only one serious Burglary, and none in which any Violence was done to the person, and only three cases of Highway Robbery; in one, the person robbed was a Soldier, and it was accompanied with violence; he was drunk, the thieves were sweeps, four were taken, one

was acquitted, two were sentenced to long terms of imprisonment, and the lash. In all, six men were taken for the three offences, four were convicted, two acquitted. Only three sheep were stolen on the Division; detection did not follow in either case, owing to the exposed and unfrequented places whence they were taken; one, there is but little doubt, was taken in a boat to a ship lying in the Thames. Great facilities are afforded for this kind of felony, as numbers of sheep are grazed in marshes and fields at a considerable distance from the public paths and roads, and to watch them the Police have to cross fields, and endeavour to count them, night and morning, a duty more properly belonging to a shepherd or watchman, but I find farmers prefer an occasional loss to paying a watchman. There was a marked absence of serious crime in this district, but petty larcenies were numerous, consisting chiefly of stealing tools, fittings, &c., from unfinished and unoccupied houses; fowls, rabbits, and linen from gardens and out-houses. I attribute many of these offences to persons not living by thieving, but driven to distress by the want of employment caused by the closing of the Government and other extensive works at Deptford, Greenwich, and Woolwich. Very few houses in this Division were plundered by means of the portico; a good look out was kept for the thieves, and a mounted Constable on duty at Blackheath having received information, and a description of two men with a horse and cart, who had attempted to enter a house by the portico but were interrupted, pursued them; and when in the Kent Road, they, finding he was gaining on them, jumped out of the cart, and by running up some backs streets escaped. The horse and cart belonged to a respectable livery stable keeper at Peckham, from whom it was hired for the afternoon. The thieves were undetected. A sacrilege was committed at St. Nicholas Church, Deptford, during the night of the 14th March, by forcing a window, entering thereat, then forcing a large iron safe, whence was taken seven pieces of plate, value 45*l.*, the most valuable article being a three quart basin, value 20*l.*, which was the following morning found hidden among some old iron retorts and machinery, on some waste ground, next an engineer factory, whence the tools with which the safe was forced were taken. It was watched day and night for three days, but no person went to the spot to remove it, and the thieves remained undetected; Detectives from the Chief Office assisted in the inquiry.

The only extensive burglary committed in the Division was that at Messrs. Tripps, Drapers, Silk Mercers, &c., Blackheath Hill, Greenwich, on the night of the 5th May, when silk, &c., in value nearly 1,000*l.*, was removed from the premises to a shed in a stable yard at the rear; it was nearly all recovered, and the actual loss did not exceed 40*l.* It was effected by four men, who were driven from Shoreditch to Greenwich in a cab, which they directed the driver to place on a rank at the railway station, and there wait for them, which he did. The Constable on the beat seeing a strange cab waiting there so long, took the number of it, by which the driver was afterwards found; he proved to be a honest man, and gave a description of the thieves; he said one carried a violin case, in which the housebreaking implements were, as we supposed, carried. They gained access to the premises by passing along the railway, getting on the roof of the warehouse, a low building, where they found a skylight open; they descended by means of a rope into the shop, in which a fierce dog was at large; they drugged the animal; he made no noise, as two porters who slept in a room adjacent were not disturbed. They packed the goods, and drew them up and out of the skylight, and deposited them where they were found, being, from some unexplained cause, unable to remove them. Detective Officers from Scotland Yard were sent down; two Constables of this Division, who had seen the party of men, were employed until the 19th, about 14 days, watching places where the cabman said he had occasionally seen them, and on that day two of them were taken; the cabman was sent for to identify them, when it was found that he had been thrown from his cab the previous night by a collision, and his thigh broken. The men were taken to his bedside; he identified them; they were charged and remanded; they were identified as men who had applied for work at Messrs. Tripps'. The cabman, who alone could bring the offence home to them, died before the next examination, and there was not sufficient evidence to detain them; they were discharged. They said, when being brought from Maidstone on the remand, they supposed, as the Police knew they had been previously convicted, they would get four years at least; but they escaped altogether, as no further evidence was ever obtained against them. The changes among the Police in this Division were not so numerous as in former years, which is a source of congratulation, as it is a great loss when men of three or four years experience leave the service. I ascribe this to three causes,—the scarcity of other employment, the recent advance in the pay, and the day's leave weekly.

V Division.

Divisional Detectives.

The appointment of the Divisional Detectives has been of great service.

During the year 336 beggars were apprehended in this Division, and a number of persons hawking without licences (which in most cases is a mere pretence for thieves to obtain access to the premises), and previous to the appointment of the Detectives it was necessary to employ men in plain clothes.

A number of gentlemen at Wimbledon and Kingston have formed themselves into Mendicity Societies, for the prevention of persons relieving beggars without inquiry, and this is working well.

The Habitual Criminals Act works well, and in this division more particularly the clause prohibiting the sale of lead and brass in small quantities.

Since the delivery of the Notices to Dealers very few cases of metal stealing have occurred, and the decrease in offences of this description, which formerly were numerous, I attribute entirely to the effect of that clause in the Act.

There are no houses the known resort of thieves, or noted receivers of stolen property, &c., as in many other parts; and the most dangerous thieves that frequent this Division invariably come from other parts nearer town.

Beer and Wine House Act.

Little effect has yet been given to this Act, although a large number of proprietors of beer houses have failed to obtain the magistrates' certificate for the renewal of their licences. Their present licences will continue in force till October.

It has also prevented a large number of new houses being opened.

Since the Act came into operation Sunday trading has very much decreased.

Epsom and Hampton Races, Oxford and Cambridge Boat Races, Harvard and Oxford Boat Races, and Wimbledon Rifle Meeting.

I would call attention to the very large number of people brought together on these occasions, and, without the number of Police employed, serious accidents would occur.

Police Orphanage.

Great interest is taken in the Orphanage, and I feel confident that, when fairly started, there will be no lack of funds, and in time there will be sufficient to provide for all the orphans of the Force. There is only one P. C. in this Division who does not subscribe.

W Division.

Offences during the past Year.

No offences of so serious a nature as to call for special mention have taken place in this Division during the year 1869, except a burglary at the shop of Mr. Harland, Jeweller, High Street, Croydon, on the 30th September last, when property valued at 500*l.* was stolen. This was committed by a returned convict named James Greenhead, in conjunction with a man named "Rowland." Greenhead was subsequently found dead in a road at Cuckfield, Sussex, and it is strongly suspected that he was murdered by Rowland; whom he was constantly in the habit of importuning for money, threatening him what he would do if his request was not complied with.

Rowland was apprehended for being an accessory before the fact to the burglary, and was convicted at Kingston Assizes, and sentenced to 12 months imprisonment: but there was no legal evidence to connect him with the murder.

Sheep Stealing.

During the past year 10 sheep have been stolen from seven different persons; in two cases the thieves were apprehended; one was convicted, and the other discharged.

Considering the area of pasture land, and the thousands of sheep left unprotected except by Police, I do not consider this number excessive.

The farmers, as a rule, prefer running the risk of occasionally losing a sheep to employing a shepherd.

Portico Larcenies.

Twelve Portico Larcenies have been committed during the past year; during the early part of year these larcenies were more than usually prevalent, but during the latter part, and up to the present time, they are of rare occurrence.

Wet Linen Larcenies.

Linen stolen from off lines while exposed to dry is also of frequent occurrence, and Police are instructed to warn persons of the danger of leaving them out after dark; which, coupled with larcenies from fowl-houses, are the principal class of offences committed in this Division.

Issue of Official Books.

The practice (since 10th July last) of issuing official books, in place of those filled up, from Division instead of Commissioners' Office, has been the means of not only retaining the services of men in the Division, but also a saving of expense.

X or Paddington Division.

At 2 a.m., 3rd January 1869, H. Gould, of Hillingdon Station, observed a light in the lower part of the house of the Rev. A. C. Abdy at Hillingdon; his suspicions being aroused by the light being suddenly extinguished, he went round to the back, got over a wall, and crossed a garden to the house and found the back kitchen door open. He aroused the inmates, who found that the house had been ransacked and a quantity of silver plate stolen, the thieves having left behind them a purse containing 10*l.* in notes and gold. P. C. sent information to the Station, when P. S. Mason mounted his horse and rode to the Hanwell Police Station, believing that the thieves might proceed towards London; on his return he met, in a lonely part of Uxbridge Road, a horse and cart, in which sat two men proceeding towards London at a rapid pace; they passed him, when he turned round, galloped after and came up with them, calling upon the driver to stop; not doing which, the P. S. seized the reins, dismounted and jumped into the cart, where he found two other men, one of whom was wearing a hat similar to that stolen. He then told all four they were in custody for a burglary at Hillingdon, when two of them jumped out of the cart, and on the others endeavouring to escape, he knocked them down with his riding whip, and said if they resisted him he would blow their brains out, and held them down in the cart for some time, until assisted by two carmen who were passing. It being then daylight and raining heavily, he conveyed them to the Station with the property, the whole of which was found in the cart. The prisoners were committed for trial to the Central Criminal Court, where previous convictions being proved against them, they were sentenced, one to 10 years, and the other 7 years penal servitude. After passing sentence, the Recorder called the P. S. forward, complimented him for his gallantry, and awarded him the sum of 5*l.*, amidst the applause of a crowded Court.

The horse and cart found in the possession was given up to the Sheriff, and afterwards sold.

The above particulars were laid before Sir Thomas Henry, who, with Mr. Vaughan, highly complimented the Police Sergeant for the cool and resolute courage he displayed, which reflected the highest credit upon himself and the Force to which he belonged, and awarded him the sum of 5*l.* from the Police Reward Fund.

The Chairman and inhabitants of Uxbridge presented the Police Sergeant and Police Constable Gould with two handsome purses, containing the sum of 47*l.* 13*s.*, and paid a high compliment to the Police as a body, especially to Police Sergeant Mason for his courage and activity, and to the Constable for his vigilance, in the performance of their duties.

The Commissioner was also pleased to allow the above amounts to be received, and advanced both Officers to superior classes.

At 1.15 a.m., 29th May 1869, P.S. 7 X. Hagan, heard the cry of "Stop thief," and a man who was running away was pointed out to the Sergeant as having stolen a coat from No. 8, Admiral Terrace, Kensal New Town. The P.S. immediately gave chase; after following him through several streets, the thief ran down the towing path of the Grand Junction Canal, where he closed with the Sergeant, kicking him severely on the leg, and ran away, followed by the P.S., who drew his truncheon, struck him on the back of his head; he fell into the water and managed to swim across the canal. P. C. Flewin, 266 X., came to the assistance of the P. S., and both went round to the other side of the canal, where, after searching some considerable time, they saw the thief jump into the canal and make his way to the adjoining premises, where the P. S. and P. C. proceeded to, searched, and was found by the latter secreted under some iron works. At the same time calling out to his Sergeant, "I have caught him," when the thief deliberately threw the Constable into the water, and again jumped in himself, where a desperate struggle took place between them both; the thief, being a very powerful man, kicked the P.C. and ducked him under the water two or three times. The Sergeant then jumped into the canal, and with his truncheon disabled the prisoner, and assistance having arrived, both were dragged out, and the prisoner taken to the Station, where he was charged with stealing the coat, violently assaulting the Constable by attempting to drown him, and also assaulting the Sergeant. He gave his name George Smith, alias Ginger Smith, and was sentenced by late Deputy Assistant Judge J. Payne, Esq., at Clerkenwell Sessions, to two years imprisonment; who awarded the Sergeant and Constable 2*l.* 10*s.* each. They were also awarded the sum of 2*l.* each by Sir Thomas Henry for bringing to justice such a dangerous thief.

At 3.30 a.m., 22nd June 1869, P.C. 195 X, John Manton, observed two men get over the iron railings in front of No. 5, Beresford Terrace, Notting Hill, and walk sharply away. Finding they were noticed by P. C., they commenced running, and ran through some fields and unfinished buildings, a distance of half a mile, before P. C. came up to them. He at once knew them, and told them to consider themselves in custody. He endeavoured to take hold of them, when both prisoners commenced kicking and striking him on the head, face, and body, and knocking him down; and after struggling with them for some minutes, P. C. drew from his pocket his rattle, and struck one of the prisoners on the head and made it bleed. The other prisoner, seeing that, ran away, and the other prisoner was brought to the station. On examining the premises it was found that an entry had been effected by going up the front steps, climbing over the iron railings on to the window sill, raising the dining room window, entering and removing several articles of plate, &c. to the window, but were not taken from the premises, the thieves, no doubt, being disturbed.

On examining the lower part of the house, the kitchen door was found unfastened, which had been fastened the night before the inmates retired to bed, at which door the thieves let themselves out of. The prisoner was charged with the burglary, and gave his name George Smith; address refused; he was committed for trial, and tried before the Common Serjeant, at the Central Criminal Court Sessions, and sentenced to seven years penal servitude. He awarded the Constable 2*l.* for his courageous conduct. The other prisoner was apprehended on 19th July same year, and gave his name Charles Pratley; he was also tried before Mr. Commissioner Kerr, and sentenced to seven years penal servitude. Both these prisoners were known thieves and dangerous ones. The place where the struggle occurred, a spoon was found, and afterwards identified by the occupier of the house the thieves had been seen to leave. The Constable was rewarded by the Commissioner 10*s.* for his vigilance.

At 7.30 p.m. 15th October 1869, P. C. 23 X. 15, John Warren, heard an alarm of thieves in Colvill Terrace, Notting Hill, and saw a well-dressed man coming out of an empty house in the above terrace; he stopped him, and asked him what he was doing there. He replied, "I heard "a lady next door call out thieves, and I was going down "to prevent any one coming out." P. C. not feeling satisfied with that statement, took him to the station; on the way there, he said "It's all right, I only live round the corner," and broke away from the Constable, who, after a sharp chase, caught him; in coming up to him he threw himself down, and threw away a jemmy, a knife, and some wax taper; with great difficulty the P. C. took him to the station. Upon subsequent inquiries being made at No. 8 Colvill Terrace, it was found that an entry had been effected through the empty house. The prisoner was seen to leave, passing along the parapet to the adjoining house, opening the window with a knife; marks were visible, which marks corresponded with the knife found upon the prisoner.

Nothing was taken away. The prisoner was charged with breaking and entering with intent to steal, and gave his name Walter Brown; address refused. He was committed for trial, and was tried at Clerkenwell Sessions, before Sir W. H. Bodkin, who sentenced him to 12 months hard labour.

The P. C. was rewarded in the sum of 10*s.* by Commissioner.

A similar robbery took place in the same terrace last year, but since the capture of the prisoner none has occurred.

At 11.30 p.m. 22nd October 1869, P. C. 307 X. Kilcher

observed a man in Salter's Fields, Kensington, carrying a bundle. The Police Constable immediately went to him, and asked him what he had in the bundle. His answers not being satisfactory, the Police Constable examined it, and found that it contained a quantity of plate. He took him into custody, and conveyed him to the Station, and charged him with the unlawful possession. The prisoner was searched, and several pawnbroker's duplicates relating to plate were found on him. He was taken before C. O. Dayman, and remanded till 30th, and further remanded to 5th November, enabling the Constable to make full enquiries respecting the property pawned, which were found to relate to three burglaries;—one at Kensington, one at Clapham, and one at Kingsland. The plate which the bundle contained was the proceeds of two burglaries committed at Ealing on this Division. He was committed to trial for the five burglaries to the C. C. Court, tried, and sentenced to seven years penal servitude.

The Constable was rewarded 6*s.* by the Commissioner for his vigilance.

APPENDIX C.

MEMORANDUM.

The total authorized strength of the Metropolitan Police on the 1st January, 1868, was 7,805; and after deducting those specially employed, *viz.* 1,236, left only 6,569 men actually available for the ordinary Police Duties. The population at that time amounted to 3,507,828. The Rateable Value was 17,089,506*l.*

The area over which the duties of the Metropolitan Police extend is very nearly 700 square miles.

On the 17th June, 1868, an increase was ordered to the Force of 1,120 men, at an annual cost to the Police Funds of 88,100*l.*

Simultaneously one day's Leave in seven was directed to be given to every member of the Force.

This increase barely provided for the diminution in the available strength caused by the weekly Leave, and in consequence on the 1st January, 1869, while the Population had increased to 3,563,410, and the Rateable Value to 17,549,977*l.*, the Police available for duty were 6,695, or an increase only of 126 men.

In order to meet the views of the Government, this so-called augmentation of 1,120 men was carefully distributed to those Divisions where the public good absolutely required an additional number of Police, the greater part going to the exterior districts. The consequence has been that some of the interior Divisions received no augmentation, while one-seventh of the number of men in these Divisions was at once taken away by the Order that every man in the Force was to have one day's Leave in seven.

Out of the whole number of police available for duty in the streets, two-thirds are on duty at night, and one-third by day. The day duty extends from 6 o'clock a.m. to 10 p.m., and is divided into two reliefs; and after deducting casualties caused by sickness and station duties, it results that from 6 a.m. to 7 p.m. the number of Police available for duty in the streets varies from 700 to 900 only.

The experiment of granting weekly Leave has been a disappointment to all who have watched its effects. It has not increased the alertness or efficiency of the Police.

In the superior ranks absent Offiers are replaced by Section Sergeants often more or less incapable and inexperienced; these again are lost to their own Sections, and replaced by Acting Sergeants, *i.e.*, Constables; important duties are badly performed, and constant complaints from the Public are the result, while the Constable becomes unhinged and unsettled by constant interruption of duty.

The fallacy is that one day's leave is one day's rest. It would be well, if it were possible, to give the whole Force leave on the Sabbath, but in the nature of things this is impossible, and there can be no doubt that the existing system of weekly Leave is a mistake.

Such an amount of Leave (with the annual Leave, amounting to 59 days on full pay during the year) is far beyond that allowed in any other Police service. In the County Constabulary the men receive on an average seven days' Leave in the year, without pay. In the City Police the men have one day off duty each month, and, if well conducted, seven days' Leave besides in the year, with pay.

There is but one opinion on the subject among those in authority in the Police; and after giving the subject the careful consideration which it deserves, I beg to recommend that the Leave granted to the Metropolitan Police be for the future two days in the month, one of which to be invariably on a Sunday.

The annual Leave for all ranks to remain as at present, *viz.*, Superintendents, 28 days; Inspectors, 14 days; Sergeants, 10 days; Constables, 7 days.

There are fewer depredations committed and fewer public duties to be performed on the Sabbath than on any other day, and the Police can be more easily spared than during the week, and by arranging that Leave be granted on Sundays to one-fourth of the men, the addition to the available strength of the Force will be 703 Sergeants and Constables on week days.

Pay.

I think the Sergeants and Constables of the Metropolitan Police Force have a reasonable claim to some Increase of Pay. The present rates are less than those granted to the City Police and to the Officers of the Convict Service, and it is difficult to obtain and keep the services of valuable men at the existing rates.

The Pay of the Sergeants is obviously and confessedly too low. A Constable on promotion to the rank of Sergeant only receives an addition of 1*s.* per week to his Pay, while his duties are much more arduous and his responsibilities much greater. The consequence is that many men who might become valuable Police Officers will not qualify themselves for the Educational Test necessary for their promotion, while the Constables, especially the married men, find it hard to keep out of debt at the present rate of living in the Metropolis.

It is needless to point out the bad effects thus produced in the efficiency of the Force.

I propose to give an Increase of Pay of 3*s.* per week each to 810 Sergeants, and 1*s.* per week each to 6,725 Constables.

	Present Rates per Week.	Proposed Rates per Week.	£	*s.*	*d.*
Sergeants:—	—	—			
1st Class	28*s.*	31*s.*	6,318	0	0
2nd „	26*s.*	29*s.*			
Constables:—					
1st Class	25*s.*	26*s.*			
2nd „	23*s.*	24*s.*	17,485	0	0
3rd „	21*s.*	22*s.*			
4th „	19*s.*	20*s.*			
			£23,803	0	0

The total cost to the Police Fund of this Increase of Pay will be 23,803*l.* per annum, exclusive of Dockyards and War Department Stations, and those specially employed and paid for to the Receiver.

Preparatory Class.

I also think the present rate of Pay allowed to men joining the Preparatory Class insufficient. The authorized strength is 30, and they now receive only 10*s.* per week each, and are consequently hampered at the outset, and become disinclined to the Service. I submit, therefore, that the Pay of a man on joining the Class should be 15*s.* per week.

The annual cost to the Police Fund will be 390*l.*

Reserves.

I have carefully considered the present constitution of the Reserve Force, and I think it should be placed on a different footing.

Originally the Reserves were attached to 6 Divisions, and consisted of 1 Inspector, 5 Sergeants, and 50 Constables each. The object being to have a specially selected and trained body of men available in cases of necessity, to suppress public disturbances, and to act on all State and Public occasions, as Levées, Drawing Rooms, Races, Fairs, &c.; and for patrolling the Division when not otherwise employed, or in assisting in other Divisions when required.

In 1863 the Reserve was extended to 8 Divisions, and in 1868 a Reserve was established in each Division.

The Reserve is not now constituted so as to make it an object for men to enter it, and I think it will be for the good of the Service to alter some of the conditions of the Reserve, and make it an object of ambition amongst the Police to belong to it.

I therefore submit the following Regulations for the Reserve:—

The Reserve Company of each Division to consist of 1 Inspector, Constables in the proportion of 10 per cent. on the authorized strength of that rank, and Sergeants in the proportion of 10 per cent. of the Constables.

The men for the Reserve will be selected for ability, smartness, and good conduct.

No man in the 3rd or 4th Class to be eligible for the Reserve.

All advancements in Class to be by seniority and good conduct throughout the entire Force. No special advancement in Class to be made in the Reserve.

Reserve Pay to be granted as follows, in addition to the ordinary pay of each rank:—

	£	s.	d.
19 Inspectors, 4s. per week each	197	12	0
70 Sergeants, 3s. „	546	0	0
700 Constables, 1s. 6d. „	2730	0	0
The annual cost to Police Funds will be	3473	12	0

The Reserves, as a specially-selected body of men, to be available for employment on public occasions, and Drawing Rooms, Levées, Races, Fairs, &c., and at all large public assemblages. But excepting when detailed for special service in Police Orders, to be merged in the general body of the Force, and do duty precisely as the rest.

The Beats to be arranged on the basis of the average number of men available, including Reserves, in a Division for Street duty, after deducting averages of Leave, Sick, Casualties, attending Sessions, &c.

When a Reserve, or any portion of it, is ordered for duty elsewhere, the Superintendent to make proper arrangements for extending the Beats for the time being.

Education.

An Educational Test is prescribed for all men on promotion from the ranks to the post of Sergeant, and on subsequent promotion to the rank of Inspector or Superintendent.

The Examinations are now conducted by the Civil Service Commissioners, and they are of a nature to require considerable preparation on the part of the Police.

Independent of the question of Promotion, it is of great importance that every Policeman should have a fair amount of ordinary education, in which many of them on joining the Force are very deficient.

But while this is the case, no means are provided for their receiving any education, beyond that Classes for School are formed in each Division, and efforts made to induce the men to attend them; but they have to pay their Instructors out of their own pockets.

The weekly amount paid by each man varies from one halfpenny to sixpence.

I propose that every man, until he has obtained a certain amount of proficiency in Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic, should be compelled to attend School at such times as may be directed, and that the cost of such instruction be defrayed from the Police Funds.

I propose to appoint a Schoolmaster, or Schoolmaster-Sergeant, to each Division for this purpose, to act, when not employed in instruction, as Assistant Divisional Clerk, an office now filled by a Police Constable; and if this is found feasible there will not be a large additional charge on the Police Funds, as the Pay and Allowances of the existing Assistant Divisional Clerk will be saved.

Additional Police.

The want of some additional Police Force for the Metropolis has long been severely felt, and there can be no doubt that at present it is wholly unable to meet the demands made upon it, or to afford the protection which is so indispensably necessary in such a city as London. The length of some of the Beats in the Metropolitan Police District is over 15 miles each.

I have caused a careful inquiry to be made into the absolute wants of each Police Division, so as to arrive at an estimate of the additional numbers that are absolutely necessary.

I annex an abstract Return (Appendix A), showing that there are required 67 Sergeants and 855 Constables to enable the Police to fulfil the duties imposed upon them.

In addition to this, there is a very great want to be met, and one in which the Public are very much interested, *viz.* the difficulty of finding a Constable when one is wanted.

The system of Beats appears to be indispensable to any Police Force, but it involves the uncertainty of being able at any given moment to know where the Police Constable on the Beat may be; and when, as is the case in most of the larger Divisions, the day-duty Beats vary from 1 mile and 78 yards up to 15 miles and 666 yards in length, and the night-duty Beats from 870 yards to 3 miles and 997 yards, this is practically impossible.

Fixed Points.

I have submitted a plan for establishing Fixed Points in each Division, at which a Constable shall be constantly posted from 8 A.M. to 12 P.M.; and by selecting prominent and important points, the Inhabitants will very soon learn to know where to find a Constable when they want one.

In the event of the Constable at the fixed point being called away, his place would be filled by a Constable who would be detailed for duty on a short Beat in the vicinity, or by one of the Police Constables, if available, detailed for Hackney Carriage duty, who are now gradually superseding the old Hackney Carriage Attendants.

The system as proposed seems likely to be successful in meeting an acknowledged want.

The Return (Appendix B) which I submit shows that there would be required to cover the most important points in each Division, and to afford a reasonable amount of Police aid when required, 587 Constables.

The total Increase would therefore be 67 Sergeants and 1442 Constables.

The numbers available in consequence of the alteration in the system of Leave will be 72 Sergeants and 631 Constables.

Thus—

	Now.	Proposed.
Sergeants	705	705
On Leave	101	29
Available	604	676
Constables	6241	6241
On Leave	891	260
Available	5350	5981

To meet what are the real wants of the Public there would remain to be provided 811 Constables.

Of these I propose to appoint 200 during the current year, trusting that sufficient Funds may be available in the succeeding year to justify a further addition to the Force, which is so necessary.

The total amount required annually from the Police Funds to carry the foregoing suggestions into effect will be:—

	£	s.	d.
Increase of Pay	23,803	0	0
„ Preparatory Class	390	0	0
Reserves	3,473	12	0
School (say)	500	0	0
Addition of 200 men, at 70*l.* each per annum	14,000	0	0
Total	£42,166	12	0

I have ascertained from the Receiver, that the estimated Balance on the 31st March, 1871, after providing for the expenditure of 20,000*l.* on Buildings required for Police purposes, will be 49,195*l.*

I have caused careful inquiry to be made into the different items of Police Expenditure in which reductions were practicable, and a considerable saving has resulted from the arrangements sanctioned from time to time during the past year by the Secretary of State; and inasmuch as the effects will be more sensibly felt during the year 1870–71, the present Balance may be safely taken as an annual sum available for purposes of Police.

After providing for the proposed arrangements, there would remain a Balance to meet emergencies of 7,028*l.* 8*s.*

E. Y. W. Henderson,
The Commissioner of Police of the Metropolis.

Metropolitan Police Office, Whitehall Place,
April 11th, 1870.

APPENDIX.

A.—Abstract Return of the numbers of Police considered necessary to be augmented to each Division for the Protection of the Public.

Police Divisions.	Rank and Numbers.		
	Sergeants.	Constables.	Total.
A, or Whitehall	—	—	—
B „ Westminster	3	30	33
C „ St. James's	—	38	38
D „ Marylebone	2	14	16
E „ Holborn	5	50	55
G „ Finsbury	1	6	7
H „ Whitechapel	4	35	39
K „ Stepney	9	82	91
L „ Lambeth	1	8	9
M „ Southwark	1	27	28
N „ Islington	6	60	66
P „ Camberwell	5	43	48
R „ Greenwich	—	20	20
S „ Hampstead	8	58	66
T „ Kensington	9	98	107
V „ Wandsworth	1	40	41
W „ Clapham	1	46	47
X „ Paddington	4	84	88
Y „ Highgate	7	116	123
Total	67	855	922

B.—Abstract of Reports as to fixing certain Points in each Division, at or within sight of which there should always be a Policeman.

Police Divisions.	No. of Points Recommended.	No. of additional Constables required to allow a Double Relief for each Point, say from 8 a.m. to 12 midnight.
A, or Whitehall	6	12
B „ Westminster	19	39*
C „ St. James's	6	12
D „ Marylebone	13	26
E „ Holborn†	—	—
G „ Finsbury	12	24
H „ Whitechapel	14	28
K „ Stepney	33	66
L „ Lambeth	16	32
M „ Southwark	14	28
N „ Islington	30	60
P „ Camberwell	35	70
R „ Greenwich	13	26
S „ Hampstead	16	32
T „ Kensington	20	40
V „ Wandsworth	10	20
W „ Clapham	5	10
X „ Paddington	17	34
Y „ Highgate	14	28
Total	293	587

* One additional Constable beyond the double relief required in this Division.

† On amalgamation of E and F Divisions, 42 special straight and stationary Beats were formed, so that no further augmentation is required.

APPENDIX D.

REPORT UPON THE "CASUAL POOR."

Thursday, May 13th, 1869.

I beg to report that, as directed by Commissioner—

That inquiry should be made into the character and history of the able-bodied "casuals" in the districts of Paddington and Kensington, with a view to know specially whether any, if so, how many, are able to earn their own living if they obtained work; whether they make any effort to do so, and how many of them belong to a class which systematically lives on "casual relief."

That during the past five days I have visited the neighbourhood of the police stations in the above-mentioned districts, and entered into conversation with the "casuals" at the times stated in the report, and for the furtherance of the object in view made it my business generally to select for the inquiry those among the applicants for "casual relief" whose characteristic appearance was unquestionably typical of "habitual vagrant." Those persons who have no home, nor ever had a home, who, though capable to work, have never worked, and make no effort to obtain work, having led an idle and dissolute life (being in many instances the children of vagrant parents), and who belong to the "class that systematically live upon "casual relief." Of this class at least 90 per cent. make up the number of those who apply for relief among the able-bodied "casual paupers."

The skilful artizan and labourer on "tramp" rarely applies for this means of assistance, preferring in most cases to solicit from their fellow craftsmen (who are in employ) the few pence necessary to pay for a bed in the "common lodging house" of London or the country.

The following is a brief narrative of the history and antecedents of each "vagrant" coming under my notice during the inquiry:

Saturday, May 8th, 1869.

Received "casual relief" at Harrow Road police station, for the parish of Paddington, and were interrogated by me.

Thomas West, age 24 years, stated that he was born at "Gravesend workhouse," and that he did not know his parents, and that he had been a sailor, and had been employed in Green's service.—(Cross-questioned.)—He did not know the ship's name; it was a long time ago. The ship went to the Cape, but he was only a boy at the time. He did not know much about a ship. He had not been to sea now this seven or eight years. He had certainly done a job or two in that time. He had been all over England. Generally slept in "casual wards" in the winter; anywhere that he could get in the summer; it did not matter much. He did not mind if he could get a bit of "grub" now and then. He would not mind going to work if he could get a light job, but he did not see much chance of it.

(This man's answers all bore a dogged carelessness, and, from the want of his ordinary knowledge of a ship, I think that he had never been to sea.)

John Conden, age 40 years, stated that he was born at Portsmouth, and that he was a gardener, and that him and his "missus" generally "tramped" it through the country,—(Cross-questioned.)—He should not mind work if he could get it. He had only done a job now and then for about nine years; it was in 1860 when he had a job gardening at Guildford. He might not have been there twelve months. He had had no regular home since he stopped at Guildford. He began not to mind it much now; to tell the truth, he never did much else but "tramp," and did not suppose that he ever should, but it was only for life.

(The woman who was in this man's company begged tobacco, and I have no doubt, from the manner and appearance of them, that the man acted as a paramour to the woman, who occasionally got money by prostitution.)

John Conner, age 21 years, *William Hind*, age 23 years, *William Morris*, age 24 years, all stated that they were born in London (they did not know what parish), and that when they were boys they had worked in a lucifer match factory, and they had enough of it.—(Cross-questioned.)—Work did not suit their complexions. They never knew any one get fat upon work. They had been in gaol several times for breaking up in the "casual ward." They liked Sunday night; they had not to pick oakum the following morning. Then followed a discussion between them as to which was the easiest job, picking oakum or breaking stones, which was concluded by each expressing his opinion that it was all damned bad enough.

(I have no doubt but that these were three most incorrigible vagabonds, who had been casual paupers all their life.)

SUNDAY, MAY 9th, 1869.

Received "casual relief" at Kensington police station, and were interrogated by me.

James Thompson, age 45 years, stated that he was born at Stroud, and that he was a stable-man.—(Cross-questioned.)—He should like to get a job, but did not often get one. It was no use telling lies; he had not had one for a long time. His last job was at Newmarket. He had had no lodging for a long time; he did not know how long; it might be years. He did not think that he could get work if he tried for it; he had been too long on the road. It was true that he never tried much now; he got tired of trying now. He got on pretty well for food; did not get a goose every day for dinner, but there was always something to be got hold of if you kept your eyes open.

(This man's appearance and answers bore out the fact that he had always been a "tramp," and that if he could beg food and obtain "casual relief," was quite satisfied with his condition.)

William Hughes, aged 28 years, stated that he was born in Northampton, and was a bootcloser by trade, and that he believed that his mother was living now, but did not know.—(Cross-questioned.)—It was a long time since he worked in Northampton; he did not know much about the shops then, he did not know where the "old Town Hall" stood. He had been "tramping" now some years. He never got any other lodging but the "casual ward," had not for a long time past; could not get enough money for lodging. He never begged of his trade; he was not afraid that they would find out that he was not a first-rate workman; he thought he might be a little out of practice.

(I do not believe that this man ever lived in the town of Northampton; he had no local knowledge of the place; I think that his story was concocted with another man whose pedigree follows, and who was questioned afterwards.)

Robert Johnson, age 42 years, stated that he came from Northampton, and that he was by trade a bootcloser.—(Questioned.)—He heard his "pal" tell me that he was a bootcloser. They must say something when they went there (pointing to the police station). Him and his "pal" generally "tramped" together; they got food from any one they could. They did not stay much about London. They had been round Bristol. They were going to Kent to-morrow; he knew Kent well, only from "tramping" through it; did not in particular expect a job there.

(This man then went into the police station, obtained the order, and went away in company with Hughes to the "casual ward.")

Charles Turner, aged 21 years, stated that he did not know his birth place or parentage, but that he had been used to working in a brickfield.—(Cross-questioned.)—He did not know any brickfield in particular where he had worked, but he had worked in different parts of the country. He had been in prison once for three months for kicking the labour master at "Billericay Union, Essex." He had been "tramping" all his life; he never had any lodging, could not pay for it.

Upon the following morning I attended the neighbourhood of the "casual ward," Kensington, when these people who had obtained orders the previous night were discharged; they waited for one another, and left in small parties. Turner, the last mentioned in the report, went away with others about his own age, turned into Kensington Gardens, and for some time played with a foot ball that they took from a child (greatly to the discomfiture of the nurse); they then left by the Albert Gate "and walked to St. James's Park," where (as by appointment) they met three others with several women, who no doubt had been (like themselves) discharged from "casual wards;" they all seated themselves upon one of the round seats under one of the trees opposite "Buckingham Palace," when I left them romping after I had waited one hour, and where I have no doubt that they remained till time for admittance to the "casual ward" again.

MONDAY, MAY 10th, 1869.

Received orders for the "casual ward" at the Harrow Road police station.

Henry Denning, age 48 years, stated that he was born at Exeter, Devon, and that his mother now kept offices somewhere in London, and that he had never done any work, but that he enlisted in the 4th Light Dragoons when he was very young.—(Questioned.)—He could not tell who commanded that regiment at the taking of "Guznee." He did not know any of the officers' names; could not recollect them. He did not stay with them long, but he did not desert. He left them in 1847. He had since served in the "East Kent Militia." He could do stable work; but people would want 5*s.* worth of work for 1*s.* out of such as him, and he did not quite see that. He had been "tramping" ever since he left the army; but it was all the "big-uns" fault; they ought to do more for old soldiers. He thought that these "tramp-houses" ought to be more comfortable. He should like to have a shy at the "big-uns;" they were a bad lot to men like himself.

(This man had a sufficient amount of intelligence to make him argumentative, but not desire for work.)

Thomas Bedford, age 22 years, stated that he was born at Bristol, and that he had done farm labouring work in different parts of the country, and that he had been "tramping" about London for the last three years.—(Questioned.)—He did not think it was much use trying for work, people did not care much to employ you, when they knew that you had been "tramping" about the country. He used to sleep in a "common lodging-house" once, but not lately; they were not so good to sleep in as the "casual ward." Should not like to emigrate, liked London too well for that.

Thomas Walker, age 18 years, stated that he did not know where he was born, but that his father, he believed, was killed in the "Crimea." He had been tramping about London ever since he could recollect. He had had three months imprisonment at Clerkenwell for stealing a shirt, and two months for "breaking up" at the workhouse. He had never done any work, and did not care about it now.

(This youth told the tale of his refractory conduct in the workhouse with great relish.)

Charles Jones, age 28 years, stated that he was a farm labourer, and that he was born at Reading, but that he had not been there for many years. He had been tramping off and on for several years, almost ever since he was a boy. Should like to work very well if he could get a job or two; he had not done any lately.—(Questioned.)—He liked to tramp about very well enough, did not get much to eat, but supposed he must put up with it.

(The answer of this man led me to suppose that he was perfectly satisfied with his condition.)

Charles Goodrich, age 33 years, stated that he was born at York, and that he had been in gentlemen's service about five years ago.—(Questioned.)—He lost his situation over a little matter, and could not get another. He had been tramping ever since. The families that he lived with were dead, they used to live at Scarborough. He did not see much chance of getting employment. He did not think it was much use trying. Should not care to emigrate, thought that he was too old for that.

I am told by the superintendent of the casual ward, Paddington, that this man has been going the round of the "casual wards" some time. On Friday morning I attended the casual ward, Paddington, when these people were discharged, and, as at Kensington, there was the same waiting for one another, so that they left in parties, not like men who intend to seek for employment; after leaving the "casual ward" the man Denny waited for Goodrich; they then went in company to the "Windsor Castle" public house, Harrow Road, and after consulting some time, went into the tap-room; a friend that was with me followed and stayed till 1 p.m., where he left Denning and Goodrich, who had been begging of the people in the room; I followed several of the others to Hyde Park, where they turned in and seated themselves near the fountains in Kensington Gardens.

TUESDAY, MAY 11th, 1869.

Received orders and were admitted to Kensington "casual ward."

James Linden, age 37 years, stated that he was a turner, and that he came from Sittingbourne; also that he had been out of work for 18 months.—(Questioned.)—He was very willing to work at any other work that he could get. He had slept the whole of the time that he had been out of employ in "casual wards." He thought that the time the "casuals" were discharged was a great obstacle to their getting employment; it was too late. He thought that the work ought to be served out in the evening, so that they might be discharged early in the morning. He would like to emigrate if he had the opportunity.

Joseph Goodman, age 34 years, stated that he was a gardener, and that he slept last night at Tooting (this was one of the men who received an order at the police station the night before, and whom I followed this morning, 10th inst., to Hyde Park).

He said that he came from Reading.—(Questioned.)—He did not know much of Reading; it was three years since he was there; the only employment that he had had since

for any time was at a "common lodging-house" at Woolwich. He did not always tell the truth when he applied for a "casual order;" if he did he should never get one.

William Jones, age 29 years, stated that he was a mason, and that he came from Gloucestershire.—(Questioned.)—He was not a regular mason, but one that prepared stones for rough buildings. He had been out of work for some time, and had slept in "casual wards" all over the country; did not often try for a job now. He thought that it was all up with a man when he took to "tramping."

Thomas Walker (the youth described as receiving an order the night previous, 10th inst., also applied and got one this evening at this station). He stated when he was questioned that he had been sitting in Hyde Park all day.

On Wednesday morning I attended at the Kensington "casual ward" when the "casuals" were dismissed; as on the previous occasions they waited for each other, and went away in parties, many of them seating themselves upon the building ground close by the "casual ward" when they left.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 12th, 1869.

Received orders and were admitted to the Paddington "casual wards."

James Elkerton, age 24 years, stated that he was a native of Leighton Buzzard, Beds (this man received an order for Kensington "casual ward" the night previous); stated that he had been "tramping" about for two years.—(Questioned.)—He thought it was no use trying for work; might as well take it easy, it would be all the same by and by; it was too late for work when they left the "casual ward." When he left he always made up his mind to go to another the following night.

(There was with this man the same satisfaction with the condition that he was in that seemed to prevail with the majority that I questioned.)

James Walker (who received an order the night previous at Kensington, obtained one this evening at this station); when questioned he stated that he had been staying under the "Dark Arches," Adelphi, all day.

John Robertson, age 50 years (this man was also relieved the previous evening at Kensington), stated that he was a labourer, and that he had been out of employment for about a year. He had been ever since "tramping," and had slept in no other place but the "casual ward;" was tired of trying for work.

George Davis, 19 years, and *William White*, age 18 years, stated that they were born in London, and that they never went out of it.—(Questioned.)—They never had done any work; sometimes they sold matches. They generally spent the day in the Dark Arches, and went to the "casual ward" at night.

John Ward, aged 49 years, stated that he had served in the 50th Regiment 20 years (this man's appearance was very dissipated), and that he had been an officer's servant.—(Questioned.)—He did not get a pension. He carried "God Almighty's curse" under his arm, the letter "D." He never tried for work now. The country had had the best of his days, and they should support him, if it was only in the "casual ward." He was contented if he could get some "grub" and "tobacco."

This morning I attended at the dismissal of the "casuals." As on the previous occasions, I noticed that, as before, they waited outside and went away in parties mostly in the direction of the Park, there to wait till time to obtain an order for some casual ward in the proximity.

I beg most respectfully to add in conclusion that my past few days inquiry has only confirmed my past 20 years experience with respect to the casual poor. That without some measures were adopted to make labour compulsory and inevitable they will never work. And that, in my opinion, this system of relief has a tendency to create paupers, and that every fresh applicant (who may be ever so industriously inclined) after gaining admission to the casual ward loses everything like energy and self-respect; this and the contagious influence of a constant association with the "habitual tramps" is generally sufficient to produce the same idle carelessness that pervades "tramps' life." Also that the time of dismissal from the "casual ward" (viz., from 11 to 12 o'clock) is too late for the well-disposed to seek employment.

FURTHER REPORT UPON THE "CASUAL POOR."

Monday, May 24th, 1869.

I beg to report that, as directed, I have continued the inquiry respecting the able-bodied casual poor, their capacity and willingness to work, &c., commenced by me on the 8th instant at the districts of Kensington and Paddington, upon the present occasion selecting for the purpose of the inquiry the east and east-central districts of the metropolis, viz., the parishes of Saint Luke's and Whitechapel.

With respect to the applicants for "casual relief," the same phase of vagrant life presented itself here as at the western districts of the metropolis. Men who seemed to have been tramps all through, or nearly all through life; contented in a great measure with the life they are now leading; who have no thought of the morrow, and who have not the least idea of trying for employment to ameliorate their condition; and who, if they were sure that ordinary daily labour would secure comfortable competence, would not work.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 9th, 1869.

Received orders for the Saint Luke's casual ward at the Old Street police station, and were interrogated by me.

Thomas White, age 50 years, stated that he was born at Epsom, and was a labourer; and that he had last worked at Dorking.—(Questioned.)—He did not know how long ago it was since he had regular work; it might be about two years. Could not tell the reason why he had not been able to get work in that time, but he supposed it was all "luck." He had been "tramping" through Hampshire and Sussex, and he generally slept in the "casual wards." (This man had the appearance of a very old "tramp," and I recollect seeing him at either Kensington or Paddington, when I was making the inquiry in those districts.)

Charles Frazer, age 44, stated that he was born at Inverness, and was a blacksmith, and that he had not had constant work for about five years.—(Questioned.)—He could not tell the reason why he could get no work. He believed that this country was going to ruin. He hoped that the Americans would go to war and take Canada; he thought that would stir things up. He should not like to emigrate; he did not see why the bone and sinew of the country should leave their homes and let the "do-nothings" stop behind to have all the good things. He believed that there was room enough for all, but the aristocracy wanted the country to themselves; they had been shutting up the dockyards to get rid of the people. He had heard that they were going to do away with the "casual wards;" he had seen it in the papers, but he thought it would take the Government all their time to do that. (I should take this man, from his conversation, to be a tap-room demagogue. He was very desirous to hold a long argument upon "political economy;" and I found that he was well posted up with Radical quotations. I do not suppose, from his general appearance and the look of his hands, that he had done any work as a blacksmith for many years.)

Alfred Wiltshire, age 21, stated that he was a labourer, and that he came from Maidstone, and that he last worked in the hop gardens.—(Questioned.)—That was last summer. He had been tramping ever since; not about London, but in the country. He should go into Kent again; he thought that he might get work in the hop season. He had been about in "casual wards" all his life. He slept in barns when he was in the hop gardens. (This man had on him a pair of union trowsers, with the stamp upon them in several places. I have no doubt but that he had been "tramping" all his life.)

John Robinson, age 36, stated that he was born at Colchester, and that he was by trade a hatter, and that he had worked at several shops in the before-mentioned town. His last employment was with Mr. William Williams, hatter, of that place.—(Questioned.)—It was some time since he worked for that person; he could not recollect how long. He could not tell much about the places at Colchester; he had been away some time now. He had been tramping all the time, but not in London. If this man has never worked at his business since he worked for the person mentioned, it must have been a long time, Mr. Williams having been out of business for several years.

John Blake, age 20, stated that he did not know his parents, or where he was born, and that he had always been "tramping;" sometimes in the summer he got jobs about Windmill Hill, Gravesend.—(Questioned.)—He had always (ever since he could recollect) been about as he was now, except the short time he was at "Rochester Union;" that was some years since.

On Thursday morning I waited in the neighbourhood of "Saint Luke's casual ward;" when the casuals were dismissed there was the same waiting I noticed upon previous occasions, one for the other, and going away in parties. I followed the man Frazer, described in this report, who went down the "City Road" with two others, and begged of the different people they met.

THURSDAY, MAY 20th, 1869.

Received orders for Whitechapel "casual ward" at "Leman Street" police station, and were questioned by me.

(Four men, who received orders here, were recognized by me as applicants for relief at Paddington and at Kensington during my inquiry.)

Robert Baker, age 32, stated that he was born at Romford, Essex, and was a labourer, and that he had been employed at railway work about several parts of England.—(Questioned.)—He meant that he had been a navvy. He did not think that he could do that work now; he was not strong enough. It was two years since he did any. He had been a little employed for a market gardener, but he was not well up enough at market gardening to get regular work at it. He had slept at casual wards off and on for a long time. He never got money enough to pay for other lodgings.

(This man had the appearance of being an old "tramp.")

William Cooper, age 34, stated that he was a carpenter, and that he was born at Kingston, and was last employed at his trade at Canterbury.—(Questioned.)—He had had no work now for a very long time. He thought it was all owing to the "strikes." He knew that some men who did "strike" got work. He did not know why he could not. He could do the ordinary work of a carpenter. He did not doubt but there were plenty of better hands at the trade than himself. He tried for a job now and then, but he very seldom got one. He had been a "casual" some time, and they turned them out in the morning too late to get work.

(I should not think that this man had been a good hand at his business; he did not talk, nor did he appear like a man that had been, and I should think that he had been "tramping" a long time.)

John Burton, age 23, stated that he was a labourer, born at Red Hill, Surrey, and that he last worked at "Earlswood Asylum."—(Questioned.)—It was about two years since he worked at the asylum. He and some others got turned away for getting drunk. He had not done anything much since then. He was tired of trying for work. He got on by getting victuals given to him, but people did not give much away. He generally slept in the "casual ward." He had "tramped" all through the West of England. He went there because he thought he should get something to do.

(This man had a great many cigar ends that he had picked up, and he employed himself during the time he was speaking to me, preparing them to smoke in a pipe. He is, no doubt, a long-established "tramp.")

Joseph Ballicot, age 25 (an Irish American), stated that he was born in the State of Ohio, that he was a carpenter, and that he had been brought over to this country as a ship's carpenter.—(Questioned.)—He could get plenty of work if he could get back to America, but he had lost his papers, and could not get sent back. He had been in this country three years. He could not get employ because they did not like "Yankees" here, and he had been very ill for a long time. When he slept some time since in the "casual ward," Marylebone, they made him take a cold bath (this is the usual practice, I find, at the Marylebone "casual ward"); it was a very cold night. He objected to the practice, and they threw water over his head; he had been ill ever since. (This man's appearance was very emaciated, and I think there was some truth in his statement.)

David Pew, age 18, *James Freeman*, age 26, stated that they had been "tramping" nearly all their lifetime; they generally went together; they had been together a long time now.—(Questioned.)—They got about all over the country; they never had any friends to care about them that they could recollect; they got on very well for "grub," not half so well for "bacca;" they wished that the winter would go quite away, then they should not come to the "steel" ("casual ward"). They did not care about the oakum picking in the morning, and they thought it a shame that they should have to do so much for a "doss" ("bed") and a slice of "tommy" ("bread"); they had a row at several wards but they always got the worst of it, the beak would always believe the "butty" ("ward superintendent") and send them to prison.

(These two young men presented one of the worst features of vagrancy, a love of roaming about the country, a thorough resolution never to work, and, when occasion favoured, a determination to be refractory.)

On Friday morning I attended in the neighbourhood of the "casual ward," Whitechapel, when the casuals were dismissed; there was no difference in their demeanor than what I have noticed upon former occasions; they generally left in parties with their hands in their pockets, seemingly totally unconscious that there was anything like work expected of men in their condition.

FRIDAY, MAY 21st, 1869.

I attended at Whitechapel police station this evening, but upon this occasion I was not very successful with my inquiry. After I had talked to several of the "casuals," a "tramp" arrived who gave the name of John Sinclair (described by me as obtaining a "casual order" by the name of James Sinder at the police station, Kensington, on the 11th inst.), who I could at once see recognized me, making similar inquiries at Kensington, Paddington, and St. Luke's. After this man's arrival I found the casuals very sullen and mysterious, but the following received orders and were questioned by me.

John Smith, age 22, stated that he was a groom, and that he came from Croydon, and that he had been in gentleman's service, but that he had been out of employ some time.—(Questioned.)—The gentleman that he lived with left Croydon some time; he did not know how long ago; he had never been in service since. He got a job now and then in stables, not very often. He hoped that he should get something at the "Derby;" he knew that would only be for a day or two, but that would be something; it was a hard job to get regular work. (I do not think that he had ever been in service; his answers were very evasive, and I think his tale merely fabrication.)

William Cox, age 27, stated that he was a labourer, and that he was born at Edmonton, and that he had worked a very long time at Mill Wall before the trade got bad in that neighbourhood.—(Questioned.)—He had tried everywhere for work, but he had had none for a long time. He thought that he should like to emigrate, but he thought a free passage out could only be got by those who had worked in Government dockyards. He had now been visiting the "casual wards" some months. He had never had any other lodging since he had been out of work.

William Farmer, age 42, stated that he was a labourer, and that he was born at Nottingham, and that he had worked in the cotton mills of Lancashire, but there was no work there now.—(Questioned.)—He had not done much work since the "American War"; that stopped the cotton mills. He had tried to get other employ, but could not. He had been all over this country, but it was the same everywhere; employment could not be got; people were only employed half their time now in the cotton mills, and they did not earn enough to keep them when they did work. He had been about in "casual wards" some time.

(I think that both men last described were very "old tramps.")

Thomas Kenny, age 30, stated that he was a porter, and that he was born at St. Alban's, and that he had been out of regular employment some time.—(Questioned.)—He had last been employed as a porter in the city, not any place in particular, anywhere that he could get a job, mostly at markets. He tried and often got work, but there was so many out of work. He was last employed at the Borough market; that was not very long ago; there were lots like himself that had got nothing to do. He could not earn much money when he did get a job, only enough to get food with, not enough to pay for lodgings.

On Saturday morning I awaited the dismissal of the "casuals," when I followed this man to Aldgate, he took up his seat upon the pavement by the "Three Nuns" Inn, where I left him after staying some time.

I have no doubt but this is one of those men who stay idling about market-places all day begging and picking up food, and making their home at night the "casual ward," as I feel certain that no person would employ anyone so filthy and ragged.

SATURDAY, MAY 22nd, 1869.

Received orders for the Whitechapel "casual ward," and were questioned by me.

William Rowley, age 35, stated that he was a labourer, and that he was born at Woolwich, and had worked at

"barge work" at the King and Queen Granaries, Rotherhithe.—(Questioned.)—He could not get work there now, there was none; it was about 18 months since he worked at Rotherhithe. He had had occasional jobs since, but not much work. He had never tramped much out of London. He generally slept in "casual wards." He had been in them all round London.

William Churcher, age 51, and *Frederick Churcher*, age 21, father and son, stated that they were labourers, and that they belonged to Stafford. They had worked about in the mining districts.—(Questioned.)—It was some time ago now since they did any work; they could not tell how long; it might be a year or two, they thought. They had been tramping all over England; generally in winter they applied for casual relief, they slept rough (out of doors) in the summer, and they would rather do that now than come to the casual ward. They generally got food by begging. They did not get a great deal gave them in London. They were only going to stay a day or two here; then they were going into Hertfordshire. They did not know that they should get anything to do there, it was all chance. They had been on tramp more or less all their lives. The father stated that the son was born while on tramp.

(These two men belonged to that class who had been tramps all their lifetime.)

Charles Baker, age 18, stated that he never knew his parents, that he was born at Chelmsford, at which place he had been employed last.—(Questioned.)—It was when he was a boy that he worked in the stables of the Coach and Horses at Chelmsford, but he did not know much about the place, it was such a long time since he was there; he had been tramping a long time; always slept in "casual wards," begged about for food, but did not get much; had been in prison for refractory conduct in the workhouse, but that was some time since.

(I do not believe this lad's story, he had not any local knowledge of Chelmsford; I should think he had always been a vagrant.)

John Beeton, age 51, stated that he was a shoemaker, and that he belonged to Salisbury, at which place he had been in business.—(Questioned.)—His trade fell off many years ago, and he lost all his money and furniture; it was about six years since; did not go on tramp directly, but he had not done any work at his business since then; people would not employ a man who had been "tramping," and he thought that the "casuals" were turned out too late in the morning for them to do much good; he thought that the morning task ought to be done away with, it was wanting too much out of a man for what they gave him; he dare say that the "casual ward" cost a lot of money to keep up, but people could afford it, it did not come out of the "beggars" pockets who made them work; the people who paid did not care whether they worked or not, it was only one lazy pauper making another work.

(This man appeared like a man who had been always "tramping." I did not believe his story respecting shoemaking at Salisbury.)

SUNDAY, MAY 23rd, 1869.

I attended at the police station, Old Street, this evening, at the time the casuals gathered to receive orders for admission to the "ward." A man among them who appeared a stranger to their customs, first attracted my attention; he stated that his name was James Ryan, that he had never asked for an order for the casual ward before, and that he had work on Monday morning to go to at the New Water Works, Lea Bridge, if he could get there by 9 a.m., if not, he should lose it; he wanted to apply at the Police station to get away by that time. (The simplicity of this man's countenance seemed quite to please the other casuals.) He looked to me to be an honest hardworking man; and at my suggestion, Inspector Fyfe, G., the officer on duty at the police station, questioned him very rigidly. The inspector, an officer of long experience, concurred in the same opinion as myself, that this was a case of due necessity; also, that the time of dismissal from the "casual ward" was a great detrimeut to those who were willing to work. The following received "orders," and were questioned by me.

Henry Cornish, age 16, *Alfred Wells*, age 17, *William Mute*, age 18, *Joseph Goodnuff*, age 19. All stated that they had no parents, and that they never had any home, but that they had always been begging and "tramping" about the country, never much out of London; it was no use them trying for work, who would employ them? their clothes were too ragged; they would not go to a workhouse, they would rather go to a prison; they had been in prison several times for taking little things; if they did not steal sometimes they should starve. They would like to go to sea if they could get a ship, but they thought that there was not much chance for that. The above is an instance where the "street arab" has developed into the "casual pauper," and could only be dealt with by some very compulsory measure.

William Sinclair, age 24, a very respectable looking man of good address, stated that he was a native of Grays, Essex, and that he had been employed by Mr. Anderson, linendraper of that place, but that he had left that situation to better himself.—(Questioned.)—He did not go anywhere else after he left that place. It was not altogether to better himself that he left; but he got into a little scrape about two months ago. He had been sleeping about in "casual wards" ever since. He tried to go to sea, but they would not take him, as he had no character or friend to help him. He did not wish to wander about in the way he was doing, but he could not help it.

John Russell, age 40, stated that he was born at Romney.—(Questioned.)—He had last worked at farm work in the neighbourhood of Canterbury; that was about a year since. He generally slept at "casual wards." He tried, but could not get any work; and there were a great many like him.

William Baker, age 31, stated that he was a farm labourer, and that he came from Dartford, Kent; and that he had been tramping about and sleeping in "casual wards" a long time.—(Questioned.)—He knew the man Russell that I had just been talking with. They had been tramping together about two or three months, but he did not want to be questioned.

(This man and the previous described Russell were both old "tramps." Baker turned very sulky at being questioned. Indolence and smoking seem to be the general aim of the "casual's" life. If during my inquiry I asked them if they smoked, my answer was generally, "Yes, sir, we do our bacca;" the remark being followed up by the production of a pipe of time-honoured blackness. In most instances the present of a piece of tobacco seemed more acceptable than halfpence.)

I most respectfully beg to add, in conclusion, that the statements of any of these people are very unreliable; for instance, I often find that when a man and woman who represent themselves as husband and wife apply for "casual relief" at the police station are admitted separately (having to wait for turns), when asked the necessary questions for the register will perhaps state, the man that he slept the previous night at Watford (a great place with casuals), and that he is going to Greenwich upon the following day; the woman when admitted stating that she slept the night previous at Dartford, and was going on the morrow to Barnet (another place of great note with the "casuals"). When these people are called back and remonstrated with I generally find that they merely grin, as though it was a recognized and pardonable piece of deception.

While prosecuting the present inquiry the following circumstances came to my knowledge, which I think will fully substantiate the opinion I have expressed in this and my former report.

During the time that a foundation was being dug for a parting wall at the Kensington union, labourers in the neighbourhood at the same time were very scarce, so much so that the casuals were gathered and employed upon the work; this lasted very well for a day or two, but as soon as they were able to draw a little money they all decamped, although offered a fair day's wage for a fair day's work.

Again, during the winter of 1867, notice was issued by the police to the parochial authorities, making it imperative upon them to cleanse the streets from snow at Westminster. Mr. Williams, the inspector of nuisances, knowing that there were a great number of casuals in the ward, applied there, offering the sum of 2*s.* 6*d.* per diem to each who would come on the morrow and cleanse the streets of snow, the parish providing the necessary implements for use, but, although the casual ward was filled (mostly with able-bodied paupers), not more than two could be found to accept this employment.

In taking a retrospect of my past inquiry, I beg to call attention to one of the great enormities of vagrant life; I allude to the casual or tramp mother, a woman generally unprotected by any husband, wandering about the country with two or three children of tender years, begging, and getting nightly relief at the "casual ward." The plea these women generally make for not going into the union is, that they are separated from their families; but this is merely a subterfuge; these women have no maternal care, but they know that the children excite the sympathy of the persons that they meet, and often are the means of getting them into the "casual ward" when they would otherwise be refused an order. I have seen many instances

where they have travelled many miles footsore and weary during the day, and who are thus thrown into constant association with the worst characters, and as they arrive at maturity become a pest-addition to the "casual" or "criminal" class.

I do not infer that these women are amenable for the condition that they are in, but I think a compulsory measure might be adopted to compel them to become chargeable to their parish, and not allow them to obtain the means of casual assistance.

APPENDIX E.

DETECTIVE OFFICER'S SPECIAL REPORTS.

Metropolitan Police Office,
Scotland Yard,
Monday, 14th June 1869.

REPORT UPON PROFESSIONAL BEGGARS.

I beg to report, in compliance with the Commissioner's memorandum, "That quiet inquiry should be "made, and observation kept upon the beggars frequenting the neighbourhoods of Oxford Street, Regent's "Street, and Charing Cross, with a view of ascertaining "their mode of life, habits, how they spend their evenings, "&c. &c.," that during the past week I have been engaged making that inquiry; but previous to entering into a detailed account of those beggars who have come under my notice, I respectfully beg to offer a few precursory remarks taken from my past experience among this class in their different haunts in the neighbourhood of which I have frequently performed duty.

I have always observed a great difference between the professional and the non-professional beggar; a difference which can soon be detected by the keen observer. The professional beggar generally acquires a thorough knowledge of his craft from a lengthened matriculation in the various "Common Lodging Houses" of the Metropolis. In one of these, known as the "Mechanic's Lodging House," Saffron Hill, a place where they greatly resort, I have had frequent opportunities of observing them after the termination of their daily avocation. I have listened to their conversation, and witnessed the substantial viands with which they regale themselves, the comparative comfort in which they live, the general jollity that pervades their evening's repast, and the contempt which they exhibit towards those of the fraternity who are not of the professional order, and who consequently are unable to enjoy the same amount of luxury as themselves. I have mostly found the professional beggar (if not a scholar) to be very intelligent. This is to be attributed to the opportunity he has of mingling with men in the "Lodging Houses" who have received an education in many instances of a high order, by which means he acquires a tolerable address, and a fair amount of information, necessary in many instances to assume a character or occupation when applying to the unwary for eleemosynary aid. Successful beggars are in most instances good judges of character, as they rarely address their importunities to the stern business men they meet, well knowing that their application to them would be useless.

The professional beggars coming under my notice during the inquiry are as follows:—

Reuben Aldred.—This man, dressed in the uniform of a light infantry regiment, states that he is 37 years old, that he is a native of the West of England, and that he formerly served in the Bengal Light infantry (54th Regiment), but that he left the army when the East India Company's service was amalgamated with Her Majesty's army. When I met him on Monday afternoon he was begging at the corner of Vere Street, Oxford Street. I saw him relieved by a great many passers. He stayed there till dusk, and then proceeded down Oxford Street, begging in front of the bars of the different public houses. He purchased what appeared to be "cuttings" at a cook-shop, and bread at a baker's. He then made his way to "Monmouth Court," Seven Dials, where he went into a house. I waited for a long time, but did not see any more of him. I should think he must have received at least 1*s.* 6*d.* during the time that I had him under observation. He could tell a very good tale of soldiering in India, and this seemed to elicit charity, more especially at public house bars. I also saw him on Wednesday afternoon, begging near the "Princess's Theatre." Upon this occasion he appeared to be frequently relieved. I have made inquiries, and find that he has no fixed home, and that when favoured by circumstances he generally passes the evening getting drunk. He is mostly begging about Oxford Street, Regent Street, or Regent Circus.

Mary Berkley.—This woman I have seen every day during the week with one or two children, under the piazza of "Saint George's Chapel," Regent Street (a favourite rendezvous for beggars). She stated that she was a widow and that she was living at 16, Drummond Street, Camden Town. When I accosted her I told her that I should send a lady to her who would probably relieve her, She then began to prevaricate with respect to her address; so that I was certain that she had given me a wrong one. During the time that I was questioning her she appeared very much inclined to be abusive. Not a carriage stopped without her begging of the lady or gentleman in it, and on many occasions she was very troublesome.

I watched her leave Regent Street in the evening, with another woman whom I meet daily near the piazza, begging. They must have been frequently relieved, as they drank at several places upon their way from Regent Street to "Short's Gardens," where I found they lived. I have no doubt that they are both very dissipated, and by no means worthy of the charity which they receive.

John Prior (a blind man) states that he is 40 years of age; that he has been blind for about 4 years, his blindness being caused by working in the chalk quarries of Portsdown, Portsmouth. This man was seen by me several times during the week begging in Regent Street, Oxford Street, and the Haymarket. I called at the address which he gave me, 27, Eagle Street, Holborn, on Tuesday evening. The house is a "Common Lodging House," and I found him seated in the kitchen before a substantial supper. There were several professional beggars in the same room; they all seemed very comfortable, and the majority were smoking and drinking. I found that this man generally spends his evenings there, and that he, as well as the other lodgers, is frequently drunk.

Alfred Ellaway. This man is another of the daily mendicants of Regent Street and the neighbourhood. He is 38 years of age, and has been a cripple from birth. He wheels himself along the footway upon a truck. I called at the address he gave me, 7, Union Place, Castle Lane, Westminster, on Monday last, and found that he is the only support of an aged mother. The place they occupy was exceedingly clean for the neighbourhood. I do not think that this man or his mother are by any means unworthy objects of the charity he receives.

John Sullivan (a blind man) is a very old professional beggar, more especially in the neighbourhoods of Oxford Street and Charing Cross. He states that he is 38 years of age, that 10 years ago he served in the 67th Regiment, but that he left that service for a civil appointment in the West Indies, and while there lost his sight.

On Friday I called at his address, No. 14, Norfolk Street, Borough. I found that he, his wife, and two children, are all supported by the proceeds of his begging; that he and his family are well conducted, and that he generally begs till very late in the evening.

Mary Crawley (the blind woman alluded to in the Commissioner's memorandum). This woman has been begging in the neighbourhood of Charing Cross for very many years. She states that she is 60 years of age; that she lost her sight from smallpox. She is very troublesome, importunate, and not unfrequently abusive.

I called at the address she gave, No. 5, King's Head Court, on Friday last. I found that she had been drinking too freely to answer any questions. She is a very dissipated woman, her evenings being generally spent in drinking with the people in the court.

The following is a list of the periods that she has been in prison:

Mary Crawley's convictions, copied from the "A. Division Charge Book."

Date.	Charge.	Result.
January 21st, 1863	Begging	1 month.
„ 28th, 1864	„	Sent to workhouse.
March 7th, 1864	„	1 month.
February 13th, 1865	„	1 month.
May 16th, 1865	„	7 days.
June 28th, 1865	Drunk and disorderly	1 month.
November 10th, 1866	„ „	1 month.
February 4, 1867	Begging	6 weeks.
May 1st, 1867	„	Discharged.
„ 15th, 1867	„	7 days.
„ 24th, 1867	„	14 days.
September 5th, 1867	„	1 month.
October 8th, 1867	„	2 months.
March 3rd, 1868	„	Discharged.
September 15th, 1868	„	1 month.
December 24th, 1868	„	2 months.

James Dare, with a family of two boys and a girl, is frequently to be seen in Oxford Street, begging of the carriage passengers, and, from the way that he manages his children during the time that he is begging, I have no doubt that he is an adept, and that the children are well trained to be troublesome when soliciting alms. I have watched them several times during the week, and seen them follow and annoy many persons. The man states that he has been in business at Sunderland many years since, but that after the death of his wife he lost his trade, and that he has been compelled to take to begging for a living.

I watched this man on Saturday evening last, and discovered that he was begging up to a late hour. When he left Oxford Street he went to Cross Lane, St. Giles's, to a common lodging house, where he resides. I was informed that he was only a casual lodger, and that his begging operations commence about mid-day, and last up to a late hour in the evening.

James Dyer. This man is also one of the many beggars who are very troublesome to the people of Regent Street. During the week I have in general met him at or near St. George's Chapel. I have noticed that he will follow people, several of whom I have heard him abuse. He states that he is 45 years of age, and that he has been a clerk.

This man is also one of the lodgers of 27, Eagle Street, Holborn.

Charles Street, with his wife and a child, I met several days during the weeks; the woman seeming to be more troublesome to passers by than the man. He in general carried boxes of fusees, but only for the purpose of begging, as he never sold any.

He states that he is 35 years old; that he was once property-man at the "Surrey Theatre;" that in the season he is frequently employed as a supernumerary, and that he was engaged at the "Victoria Theatre" during the pantomime last Christmas.

I followed him on Tuesday, and found that he lives in a court leading from Stangate Street, Lambeth. I have no doubt that he has been employed as he stated, from his manner, and knowledge of stage matters.

In conclusion, I most respectfully beg to add that I find a great number of able-bodied men among beggars, and among applicants for "Casual Relief," who have served in the army for the period of time enforced by the Enlistment Act. These men have availed themselves of the opportunity of leaving the army at the expiration of their time, and now experience great difficulty in obtaining employment from the peculiarity of their former calling. A man of the age of 30 or 35 years finds it almost impossible (if ever so willing) to gain employment where manual labour is required, if the employer knows that he has served ten years in the army.

I beg, however, to state that Regent Street and Oxford Street are not the most likely places to meet the professional beggar, who finds more sympathy in less fashionable places and in more humble localities.

With respect to the deformed woman mentioned in Commissioner's memorandum, she is not a beggar, being supported by her husband, who works in a gas factory. Her name is Jane Madox, and she resides at No. 33, Royal Street, Lambeth.

Metropolitan Police Office,
Scotland Yard,
Tuesday, 22nd June 1869.

FURTHER REPORT UPON "PROFESSIONAL BEGGARS."

I BEG again to report, with respect to "professional beggars," that, according to directions, I have continued the inquiry commenced by me on the 7th instant in the neighbourhoods of Regent Street and Oxford Street. Mendicity, as I stated in the conclusion of that report, was more prevalent in the humbler localities of the metropolis; and in pursuance of this idea I have visited the Lambeth New Cut, Borough, Whitechapel, City Road, &c., &c.; and in treating of the "professional beggar" upon this occasion, I respectfully beg to allude to the two orders, viz., the beggar who endeavours to enlist public sympathy by an exhibition of his skill as a pavement chalker, Bible reader, &c., &c., and he who begs by a personal appeal. In the neighbourhoods which I have visited and specified in this report the "professional beggar" may be regarded as a great nuisance, as you can proceed but a few paces without being appealed to for charity, or being subjected to the annoyance of an obstruction, owing to a greater part of the pavement being occupied by some of these people who have gathered a crowd round them, thus offering great facilities to pickpockets and others of that class.

Those particularly coming under my notice I have enumerated as follows:

William Dell, age 35 (a pavement chalker), states that he has been a painter, but that he has had colic peculiar to that trade, which disables him from work; he also states that he is married to the woman who accompanies him. I have known this man in the various parts of the metropolis for about 12 years. He generally lodges at the "Common Lodging House" nearest to the locality in which he has been begging during the day. On Thursday I met this man, who had taken up his position upon the City Road Bridge. The pavement was decorated with a mackarel upon a plate, the likeness of the Sultan of Turkey in a frame, a lighted cigar, with an appeal to the benevolent, encircled by a wreath. I stood near him for some time, and saw him frequently relieved. So that with the pavement being occupied by his drawings and by the admirers of his art, the public were somewhat put to inconvenience. This system of pavement chalking is in general acquired by practising from a design. This man, and the woman who accompanies him, beg till very late, and then spend the evening in the "lodging house."

Francis Simpson, age 46 (the blind man who reads the Bible upon the City Road Bridge). This man has been known by me for a period of 10 years, during which time he has daily followed the avocation of Bible reader at the above-mentioned place. He resides at 5, Bell Court, Wilton Street, City, and was formerly a basket maker, but he had the small pox during the year 1840, which caused total blindness. Hs is married, and his wife and himself are well conducted persons. I saw him on Thursday afternoon upon the City Road Bridge, with a small crowd of persons about him. I saw him again the same evening at 9 o'clock leave to go home.

Esther Jacobs, age 35, of No. 4, Dorset Street, Spitalfields. This woman has been known by me for a very long period. She generally has with her a child about five or six months old, and she is at all times very importunate to the passers by. She hawks fusees for sale, but her purpose ostensibly is begging. I met her on Thursday in the Whitechapel Road. She followed me some paces; I saw her also follow others in the same way. I made inquiries about her where she lives, and found that she is a very dissipated woman, most of her evenings being spent in the gin palaces of the neighbourhood.

Thomas Knox, 29 years old, of No. 3, Paternoster Row, Union Street, Spitalfields. I have known this man begging about the City Road and other places for a very long time. I met him on Thursday in the Whitechapel Road. He had a birch broom in his hand, and he used this to brush before any one previous to soliciting arms. He was very saucy when not relieved. From observation and inquiry, I find that he is in the habit of begging till late in the evening.

Sarah Reeves, age 45, of Inkhorn Court, Whitechapel. This woman was begging on Thursday afternoon in the Mile End Road, with three small children. When questioned about the parentage of the children she began to prevaricate, and I found from her manner that everything which she told me was a fabrication. From inquiries I made, I found that she had been frequently in prison for begging, also that her evenings are spent in dissipation. There is among this class of mendicants a great deal of

cruelty. A family is often made up from the children in the court where they reside, these children being lent by their different mothers for the consideration of a few pence, or an evening's dissipation in some gin palace. They are often taken a long distance, and are occupied for many hours during the day standing about in some thoroughfare, their ages averaging from two to seven years. This woman is only one of the very many who carry out this system of begging, it being no doubt one of the most profitable.

John Grace, age 50, *Mary Grace*, age 31, and *John Grace*, age five. Husband, wife, and child, of No. 4, Flower and Dean Street, Whitechapel. The man wore a large green shade that covered the upper part of his face, the lower part of which presented a very repulsive appearance, being eaten away with cancer. He is led along the pavement by the woman, and carries at his back a basket containing a few ferns. I met him on Thursday afternoon, when he stated that he had been a farm labourer, but that about fifteen years ago while threshing in a barn he was accidentally struck in the face with a flail; this produced erysipelas, which afterwards resulted in cancer. This man is a very old beggar, and the woman who accompanies him is very importunate. From inquiries I find that these people are orderly, and beg till late in the evening.

John Malony, age 45. This man is another beggar of long standing. He has been in custody several times for abusive language, obstruction, &c., &c. He walks the streets with a card in front of him, upon which is printed, "Kind friends, I am paralysed, and have the St. Vitus's dance." This man is very importunate, and frequently very insulting to those who do not relieve him. I met him on Friday in the afternoon, in the Westminster Bridge Road. He begged of nearly every one, and sometimes followed women. He stated that he had been detained on Thursday at the Bow Lane, City Police Station, but that he was not charged. He has no regular home, but sleeps at the "Common Lodging House."

Thomas Latimer, age 31. This man states that he has been a miner, and that he met with an accident while working in one of the Staffordshire mines, which disabled him. When begging he takes up his position on the pavement, and goes through the action of a miner at work with a hammer in a coal pit, at the same time chanting a refrain telling how he and others were injured by an explosion in one of the Staffordshire mines. I have known him about London a very long time. He sometimes begs till very late, when he places a lighted candle upon the ground. He also makes his home the Common Lodging House. When I met him on Friday, he had taken up his position upon the pavement in the Kennington Road. There was a number of people gathered round him, which certainly caused an obstruction to other foot passengers.

John Flynn, age 49, and *Henry Smith*, age 35, of No. 28, Great Peter Street, Westminster. These men are both blind; they are led along the pavement by a woman, Smith, playing an accordion, the trio singing a doleful Psalm. The three walk nearly abreast upon the pavement, and cause a considerable annoyance to foot passengers, who have not only to get out of their way, but also to avoid the small crowd that follows them. On Friday I met them in the afternoon in the Lambeth New Cut, and again very late in the evening near Union Street, in the Borough. I find from inquiry that these people mostly commence begging about midday, and continue begging till very late every night; they are also regarded as orderly people, but they have been professional beggars nearly all their lives.

Ann Gill, age 39, with a boy and girl, I met begging on Friday afternoon in the Borough. The woman and her children looked very clean. She stated that she lived at No. 101, Mint Street, Borough. I find from inquiry that this woman supports, out of the proceeds of her begging, her husband, who is in a decline, also a family of four children, and although she has been begging for a long time she is not unworthy of charity.

Alfred Middleton and *Samuel Johnson*. These men have been begging together for 13 or 14 years, to my knowledge. The former has both his legs off and the latter a withered arm. They both dress as sailors, and place before them a large canvas painting illustrating a ship in a terrific storm, about to be submerged by a wave of immense dimensions, with a long streak of lightening crossing the painting at angles. The canvas bears an inscription (almost obliterated) which states that the men were on board a ship that was wrecked off "Cape Castle," and thus they account, the one for the loss of his legs, the other for the injury to his arm; but the truth is that many years ago Middleton, while employed as a docker at the London Docks, met with an accident, and had both his legs taken off in the London Hospital, and it is a great question whether his companion has ever been to sea. These men lodge at the "Common Lodging Houses." I know most of their antecedents from their lodging at one of these places in Golden Lane, Saint Luke's. At this place I have frequently seen them, after they have ended their day's begging, oftentimes very drunk; and Middleton, who is very pugnacious, fighting with the other, the wooden stumps worn by him being somewhat dreaded in the neighbourhood from the use he makes of them in his encounters. On Friday last they were seated on the pavement in the Blackfriars Road, and I saw them frequently relieved. I should think, from observation on this and many other occasions, that these men are very successful beggars.

I beg to state, in conclusion, that in this, as my former report, several cases of helpless indigence will be found. I have thought it necessary to include them, in order to show the existence of some who are "professional beggars," and have been so for many years, but who have no alternative between begging and the Parish Workhouse, an institution which I have always found very much dreaded by the destitute and helpless.

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POLICE (SCOTLAND).

TWELFTH REPORT

OF

HER MAJESTY'S INSPECTOR OF CONSTABULARY OF SCOTLAND;

For the Year ended 15th March 1870.

(PRESENTED PURSUANT TO ACT OF PARLIAMENT.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
18 *May* 1870.

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TWELFTH REPORT of Colonel *John Kinloch*, Her Majesty's Inspector of the Constabulary of *Scotland*, for the Year ending 15th March 1870.

GENERAL REPORT.

To the Right Honourable *Henry Austin Bruce*, M.P., Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department.

Sir, Logie, Kirriemuir, N.B., 25 April 1870. General Report.

I HAVE the honour to lay before you this, my Twelfth Annual Report, on the state and efficiency of the Police Forces of the counties and burghs in Scotland.

The police forces of all the counties and of burghs exceeding 5,000 inhabitants, I am now enabled to report efficient in numbers, but eight small burghs are still inefficient, viz., Ardrossan, Blairgowrie, Kelso, Kirriemuir, Macduff, Maxwelltown, Pulteneytown, and Wick.

These burghs might, with great advantage, unite with their respective counties, in terms of the 61st section of the Act, as 23 other burghs have done within the last few years, and some of them at less expense than they can maintain an efficient police of their own.

The superintendents and constables in these small burghs have generally some other duties to perform in addition to those of police officers and constables.

These different police forces do not in general co-operate so cordially in their police duties as they ought to do.

In some of these burghs proprietors of public-houses are "Police Commissioners," who have the management of the police, and it is not to be expected that the constables can act independently, or with efficiency, if some of their own employers and masters keep or allow irregular hours to be kept in their houses.

In some cases where the magistrates and some of the police commissioners were in favour of uniting with their county, they were opposed by the commssioners who were proprietors of public-houses.

The burghs of Dunbar in Haddingtonshire, and Newburgh in Fifeshire, have united with their respective counties during last year.

In several counties and burghs the police have been appointed sanitary inspectors.

In most counties the police have been employed more or less in reporting cases of "Diseases of Cattle"; and in Haddingtonshire several officers have been appointed inspectors under the "Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act" of 1869, upon "Foot and Mouth Disease."

The announcement of a Bill being proposed to establish a Superannuation Fund for the police has given much satisfaction. Such a measure is much required, and has been anxiously looked for by all ranks in the police service. Superannuation.

There are many officers and constables who should have been superannuated before this time, but they have continued in the service, and with the sanction of their employers, in the hope that something might be done for them before they were discharged.

General Report.

Length of service appears to be the claim that should properly be recognised and acknowledged for superannuation, and as the service requires men in robust health and vigour the fund should not be too long delayed.

In many police forces the number of constables admissible to the first and second classes is limited, which acts prejudicially to those in the third and fourth classes; as vacancies in the former are so few and far between many promising young men retire from the service who, had they been earlier promoted, would have continued; their places are filled by men who soon follow the example, and thus occasion a constant change in the force, and a large proportion of inexperienced recruits who are not so efficient, or so well worth their pay as the men who had learned their duties and left the service from seeing their prospect of promotion so distant.

A progressive rate of "Good Conduct" pay has been established in a few forces; in some for officers, in others for officers, serjeants, and constables, and with satisfactory results, as in the counties of Ayr, Dumfries, Edinburgh, Forfar, Haddington, Roxburgh, and Selkirk.

These additions to their pay at stated periods of five, seven, or ten years, give encouragement to *good* members of the force, and at a small expense to the ratepayers, who receive full value for their money.

In Roxburgh and Selkirk shires the members in the first and second classes are not limited, but open to merit and good conduct.

A "Mutual Benefit Association" has been recently established by the Ayrshire Constabulary.

Police Stations.

New stations have been erected at Muirkirk, in Ayrshire; Port Knockie, in Banffshire; Coldstream, in Berwickshire; Mill Port, in Bute; Cromarty, in Cromartyshire; Moffat, in Dumfries-shire; Ratho, in Edinburgh-shire; Broughty Ferry, in Forfarshire; Whitburn, in Linlithgowshire; and Denholm, in Roxburghshire.

Salmon-fishing protection.

The convictions of breaches of the "Tweed" and other Salmon Fishing Acts have been seven less than last year, and the amount of the fines and expenses was 244 *l.* 12 *s.* 3 *d.* less.

Counties.	Rivers.	Persons Convicted.	Fines and Expenses.
			£. s. d.
1. Berwickshire	Tweed and its tributaries.	49	134 1 10
2. Peeblesshire		44	94 13 11
3. Roxburghshire		91	236 16 –
4. Selkirkshire	Esk and Liddle	21	68 – –
		205	£. 533 11 9
1868–69		219	833 6 –
	Decrease	14	£. 299 14 3
5. Dumfriesshire	Esk, Solway, and Annan.	53	£. 211 7 –
1868–69		46	156 5 –
	Increase	7	£. 55 2 –
	Total Decrease	7	£. 244 12 3

Of the above 258 persons convicted, 192 paid their fines; 50 went to prison in default; 15 absconded.

These

General Report

These results show that the police have been pretty active and successful in dealing with salmon poaching in the above-mentioned counties; and I am of opinion that the system—(that of appointing extra constables, in terms of the 7th section of the Act, under the chief constables of counties)—might with advantage be adopted on the Tay, Earn, Spey, Findhorn, and other rivers in the north of Scotland, and at less expense than by the employment, as at present, of "water bailiffs."

"Police Gazette," for Scotland.

I have for 12 years reported the want of a "Police Gazette" for Scotland, and which was recommended by the Select Committee of the House of Lords on "Scotch Police Systems," in 1868, to be established, for circulating among the constabulary throughout the country intimation of thefts, robberies, and other crimes, with a view to their more speedy detection.

Vagrancy.

Vagrancy continues to increase: there appear in the reports of the chief constables for last year, ending 15th March 1870, 74,755 cases of vagrancy, being an increase of 7,581 above the year before, and of 13,543 in the last two years. There appears to have been an increase of 10,334 in 16—one half of the counties—and a decrease of 2,753 in the other 16.

These fluctuations and changes in the number of vagrants reported cannot be satisfactorily accounted for.

It is generally acknowledged that the names of some are taken down and reported several times by different constables; but in some counties where they are not so numerous as in others, the police are able to know more accurately the real number of individuals reported; from all the information I have been able to procure from 32 counties, I am of opinion that the actual number of vagrants exceeds a third of the whole number of cases of "vagrancy" reported, so that in 74,755 cases there are at least 25,000 persons.

The proportion of females is large, being 27,260 to 41,410; but the returns do not show quite the real proportion, as some of them do not include the sexes of the children under 14 years of age.

The number of children, about 5,000, exhibits a sad amount of juvenile depravity, as they are brought up from infancy as professional vagabonds, mendicants, and thieves, in a state of utter ignorance and heathenism.

The great mass of the above cases of vagrancy was reported previous to the 1st of November 1869; the long protracted winter, from that date till about the 15th March, when the return was completed, having kept vagrants longer than usual in towns and villages; had it not been for the long period of severe weather, the number of vagrants would have exceeded those now reported.

The public are deeply interested in the subject of vagrancy.

A great proportion of the crimes and offences is committed by vagrants, not only those that are proved by detection, but also many of those undetected, are known to have been committed by that class, whose peculiar habits and ways enable them to evade the vigilance of the police, particularly from there being no "Vagrancy Act," or even a "Police Gazette."

Hawkers and pedlars, generally accompanied by women and children, are frequently only beggars in disguise, on pretence of selling wares, although their whole stock-in-trade is sometimes not sufficient to maintain the party for a day. The only check the police have on them at present is, to demand their licenses; but if the license on foot hawkers is abolished, the evils of vagrancy will increase, and an Act for its suppression will be more urgently required.

The number of officers and constables in the county forces amounts to 1,063 (being 11 more than the year before), or one to 1,734 inhabitants, and in burghs to 1,904 (being an increase of 26), or one to 611 inhabitants; total, 2,967, or one to 1,010, according to the Census of 1861 (exclusive of the county of Orkney and Shetland).

I have, &c.
(signed) *John Kinloch,*
Her Majesty's Inspector of the Constabulary of Scotland.

LIST of BURGHS that have United with their respective Counties, in Terms of the 61st Section of the Act 20 & 21 Vict. c. 72.

No.	BURGH.	COUNTY.	Population in 1861.	REMARKS.
1	Burntisland	Fife	3,146	Royal Burgh.
2	Campbeltown	Argyle	6,042	- ditto.
3	Cromarty	Cromarty	1,491	- ditto.
4	Cupar	Fife	5,029	- ditto.
5	Dingwall	Ross	2,084	- ditto.
6	Dunbar	Haddington	3,796	- ditto.
7	Dysart	Fife	8,067	- ditto.
8	Forres	Elgin	3,508	- ditto.
9	Fraserburgh	Aberdeen	3,130	Burgh of Barony.
10	Huntly	Ditto	3,000	- ditto.
11	Inverurie	Ditto	2,400	Royal Burgh.
12	Jedburgh	Roxburgh	3,429	- ditto.
13	Lanark	Lanark	5,384	- ditto.
14	Kirkcaldy	Fife	10,851	- ditto.
15	Maybole	Ayr	4,114	Burgh of Barony.
16	Musselburgh	Edinburgh	7,422	Royal Burgh.
17	Nairn	Nairn	3,437	- ditto.
18	Newburgh	Fife	2,300	- ditto.
19	Port Glasgow	Renfrew	7,214	- ditto.
20	Portobello	Edinburgh	4,366	Burgh of Barony.
21	Rutherglen	Lanark	8,474	- ditto.
22	St. Andrews	Fife	5,176	- ditto.
23	Wishaw	Lanark	7,567	Burgh by adoption of Police Act.

LIST of BURGHS that have Merged into their respective Counties, and been formed into separate Police Districts, in Terms of the 58th Section of the Statute.

No.	BURGH.	COUNTY.	Population in 1861.	REMARKS.
1	Peterhead	Aberdeen	7,519	Royal Burgh.
2	Thurso	Caithness	2,400	Burgh of Barony.
3	Falkirk	Stirling	9,030	Royal Burgh.

NEWLY-CREATED BURGHS, under Police Acts, formed into separate Police Districts, under the 58th Section of Statute.

No.	BURGH.	COUNTY.
1	Bathgate	Linlithgowshire.
2	Broughty Ferry	Forfarshire.
3	Dunoon	Argyleshire.

CITIES and BURGHS reported Efficient, above 5,000 Inhabitants.

No.	CITIES AND BURGHS.	COUNTIES.	Population in 1861.
1	Aberdeen	Aberdeen	62,000
2	Airdrie	Lanark	12,918
3	Alloa	Clackmannan	6,440
4	Arbroath	Forfar	17,657
5	Ayr	Ayr	8,210
6	Brechin	Forfar	7,180
7	Dumbarton	Dumbarton	8,253
8	Dumfries	Dumfries	10,440
9	Dundee	Forfar	90,425
10	Dunfermline	Fife	13,504
11	Edinburgh	Edinburgh	168,098
12	Elgin	Elgin	7,543
13	Forfar	Forfar	9,258
14	Galashiels	Selkirk	6,424
15	Glasgow	Lanark	403,276
16	Govan	- ditto -	12,092
17	Greenock	Renfrew	42,100
18	Inverness	Inverness	12,499
19	Hamilton	Lanark	10,686
20	Hawick	Roxburgh	10,684
21	Johnstone	Renfrew	7,007
22	Kilmarnock	Ayr	20,698
23	Kirkintilloch	Dumbarton	7,486
24	Leith	Edinburgh	33,628
25	Maryhill	Lanark	5,225
26	Montrose	Forfar	14,563
27	Paisley	Renfrew	47,419
28	Partick	Lanark	10,917
29	Perth	Perth	23,000
30	Rothesay	Bute	7,122
31	Stirling	Stirling	13,714
32	Stranraer	Wigtown	6,274

BURGHS reported Efficient, under 5,000 Inhabitants.

No.	BURGH.	COUNTY.	Population in 1861.
1	Annan	Dumfries	3,473
2	Banff	Banff	3,939
3	Haddington	Haddington	3,897
4	Helensburgh	Dumbarton	4,749
5	Renfrew	Renfrew	3,731

BURGHS reported Inefficient, under 5,000 Inhabitants.

No.	BURGH.	COUNTY.	Population in 1861.
1	Ardrossan	Ayr	2,951
2	Blairgowrie	Perth	3,600
3	Kelso	Roxburgh	4,309
4	Kirriemuir	Forfar	3,425
5	Macduff	Banff	3,067
6	Maxwelltown	Kirkcudbright	3,646
7	Pulteneytown	Caithness	5,000
8	Wick	Caithness	2,000

RETURN of Vagrants, Tinkers, and Unlicensed Hawkers, reported by the Constabulary in their respective Counties during last Year, to 15th March 1870.

Counties.	Number.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Increase since last Year.	Decrease since last Year.
1. Aberdeen	594	318	276	177	56	–
2. Argyle	1,782	543	510	729	–	330
3. Ayr	17,130	10,714	5,343	1,073	2,558	–
4. Banff	267	124	86	57	–	73
5. Berwick	778	556	222	124	170	–
6. Bute	115	23	72	20	–	44
7. Caithness	831	597	234	125	70	–
8. Clackmannan	418	207	211	168	11	–
9. Cromarty	43	31	12	7	18	–
10. Dumbarton	2,550	894	770	886	–	140
11. Dumfries	8,092	5,078	3,014	2,505	367	–
12. Edinburgh	2,264	1,226	1,038	696	740	–
13. Elgin or Moray	924	509	415	301	–	12
14. Fife	9,441	4,898	4,543	1,753	2,574	–
15. Forfar	2,984	1,674	1,310	326	–	259
16. Haddington	1,882	1,526	356	176	–	137
17. Inverness	1,397	659	354	384	8	–
18. Kincardine	304	167	137	75	–	243
19. Kinross	517	336	181	95	–	125
20. Kirkcudbright	1,657	945	497	215	87	–
21. Lanark	5,247	2,144	1,543	1,560	1,886	–
22. Linlithgow	2,155	1,416	739	349	–	252
23. Nairn	195	97	56	42	–	117
24. Peebles	858	355	277	226	–	45
25. Perth	3,685	1,870	1,815	947	109	–
26. Renfrew	1,261	351	910	403	144	–
27. Ross	306	210	96	38	–	170
28. Roxburgh	2,279	1,320	461	498	731	–
29. Selkirk	1,175	554	431	200	–	65
30. Stirling	2,036	1,116	920	553	–	601
31. Sutherland	182	124	58	29	–	140
32. Wigtown	1,406	828	373	205	805	–
Total	74,755	41,410	27,260	14,942	10,334	2,753
Total Increase	7,581	-	-	-	1,358	

Appendix (A).

Rate of Pay of Officers, Serjeants, and Constables in the County Police Force in *Scotland*.

COUNTIES.	Population in 1861.	Area in Square Acres.	Strength of Police Force.	Population to Each Constable.	Officers, Serjeants, and Constables.						Pay of Officers per Annum.			Pay of Constables per Week.								REMARKS.
					Chief Constable.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Detectives.	Serjeants.	Constables.	Chief Constable.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Detectives.	Serjeants.		Constables.					
															1st Class.	2nd Class.	Merit Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	5th Class.	
											£.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	
1. Aberdeen	162,354	1,270,740	79	2,058	1	1	7	–	7	63	[1] 350	143 – –	83 4 – / 72 – –	–	25 –	24 –	–	20 6	19 –	17 6	–	–	[1] And 50 *l.* for travelling expenses.
2. Argyle	79,724	2,083,126	47	1,696	1	2	2	1	3	38	[1] 200	91 5 – / 82 2 6	73 – –	23 4	23 4	–	–	21 –	19 3	17 6	–	–	[1] And travelling expenses, and keep of horse.
3. Ayr	167,103	650,156	97	1,722	1	5	3	5	11	72	[1] 400	115 – – / 95 – –	80 12 1 / 71 9 7	21 –	24 6	23 4	21 –	19 6	18 –	–	–	–	[1] And 50 *l.* for travelling expenses.
4. Banff	52,149	439,219	18	2,897	1	–	1	–	2	14	[1] 200	– –	80 – –	–	25 –	23 4	–	19 6	18 6	17 6	–	–	[1] And 50 *l.* for horse and travelling expenses.
5. Berwick	36,613	309,375	24	1,525	1	1	1	1	3	17	[1] 250	[2] 80 – –	70 – –	24 –	24 –	–	–	22 –	21 –	19 6	18 –	17 6	–	[1] Including 50 *l.* for travelling expenses; [2] and free house and gas.
6. Bute	9,209	109,375	7	1,315	1	–	–	–	1	5	[1] 120	– –	– –	–	24 –	–	–	–	21 –	20 –	19 –	–	–	[1] And travelling expenses.
7. Caithness	35,000	455,708	15	2,333	1	–	–	–	2	12	[1] 200	– –	– –	–	25 –	23 4	–	–	18 6	17 6	–	–	–	[1] Including travelling expenses.
8. Clackmannan-	15,010	29,744	7	2,144	1	–	–	–	1	5	150	– –	– –	–	23 4	–	–	–	21 –	19 –	17 6	–	–	
9. Cromarty	3,758	Included in Ross-shire.	2	1,879	1	–	–	–	–	2	20	– –	– –	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	17 6	–	–	
10. Dumbarton	31,566	189,844	22	1,435	1	1	1	–	2	17	[1] 200	80 12 1	71 9 7	–	24 –	–	–	–	20 –	18 6	17 6	–	–	[1] And 28 *l.* for travelling expenses.
11. Dumfries	61,983	722,813	32	1,936	1	1	2	1	3	24	400	110 – –	72 16 –	22 9	25 1	23 4	20 10	19 10	18 –	–	–	–	[1] Including 50*l.* for a horse.
12. Edinburgh	72,248	254,300	47	1,537	1	1	4	–	4	37	[1] 400	100 – –	75 – –	–	26 3	23 11	21 –	19 10	18 1	17 6	–	–	[1] And 10 *l.* for travelling expenses.
13. Elgin or Moray	35,152	340,000	16	2,197	1	1	1	–	–	13	[1] 200	80 12 –	72 – –	–	–	–	–	20 6	19 –	17 6	–	–	
14. Fife	141,267	322,031	65	2,173	1	1	4	–	4	55	400	91 – –	72 16 –	–	23 4	–	–	20 6	19 –	17 6	–	–	
15. Forfar	61,917	568,750	34	1,821	1	2	2	–	4	25	[1] 300	97 6 8 / 91 5 –	73 – –	–	24 6	–	22 2	21 –	19 10	18 8	17 6	–	[1] Including 50 *l.* for a horse.
16. Haddington	33,737	185,937	29	1,163	1	1	1	1	2	23	[1] 250	85 – –	70 – –	24 –	24 –	–	22 –	21 –	19 6	18 –	17 6	–	[1] Including 50 *l.* for a horse and travelling expenses.
17. Inverness	76,389	2,723,501	37	2,064	1	1	3	–	2	30	250	82 3 6	73 – –	–	23 4	–	–	19 10	18 8	17 6	–	–	
18. Kincardine	34,466	252,250	16	2,152	1	–	–	–	3	12	165	– –	– –	–	24 6	23 4	–	20 6	19 –	17 6	–	–	
19. Kinross	7,977	49,531	5	1,595	1	–	–	–	–	4	105	– –	– –	–	–	–	–	20 –	17 6	–	–	–	
20. Kirkcudbright	38,849	610,734	18	2,158	1	1	–	–	2	14	[1] 225	82 – –	– –	–	[2] 23 6	–	–	[2] 20 –	18 6	–	–	–	[1] And expenses; [2] and free houses.
21. Lanark	176,452	593,680	166	1,063	1	5	8	–	19	133	[1] 450	[2] 190 – –	100 2 – / 78 – –	–	24 –	–	21 –	19 –	18 –	–	–	–	[1] Including horse and 31 *l.* 10 *s.* for travelling expenses; [2] including keep of a horse.
22. Linlithgow	38,645	64,375	21	1,840	1	1	1	–	1	17	[1] 200	80 7 8	71 5 8	–	23 4	–	20 6	19 –	17 6	–	–	–	[1] Including 30 *l.* for a horse.
23. Nairn	10,065	137,500	6	1,677	1	–	–	–	1	4	125	– –	– –	–	23 4	–	–	18 6	–	–	–	–	
24. Peebles	11,408	226,488	8	1,426	1	–	–	–	1	6	200	– –	– –	–	24 –	–	–	–	20 –	18 –	–	–	
25. Perth	106,900	1,814,063	56	1,908	1	2	2	2	7	42	[1] 300	81 – –	71 10 –	23 –	25 –	23 4	–	21 –	19 –	17 6	–	–	[1] Including 50 *l.* for travelling expenses.
26. Renfrew	77,304	150,000	45	1,717	1	1	4	1	7	31	250	88 7 8	80 16 – / 72 16 –	33 –	25 –	23 4	–	20 –	18 –	–	–	–	
27. Ross	77,648	2,016,375	31	2,504	1	2	1	–	3	24	[1] 250	80 12 1	71 9 7	–	23 4	–	–	19 –	18 –	17 6	–	–	[1] And 30 *l.* for horse and travelling expenses.
28. Roxburgh	39,114	460,938	36	1,086	1	1	1	–	4	29	[1] 300	[2] 130 – –	77 7 –	–	23 4	–	21 –	20 –	18 –	16 –	–	–	[1] Including 40*l.* for a horse; [2] and 25*l.* for house rent and clothing.
29. Selkirk	7,449	170,313	8	931	1	–	1	–	–	7	[1] 100	– –	77 7 –	–	–	–	21 –	20 –	18 –	–	–	–	[1] And 30 *l.* for travelling expenses.
30. Stirling	78,212	295,875	39	2,005	1	2	–	–	6	30	215	100 – –	– –	–	24 –	–	–	20 –	19 –	17 6	–	–	
31. Sutherland	25,246	1,207,188	12	2,103	1	–	1	–	1	9	[1] 230	– –	[2] 71 10 –	–	25 –	–	–	20 6	19 –	17 6	–	–	[1] Including keep of a horse; [2] house rent free.
32. Wigton	38,115	327,815	17	2,242	1	1	–	–	1	14	[1] 150	[2] 65 –	– –	–	[2] 22 –	–	–	20 –	17 –	–	–	–	[1] And 35 *l.* for horse and travelling expenses; [2] and free houses.
					1 constable between Forfarshire and Perthshire.																		
Total	1,843,029	–	1,063	1,734																			

Appendix (B).

Rate of Pay of Officers, Serjeants, and Constables in the Burgh Police Forces in *Scotland*.

No.	BURGHS.	COUNTY.	Population in 1861.	Strength of Force.	Population to each Constable.	Officers and Constables.							Pay of Officers per Annum.				Pay of Constables per Week.							REMARKS.
						Chief Constable.	Superintendents.	Lieutenants.	Inspectors.	Detectives.	Serjeants.	Constables.	Chief Constable.	Superintendents.	Lieutenants.	Inspectors.	Detectives.	Serjeants.		Constables.					
																		1st Class.	2nd Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	5th Class.	
													£.	£. s. d.	£. s.	£. s.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	
1	Aberdeen	Aberdeen	62,000	92	673	–	1	2	3	2	7	77	–	250 – –	105 – / 75 –	65 –	24 –	23 –	21 –	19 –	17 6	16 –	–	–	
2	Airdrie	Lanark	12,918	11	1,174	–	1	–	1	1	1	7	–	140 – –	–	67 12	19 6	23 –	–	19 6	18 –	17 –	–	–	
3	Alloa	Clackmannan	6,440	4	1,610	–	1	–	–	–	1	2	–	80 – –	–	–	–	17 6	–	17 –	17 –	–	–	–	
4	Annan	Dumfries	3,473	2	1,736	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	52 – –	–	–	–	–	–	17 6	–	–	–	–	
5	Arbroath	Forfar	17,657	16	1,103	–	1	–	–	–	3	12	–	175 – –	–	–	–	23 6	22 6	19 6	18 6	17 6	–	–	
6	Ardrossan	Ayr	2,951	1	2,951	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	– –	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
7	Ayr	Ayr	8,219	10	821	–	1	–	–	–	2	7	–	100 – –	–	–	–	21 –	–	17 6	16 6	–	–	–	
8	Banff	Banff	3,939	3	1,313	–	1	–	–	–	–	2	–	75 18 6	–	–	–	–	–	16 –	–	–	–	–	
9	Blairgowrie	Perth	3,600	1	3,600	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	– –	–	–	–	–	–	[1]18 –	–	–	–	–	[1] And free house.
10	Brechin	Forfar	7,180	6	1,196	–	1	–	–	–	1	4	–	75 – –	–	–	–	21 6	–	18 –	17 –	–	–	–	
11	Dumbarton	Dumbarton	8,253	7	1,179	–	1	–	–	–	1	5	–	125 – –	–	–	–	23 –	–	20 –	19 –	18 –	17 –	–	
12	Dumfries	Dumfries	10,440	10	1,044	–	1	–	–	–	1	8	–	135 – –	–	–	–	22 –	–	20 –	19 –	18 –	–	–	
13	Dundee	Forfar	90,425	128	706	–	1	1	5	6	8	106	–	[1]375 – –	110 – / 85 –	100 – / 78 – / 72 16	25 – / 20 –	24 –	23 –	20 –	18 6	17 –	–	–	[1] And free house.
14	Dunfermline	Fife	13,504	9	1,500	–	1	–	–	–	1	7	–	140 – –	–	–	–	23 –	–	19 –	18 –	–	–	–	
15	Edinburgh	Edinburgh	168,098	341	490	–	1	4	3	10	19	290	–	[1]400 – –	175 – / 130 –	160 – / 140 – / 110 –	38 – / 31 –	25 –	–	22 –	21 –	20 –	19 –	18 –	[1] And free house.
16	Elgin	Elgin	7,543	6	1,257	–	1	–	–	–	1	4	–	100 – –	–	–	–	20 –	–	18 –	16 –	–	–	–	
17	Forfar	Forfar	9,258	7	1,322	–	1	–	–	–	1	5	–	100 – –	–	–	–	21 –	–	18 –	17 –	–	–	–	
18	Galashiels	Selkirk	6,944	6	1,157	–	1	–	–	–	–	5	–	[1]91 6 –	–	–	–	22 6	–	19 6	18 6	–	–	–	[1] And free house.

Appendix (B).—Rate of Pay of Officers, Serjeants, and Constables in the Burgh Police Forces in *Scotland*—continued.

No.	BURGHS.	COUNTY.	Population in 1861.	Strength of Force.	Population to each Constable.	Officers and Constables.							Pay of Officers per Annum.				Pay of Constables per Week						REMARKS.
						Chief Constable.	Superintendents.	Lieutenants.	Inspectors.	Detectives.	Serjeants.	Constables.	Chief Constable.	Superintendents.	Lieutenants.	Inspectors.	Detectives.	Serjeants. 1st Class.	Serjeants. 2nd Class.	Constables. 1st Class.	Constables. 2nd Class.	Constables. 3rd Class.	Constables. 4th Class.	Constables. 5th Class.	
													£.	£. s. d.	£. s.	£. s.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	
19	Glasgow	Lanark	403,276	833	484	1	7	20	25	25	50	705	600	300 – – / 180 – –	120 – / 70 –	110 – / 60 –	37 / 25	25 –	23 –	22 –	21 –	20 –	18 –	16 –	
20	Govan	Lanark	12,092	20	601	–	1	–	1	–	2	16	–	160 – –	–	72 16	–	25 –	23 –	21 –	20 –	19 –	18 –	–	
21	Greenock	Renfrew	42,100	104	404	–	1	4	3	2	9	85	–	250 – –	95 – / 90 – / 80 –	72 16	25	24 –	23 –	21 –	20 –	18 –	17 –	–	
22	Haddington	Haddington	3,897	3	1,299	–	1	–	–	–	–	2	–	70 – –	–	–	–	–	–	[1] 19 6	[1] 17 –	–	–	–	[1] And free house.
23	Hamilton	Lanark	10,686	9	1,187	–	1	–	–	–	2	6	–	100 – –	–	–	–	21 6	–	18 6	16 6	–	–	–	
24	Hawick	Roxburgh	10,684	9	1,187	–	1	–	–	–	2	6	–	120 – –	–	–	–	23 –	–	20 –	18 6	17 –	–	–	
25	Helensburgh	Dumbarton	4,749	7	678	–	1	–	–	–	1	5	–	140 – –	–	–	–	23 –	–	20 –	19 –	18 –	–	–	
26	Inverness	Inverness	12,499	14	892	–	1	–	–	–	2	11	–	[1] 100 – –	–	–	–	21 –	20 –	18 –	17 –	–	–	–	[1] And free house.
27	Johnstone	Renfrew	7,007	6	1,168	–	1	–	–	–	1	4	–	90 – –	–	–	–	23 6	–	20 –	19 –	18 –	–	–	
28	Kelso	Roxburgh	4,309	3	1,436	–	1	–	–	–	–	2	–	68 – –	–	–	–	–	–	[1] 17 –	–	–	–	–	[1] And 5 *l.* for house rent.
29	Kilmarnock	Ayr	20,698	19	1,089	–	1	–	1	–	3	14	–	[1] 120 – –	–	[2] 63 14	–	[2] 24 –	[2] 22	[2] 21 –	[2] 20 –	[2] 18 –	[2] 16 –	–	[1] And free house; [2] and 1 *l.* each for boot money.
30	Kirkintilloch	Dumbarton	7,486	4	1,871	–	1	–	–	–	1	2	–	76 – –	–	–	–	20 6	–	18 6	17 6	–	–	–	
31	Kirriemuir	Forfar	3,425	1	3,425	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	80 – –	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
32	Leith	Edinburgh	33,628	64	525	–	1	–	1	3	8	51	–	250 – –	–	90 –	32	25 –	–	22 –	20 –	18 –	–	–	
33	Macduff	Banff	3,067	1	3,067	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	– – –	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	15 –	–	–	
34	Maryhill	Lanark	5,225	7	746	–	1	–	–	–	1	5	–	140 – –	–	–	–	23 –	–	20 –	19 –	17 6	17 6	–	
35	Maxwellton	Kirkcudbright	3,646	1	3,646	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	– – –	–	–	–	–	–	[1] 20 –	–	–	–	–	[1] And free house and 5 *l.*
36	Montrose	Forfar	14,563	15	970	–	1	–	–	–	3	11	–	120 – –	–	–	–	22 –	21 –	19 –	18 –	16 –	–	–	
37	Paisley	Renfrew	47,419	44	1,078	–	1	1	1	–	4	37	–	200 – –	85 –	70 –	–	23 –	–	20 –	18 –	16 6	–	–	
38	Partick	Lanark	10,917	19	572	–	1	–	–	–	3	15	–	150 – –	–	–	–	24 –	23 –	21 –	20 –	18 –	–	–	
39	Perth	Perth	23,000	27	851	–	1	–	2	2	3	19	–	200 – –	–	65 –	22	22 –	–	19 –	17 6	16 –	–	–	
40	Pulteneytown	Caithness	5,000	3	1,666	–	1	–	–	–	–	2	–	52 – –	–	–	–	–	–	16 –	–	–	–	–	
41	Renfrew	Renfrew	3,731	4	932	–	1	–	–	–	1	2	–	100 – –	–	–	–	[1] 21 6	–	16 9	16 6	–	–	–	[1] And free house.
42	Rothesay	Bute	7,122	6	1,187	–	1	–	–	–	–	5	–	62 8 –	–	–	–	–	–	18 6	18 –	17 6	–	–	
43	Stirling	Stirling	13,714	14	979	–	1	–	–	–	2	11	–	90 – –	–	–	–	23 –	21 –	19 –	18 –	–	–	–	
44	Stranraer	Wigtown	6,274	5	1,254	–	1	–	–	–	–	4	–	80 – –	–	–	–	–	–	18 –	–	–	–	–	
45	Wick	Caithness	2,000	2	1,000	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	52 – –	–	–	–	–	–	16 –	–	–	–	–	
		Total	1,165,056	1,904	611																				

John Kinloch.

COUNTIES.

Counties.

No. 1.—Aberdeenshire.

Aberdeenshire.

Population in 1861	162,354
Area in acres	1,270,740
Strength of force	79
Population to each constable	2,058

One chief constable, one superintendent, seven inspectors in two classes, seven serjeants in two classes, and 63 constables in three classes.

There is also a constable stationed at Balmoral, paid by Her Majesty, and one at New Leeds, paid by landed proprietors in the neighbourhood.

The burghs of Fraserburgh, Huntly, and Inverurie are united to the county for police purposes.

The burgh of Peterhead and the district around Aberdeen, including suburbs of that city, are formed into separate police districts. The latter might with advantage be extended.

Additional cells or lock-ups are required at the police station at Inverurie.

The rates of pay continue the same as last year.

One constable resigned to emigrate to America.

594 vagrants, 177 of them children, were reported by the police during the year, being 56 more than the year before.

The "Trespass Act" is strictly carried out in this county, 27 vagrants having been convicted of breaches of that Act.

The force is efficient.

No. 2.—Argyleshire.

Argyleshire.

Population in 1861	79,724
Area in acres	2,083,126
Strength of force	47
Population to each constable	1,696

One chief constable, two superintendents, two inspectors, one detective, three serjeants, and 38 constables in three classes.

A constable has been added to the Dunoon district.

The organisation, classification, and rate of pay are the same as last year.

The new police station at Inverary has been finished, and is now occupied.

The station at Dunoon remains in the same state as before; it is quite inadequate to the requirement of that populous district, in which there are now seven constables, besides the resident inspector.

The lock-up at Tarbet is very much in need of improvement.

The burgh of Campbelltown is united to the county, and is the superintendents' station for the district of Cantire.

There were two deaths and two resignations during the year.

1,782 vagrants, 729 of them children, were reported by the police during the year, being 330 less than last year.

Three persons were convicted under the "Trespass Act," but it is nearly inoperative in this county, owing to so many persons giving tramps and vagrants of every description leave to encamp on their lands and lodge in their outhouses.

The force is efficient.

Counties.

No. 3.—Ayrshire.

Ayrshire.

Population in 1861	167,103
Area in acres	650,156
Strength of force	97
Population to each constable	1,722

One chief constable, five superintendents, three inspectors, 11 serjeants in two classes, five detectives, and 72 constables in three classes.

The above includes two constables paid for by the burgh of Maybole, united to the county.

There are also four additional constables employed on railways in course of construction in the county, and a clerk employed in the head quarters at Ayr, who is not a constable.

The superintendents are supplied with hired horses when required.

"Good service pay" is granted after five years' service with good conduct, in addition to their ordinary pay; to superintendents, 2 *s.* 3 *d.*; to inspectors and serjeants, 1 *s.* 9 *d.*; and to detectives and constables, 1 *s.* per week.

The merit class constables receive 21 *s.* per week.

A new police station has been erected for two constables at Muirkirk, a rapidly increasing village in the Cumnock division.

There were 18 vacancies in the force, one death, one constable dismissed for bad conduct, and four discharged as inefficient, and 12 resignations.

There were 17,130 vagrants, 1,073 of them children, reported by the police during the year, being 2,558 more than last year, when there was an increase of 2,045 more than the previous year.

Newtown and Wallacetown, within the Parliamentary burgh of Ayr, are provided with police by the county.

The burgh of Ardrossan police continues inefficient, there being only one old man, the "burgh officer."

The force has been maintained in a good state of efficiency and discipline.

A "Mutual Benefit Association" has been recently formed in the Ayrshire constabulary.

No. 4.—Banffshire.

Banffshire.

Population in 1861	52,149
Area in acres	439,219
Strength of force	18
Population to each constable	2,897

One chief constable, one inspector, two serjeants in two classes, and 14 constables in three classes.

Four constables resigned during the year.

The inspector of Banff has been appointed chief constable of the county of Elgin.

Eleven of the serjeants and constables are provided with station-houses rent free.

A new station has been erected at Port Knockie.

There were 267 vagrants, 57 of them children, reported by the police during the year, being 73 less than the year before.

The force is efficient.

No. 5.—Berwickshire.

Berwickshire.

Population in 1861	36,613
Area in acres	309,375
Strength of force	24
Population to each constable	1,525

One chief constable, one superintendent, one inspector, one detective, three serjeants, and 17 constables in five classes.

The same as to numbers and rate of pay as last year.

There

There were five vacancies in the force: one death, two resignations, one transferred, and one discharged.

A new police-station has been erected at Coldstream, with accommodation for four constables, an office, and cells.

It is proposed to provide a station at Coldingham.

Nine men (an inspector, two serjeants, and six constables) were employed permanently, and 12 temporarily during the close time, to protect salmon fishing in the Tweed and its tributaries, and on the sea coast, and are paid by the "Tweed Commissioners."

Forty-nine persons were convicted of breaches of the "Tweed Fisheries Acts," and fined to the amount of 134 *l.* 1 *s.* 10 *d.*: 45 of them paid their fines, and four were sent to prison in default of payment. A number of boats and nets were seized by the police.

Six constables were appointed from August till March to enforce the Game Laws, and paid by the persons who employ them.

778 vagrants, 124 of them children, were reported by the police during the year, being 170 more than the year before.

The force is efficient.

No. 6.—Buteshire.

Population in 1861	9,209
Area in acres	109,375
Strength of force	7
Population to each constable	1,315

One chief constable, one serjeant, and five constables in three classes.

The same, as to numbers and rate of pay, as last year.

The chief constable and three constables are stationed in the island of Bute, a serjeant and constable in Arran, and one constable in Cumbrae.

A new police-station has been erected for the resident constable at Millport in the island of Cumbrae, but it is not yet occupied.

The burgh of Rothesay, in Bute, maintains a police force of its own of six men.

115 vagrants, 20 of them children, were reported by the police during the year, being 44 less than the year before.

The force is efficient.

No. 7.—Caithness-shire.

Population in 1861	35,000
Area in acres	455,708
Strength of force	15
Population to each constable	2,333

One chief constable, two serjeants, and 12 constables in two classes.

The pay is the same as last year; that of the first and second class constables is the lowest rate of any county in Scotland.

The serjeant at Thurso is allowed 30 *l.* a year and expense of stable to keep a horse and dog-cart.

A serjeant was appointed chief officer at Pulteneytown, and a constable promoted in his place.

The three constables formerly appointed to take charge of Pulteneytown have been discharged.

A new station is to be erected at Lybster, and a house has been taken at Thurso for a police station and cells.

831 vagrants, 125 of them children, were reported by the police during the year, being 70 more than last year.

The force is efficient.

Counties.

No. 8.—Clackmannanshire.

Clackmannanshire.

Population in 1861	15,010
Area in acres	29,744
Strength of force	7
Population to each constable	2,144

One chief constable, one serjeant, and five constables in three classes.

The same as to numbers and rate of pay as last year.

Two constables resigned.

A police-office has been provided; the cells are in the new county buildings, and persons taken into custody by the police and imprisoned in them are under the charge of the keeper of the buildings, who is not a constable.

418 vagrants, 168 of them children, were reported by the police during the year, being 11 more than last year.

The burgh of Alloa, in this county, still maintains a police force of its own.

The force is efficient.

No. 9.—Cromartyshire.

Cromartyshire.

Population in 1861	3,758
Area in acres	included in Ross-shire.
Strength of force	2
Population to each constable	1,879

The county of Cromarty is under the chief constable of the adjoining county of Ross, is united with the burgh of Cromarty, and maintains two constables.

A station with lock-ups has been provided at Cromarty.

Forty-three vagrants, seven of them children, were reported by the police during the year, being 18 more than the year before.

This force is efficient.

No. 10.—Dumbartonshire.

Dumbartonshire.

Population in 1861	31,566
Area in acres	189,844
Strength of force	22
Population to each constable	1,435

One chief constable, one superintendent, one inspector, two serjeants, and 17 constables in three classes.

The same as to numbers and rate of pay as last year.

Fourteen married men, serjeants and constables, are provided with houses for which they pay 1*s.* per week.

The inspector and other constables receive 1*s.* per week for lodging money.

There were four vacancies, one death and three resignations.

2,550 vagrants, 886 of them children, were reported by the police during the year, being 140 less than last year.

The force is efficient.

No. 11.—Dumfries-shire.

Dumfries-shire.

Population in 1861	61,983
Area in acres	722,813
Strength of force	32
Population to each constable	1,936

One chief constable, one superintendent, two inspectors, one detective, three serjeants in two classes, and 24 constables in two classes.

There

There are seven constables employed for the protection of fishing in the county.

The same as to numbers and rate of pay as last year.

Five members of the force receive conduct pay after five years' service.

The superintendent, two inspectors, three serjeants, one detective, and 16 constables, 23 in all, are provided with stations rent free; the others receive 2 *s.* per week if married, and 1 *s.* 6 *d.* per week if single, for lodging-money, in addition to their pay.

A new station for two constables has been erected at Moffat, and the station at Annan is being enlarged.

There were 34 convictions under the Poaching Acts, and 53* under the Salmon Fisheries Acts; the fines and expenses in the latter cases amounting to 211 *l.* 7 *s.*

There were 8,092 vagrants, 2,505 of them children, reported by the police during the year, being 367 more than last year.

There were six convictions under the "Trespass Act."

The force is efficient.

No. 12.—County of Edinburgh, or Mid-Lothian.

Population in 1861	72,248
Area in acres	254,300
Strength of force	47
Population to each constable	1,537

One chief constable, one superintendent, four inspectors, four serjeants, and 37 constables in four classes.

There are also two constables employed at Grantown Harbour, and one by the Caledonian Railway Company, at West Calder.

An extra constable is employed at Portobello during the summer months.

A new police station with cells has been erected at Ratho; and it is intended to provide stations at Corstorphine, Davidson's Mains, Jock's Lodge, Path-head, and Roslin.

There have been 13 vacancies during the year; 12 resignations, and a serjeant who lost his health, retired, and received a gratuity of 20 *l.*

2,264 vagrants, 696 of them children, were reported by the police during the year, being 740 more than last year.

This increase of vagrancy is caused by the number of persons from the city of Edinburgh who wander into the county for the purpose of begging, and the police have no power to interfere with them.

The force is efficient.

No. 13.—Elgin, or Morayshire.

Population in 1861	35,152
Area in acres	340,000
Strength of force	16
Population to each constable	2,197

One chief constable, one superintendent, one inspector, and 13 constables in three classes.

A constable has been added to the force, and is stationed at New Elgin.

The two serjeants of last year have been promoted to be superintendent and inspector.

The burgh of Forres is united to the county.

A new station has been erected at Fochabers.

There were three vacancies in the force, the chief constable, and two constables having resigned.

The inspector of the Banffshire police has been appointed chief constable of this county.

924 vagrants, 301 of them children, have been reported by the police during the year, being 12 less than last year.

The force is efficient.

* Of these, 36 paid their fines, 10 went to prison, and 7 absconded.

Counties.

No. 14.—Fifeshire.

Fifeshire.

Population in 1861	141,267
Area in acres	322,031
Strength of force	65
Population to each constable	2,173

One chief constable, one superintendent, four inspectors, four serjeants, and 55 constables.

The burghs of Burntisland, Cupar, Dysart, Kirkcaldy, and St. Andrews have been united with the county, under the 61st section of the Act, for several years. During last year the burgh of New Burgh has also joined, but contributes only one constable, which is not sufficient for a burgh, and particularly for so important a station for police duties on the border of the adjoining county of Perth.

The burgh of St. Andrew's has added one man to its force, who was much required.

There is also a constable stationed at Kingsbarns, paid for by landed proprietors in the neighbourhood.

The present police stations and lock-ups at Auchtermuchty, Burntisland, Newburgh, and Pittenween are very indifferent. I am informed that better accommodation is to be provided at these places during next year.

An office is much required at St. Andrew's for the police business of that large and important district of the county, including the burgh. The Burgh station is also indifferent, and requires improvement.

There were seven vacancies, four resignations, three dismissals, and one superannuated. The latter had served 27 years in the force, and received a gratuity of 40 *l.*

The criminal returns of this large, populous, manufacturing, and mining county continue to show an increase, at the same time to prove the activity and efficiency of the police, so far as their number enables them to overtake their duties.

The chief constable has had an increase of 100 *l.* a year made to his salary, but is still employed to act as procurator fiscal to the justices of the peace at different petty session courts in prosecuting poaching, public-house, roads, and "Trespass Act" cases, which occupies much of his time, already very fully employed in his numerous duties as head of the police of this large and populous county.

Vagrancy also continues to increase to a great extent. The number of vagrants reported last year, 9,441, being 2,574 more than the year before, which were 2,253 more than the previous year, showing an increase of 4,827 in two years.

The force is efficient.

No. 15.—Forfarshire.

Forfarshire.

Population in 1861	61,917
Area in acres	568,750
Strength of force	34
Population to each constable	1,821

One chief constable, two superintendents, two inspectors, four serjeants, and 25 constables in five classes.

The same as to numbers and rate of pay as last year.

There is also a constable at Coupar Angus, paid partly by Perthshire and partly by Forfarshire; a constable is paid by the Earl of Dalhousie, at Brechin Castle, and one by the Caledonian Railway on the new line from Forfar to Dundee.

One constable was discharged owing to bad health, and two were dismissed.

The burgh of Broughty Ferry is a separate police district of the county.

A station for the resident constable, with lock-up, has recently been provided.

A room in the County Court buildings in Dundee has been provided as an office for the police business of that division.

Persons taken into custody by the county constables are lodged in the police cells of the burgh.

A new station is to be erected at Newtyle.

2,984 vagrants, 326 of them children, were reported by the police during the year, being 259 less than the year before.

The force is efficient.

Counties.

No. 16.—Haddingtonshire, or East Lothian.

Haddingtonshire, or East Lothian.

Population in 1861	33,737
Area in acres	185,937
Strength of force	29
Population to each constable	1,163

One chief constable, one superintendent, one inspector, one detective, two serjeants, and 23 constables in five classes.

The rates of pay remain the same as before.

The Burgh of Dunbar has united with the county, under the 61st section of the Act, and pays for three constables, now added to the county force.

The serjeant at Dunbar has been promoted to the rank of inspector.

The Burgh of Haddington, in this county, still maintains a police force of its own.

Two constables are employed as inspectors of nuisances and common lodging-houses.

Two extra constables were appointed to enforce the Game Laws, at the expense of those who employed them.

In addition to the above duties, some of the officers have been appointed inspectors under the "Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act," to report on "foot and mouth" disease.

The police stations and lock-ups at Prestonpans and Tranent are very indifferent, and do not appear to be capable of being much improved.

The leases of these stations having expired, an opportunity is now afforded of providing more suitable stations at these places.

There were 10 vacancies in the force, six resignations, one transferred, two discharged, and one dismissed.

Five of those who resigned obtained more lucrative appointments.

1,882 vagrants, 176 of them children, were reported by the police during the year, being 137 less than the year before.

The force is efficient.

No. 17.—Inverness-shire.

Inverness-shire.

Population in 1861	76,389
Area in acres	2,723,501
Strength of force	37
Population to each constable	2,064

One chief constable, one superintendent, three inspectors, two serjeants, and 30 constables in three classes.

The same as to rate of pay as last year, and also in number, with the exception of two men having been employed temporarily, during the herring fishing season, one at Lochboisdale, in South Uist, and another in the Island of Barra.

Stations for the constables to reside in, with lock-ups or cells, are still much required in some of the distant beats in this large county, as I have now reported for several years, accommodation for constables and their families being with difficulty procured.

1,397 vagrants, 384 of them children, were reported by the police during the year, being eight more than last year.

The force is efficient.

No. 18.—Kincardineshire.

Kincardineshire.

Population in 1861	34,466
Area in acres	252,250
Strength of force	16
Population to each constable	2,152

One chief constable, three serjeants, and 12 constables in three classes.

The same as to numbers and rate of pay as last year.

One constable has been dismissed during the year.

Counties.

The lives of the men in this force are insured, they paying half the premiums and the county the other half. They are entitled to receive 70 *l.* at the age of 55, or, in the event of their death before that time, their heirs receive the 70 *l.*

A constable has been appointed to take charge of the Aberdeen Waterworks, in the Parish of Nigg, and paid by the Aberdeen Harbour Commissioners.

304 vagrants, 75 of them children, were reported by the police during the year, being 243 less than the year before.

The force is efficient.

No. 19.—Kinross-shire.

Kinross-shire.

Population in 1861	7,977
Area in acres	49,531
Strength of force	5
Population to each constable	1,595

One chief constable, and four constables in two classes.

The same as to numbers and rate of pay as last year.

The constable who was stationed at Kelty, in Fife, and also did duty in this county, has been discontinued.

517 vagrants, 95 of them children, were reported by the police during the year, being 125 less than the year before.

The force is efficient.

No. 20.—Kirkcudbrightshire.

Kirkcudbright-shire.

Population in 1861	38,849
Area in acres	610,734
Strength of force	18
Population to each constable	2,158

One chief constable, one superintendent, two serjeants, and 14 constables in two classes.

The same as to numbers and rate of pay as last year.

Nine of the men occupy stations rent free, and the serjeant at Maxwelltown receives 4 *l.* a year for lodging-money.

There were three vacancies, one death, and two resignations.

The Burgh of Maxwelltown, in this county, still maintains a police of its own, but is inefficient.

1,657 vagrants, 215 of them children, were reported by the police during the year, being 87 more than last year.

The force is efficient.

No. 21.—Lanarkshire.

Lanarkshire.

Population in 1861	176,452
Area in acres	593,680
Strength of force	166
Population to each constable	1,063

One chief constable, five superintendents, eight inspectors, 19 serjeants, and 133 constables in three classes.

One man has been added to the force, and stationed at Rutherglen.

The rate of pay remains the same, with the exception of the inspector at the important station of Coatbridge, whose salary has been increased from 30 *s.* to 38 *s.* 6 *d.* per week.

There have been 24 vacancies during the year, by the deaths of one inspector, at Airdrie, and one constable, 11 resignations, and 11 dismissals.

The superintendents of divisions at Airdrie, Hamilton, Hillhead, Lanark, and Wishaw, are provided with horses and spring-carts for conveying prisoners and the weights and measures.

This

Counties.

This large, populous, and important county is now well provided with police, except in the Burgh of Lanark, which only pays for two constables, about half the number actually required to perform the police duties efficiently.

5,247 vagrants, 1,560 of them children, were reported by the police during the year, being 1,886 more than the year before.

There were 11 convictions under the "Trespass Act."

The force is efficient.

No. 22.—Linlithgowshire, or West Lothian.

Liulithgowshire, or West Lothian.

Population in 1861	38,645
Area in acres	64,375
Strength of force	21
Population to each constable	1,840

One chief constable, one superintendent, one inspector, one serjeant, and 17 constables in three classes.

The force is the same as to numbers and rate of pay as the year before.

Bathgate and neighbourhood form a separate police district.

Eleven constables are provided with station-houses, for which they pay 1 *s.* per week. The others receive 1 *s.* per week for lodging-money.

There were five resignations during the year.

There were 2,155 vagrants, 349 of them children, reported by the police during the year, being 252 less than last year.

The force is efficient.

A new police station has been erected at Whitburn, and one is being built at Bathgate.

No. 23.—Nairnshire.

Nairnshire.

Population in 1861	10,065
Area in acres	137,500
Strength of force	6
Population to each constable	1,677

One chief constable, one serjeant, and four constables in one classes.

The same as to number and rate of pay as last year.

There were no changes in the force.

The burgh of Nairn is united to the county, and pays for two constables.

A house has been taken at Belivat, for the constable hitherto stationed at Ferness.

195 vagrants, 42 of them children, were reported by the police during the year, being 117 less than the year before.

There were six convictions under the "Trespass Act."

The force is efficient.

No. 24.—Peebles-shire.

Peebles-shire.

Population in 1861	11,408
Area in acres	226,488
Strength of force	8
Population to each constable	1,426

One chief constable, one serjeant, and six constables in two classes.

The same as to numbers and rate of pay as last year.

There were no changes by resignation or dismissal.

There are four permanent constables, assisted by eight temporarily during the close time of the salmon fishing, and are paid by the "Tweed Commissioners;" they receive 20 *s.* per week.

Forty-four persons were convicted of contraventions of the "Tweed Fishery Acts," and fined to the amount of 94 *l.* 13 *s.* 11 *d.*, including expenses; of whom 34 paid their fines, six were imprisoned in default of payment, and four absconded. A number of nets, leisters, and other poaching implements, were seized by the police.

813 vagrants, 164 of them children, were reported by the police, during the year, being 45 less than the year before.

The force is efficient.

Counties.

No. 25.—Perthshire.

Perthshire.

Population in 1861 - - - - - -	106,900
Area in acres - - - - - -	1,814,063
Strength of force - - - - - -	56
Population to each constable - - - -	1,908

One chief constable, two superintendents, two inspectors, seven serjeants in two classes, two detectives, and 42 constables in three classes.

The same as to numbers and rate of pay as last year.

There is also a constable at Coupar Angus, paid by Perthshire and Forfarshire in equal proportions.

Officers, serjeants, and constables occupying stations or other houses, pay 1 *s.* per week for rent.

New stations are required at Kenmore, Killin, and Crianlarich, and the station at Aberfeldy is a very inferior one.

3,685 vagrants, 947 of them children, were reported by the police during the year, being 109 more than the year before.

The "Trespass Act" is much evaded in this county by persons giving vagrants permission to lodge in their premises.

The force is efficient.

No. 26.—Renfrewshire.

Renfrewshire.

Population in 1861 - - - - - -	77,304
Area in acres - - - - - -	150,000
Strength of force - - - - - -	45
Population to each constable - - - -	1,717

One chief constable, one superintendent, four inspectors in two classes, seven serjeants in two classes, and 31 constables in two classes.

The same as to numbers and rate of pay as last year.

There were nine vacancies in the force, eight resignations, and one dismissal.

No addition has yet been made in the force in the eastern, or Pollockshaws district, in the immediate vicinity of Glasgow, where the population has greatly increased.

I am of opinion that the time has now arrived when some addition is necessary to secure efficiency in that populous district, that it should be formed into a separate police district of the county, and that at least two station-houses with lock-ups should be provided.

1,261 vagrants (351 males, 910 females), 403 of them children, were reported by the police during the year.

The proportion of children, and particularly of females, is unusually large, compared with the numbers in other counties.

The force is efficient.

No. 27.—Ross-shire.

Ross-shire.

Population in 1861 - - - - - -	77,648
Area in acres - - - - - -	2,016,375
Strength of force - - - - - -	31
Population to each constable - - - -	2,504

One chief constable, two superintendents, one inspector, three serjeants, and 24 constables in four classes.

Two constables have been added to the force during the year, one at Fearn, and one in the Island of Lewes, the force in that island being now seven men.

Another constable at head-quarters at Dingwall is also required, there being there only the chief constable and superintendent, in addition to the two constables paid by the Burgh of Dingwall, which is united to the county under the 61st section of the Act.

There are also four constables on the Dingwall and Skye Railway, in course of construction, and paid by the Railway Company.

There were three vacancies in the force, one resignation, and two discharged on account of inefficiency.

There

There has been an increase of crimes and offences during the year, which is attributed to the large number of navvies, about 2,000, employed on the railway.

The police were employed in the investigation of an unusual number of sudden deaths, there having been no less than 58 during last year.

The county and burgh of Cromarty have united with this county, in terms of the 61st section of the Act, and are under the chief constable of Ross-shire.

306 vagrants, 38 of them children, were reported by the police during the year, being 65 less than the year before.

The force is efficient.

No. 28.—Roxburghshire.

Population in 1861	39,114
Area in acres	460,938
Strength of force	36
Population to each constable	1,086

One chief constable, one superintendent, one inspector, four serjeants, and 29 constables in four classes.

The same as to numbers and rate of pay as last year.

The pay of the inspector increases 4 *d.* per day after three years' service, and 4 *d.* more after seven years' service.

Serjeants receive 3 *d.* per day extra after three years' service, and 3 *d.* more after seven years' service. There is no limit to the higher classes of constables; they are promoted according to merit.

The men are provided with stations or houses rent free, or receive 2 *s.* per week for lodging-money.

There are two supernumerary constables in training at head-quarters, to fill vacant beats as they occur.

A good police station has been erected at Denholm.

Ten constables were employed permanently by the "Tweed Commissioners," and one by the "Esk and Liddle Fisheries Association," to protect salmon fishing.

Ninety-one persons were convicted of breaches of the "Tweed Acts," and fined to the amount of 236 *l.* 16 *s.*, including expenses. Of these, 63 paid their fines, 25 were sent to prison in default of payment, and two absconded.

2,279 vagrants, 731 of them children, were reported by the police during the year, being 731 more than the year before.

55 vagrants were convicted of offences during the year, 26 under the "Trespass Act."

The force is efficient.

There were nine vacancies; six resignations, and three dismissals.

No. 29.—Selkirkshire.

Population in 1861	7,449
Area in acres	170,313
Strength of force	8
Population to each constable	931

One inspector, and seven constables in two classes.

The same number as last year.

The police force of this county is under the chief constable of Roxburghshire.

The men are provided with houses rent free, or allowed 2 *s.* per week for lodging-money.

One constable resigned, and another exchanged with one in Roxburghshire.

Four constables were employed permanently, and four more during the close time of the salmon fishing, and paid by the "Tweed Commissioners."

Twenty-one persons were convicted of offences against the "Tweed Acts," and were fined to the amount of 68 *l.*, five of them were sent to prison in default of payment, two absconded, and 14 paid their fines.

1,175 vagrants, 200 of them children, were reported by the police during the year, being 65 less than last year.

Nineteen vagrants were convicted of offences, and one under the "Trespass Act."

The force is efficient.

Counties.

No. 30.—Stirlingshire.

Stirlingshire.

Population in 1861	78,212
Area in acres	295,875
Strength of force	39
Population to each constable	2,005

One chief constable, two superintendents, six serjeants, and 30 constables.

A serjeant and three constables have been added during the year to provide an efficient police force for the burgh of Falkirk.

There are also two constables employed and paid for by the "Carron Iron Company."

There were nine vacancies in the force during the year, two deaths, five resignations, and two dismissals.

A new station has been erected at Grangemouth, for a serjeant and constable.

A new station, with lock-up, is much required at Bridge of Allan, a populous town frequented by a large number of visitors at different seasons of the year.

No improvement has been made to the police station or cells at Falkirk, and the new station proposed to be erected there has not yet been agreed to by the county.

2,036 vagrants, 553 of them children, have been reported by the police during the year, being 601 less than the year before.

The force is now efficient in numbers.

No. 31.—Sutherlandshire.

Sutherlandshire.

Population in 1861	25,246
Area in acres	1,207,188
Strength of force	12
Population to each constable	2,103

One chief constable, one inspector, one serjeant, and nine constables in three classes.

A constable has been added to the force, and is stationed at Melvick, in the north-west of the county.

Two constables were employed the greater part of the year at Kildonan, during the gold digging, but have been discontinued.

An extra constable was appointed at Helmsdale during the herring fishing season.

Bonar Bridge and Lairg are important stations in this county. Lock-ups at these places are much required.

182 vagrants, 29 of them children, were reported by the police during the year, being 140 less than the year before.

The decrease is believed to be partly owing to a number of men formerly reported vagrants having now provided themselves with hawker's licenses.

The force is efficient.

No. 32.—Wigtownshire.

Wigtownshire.

Population in 1861	38,115
Area in acres	327,815
Strength of force	17
Population to each constable	2,242

One chief constable, one superintendent, one serjeant, and 14 constables in two classes.

The same as to numbers and rate of pay as last year.

Two constables resigned.

A new police station is to be erected this year at Newton Stewart.

No lock-up has yet been provided at Stranraer, where it is much required, being the superintendent's head station of the Rhinns, or western division of the county.

The station and lock-up at Port Patrick are very indifferent, and much in need of improvement.

1,406 vagrants, 205 of them children, were reported by the police during last year, being 805 more than the year before.

The force is efficient.

CITIES AND BURGHS.

No. 1.—City of Aberdeen (County of Aberdeen).

Aberdeen.

Population in 1861 (about)	62,000
Strength of force	92
Population to each constable	673

One superintendent, two lieutenants, three inspectors, two detectives, seven serjeants, and 77 constables in three classes.

An inspector, serjeant, and constable have been added to the force during the year.

The population of Aberdeen has considerably increased since the [illegible]s in 1861.

There were 17 vacancies in the force, two deaths, nine resignations, and six dismissals.

Nine men (an inspector and eight constables) are paid for by the Harbour Board.

At my inspection of the force two men were absent from sickness, and five suspended from duty.

The rate of pay remains the same as before; that of the constables is low compared with other large cities and burghs.

The number in the first and second classes being limited, those in the second and third have to wait a long time for vacancies, and good men resign, who, by earlier promotion, would have continued in the service.

The force is efficient.

No. 2.—Airdrie (County of Lanark).

Airdrie.

Population in 1861	12,918
Strength of force	11
Population to each constable	1,174

One superintendent, one inspector, one detective, one serjeant, and seven constables in three classes.

This force is the same as to numbers and rate of pay as last year.

There were two vacancies during the year, one resignation, and one dismissal.

The superintendent is inspector of weights and measures, lodging-houses, &c.

The police force acts as a fire brigade, and takes charge of the engines.

The force is efficient.

No. 3.—Alloa (County of Clackmannan).

Alloa.

Population in 1861	6,440
Strength of force	4
Population to each constable	1,610

One superintendent, one serjeant, and two constables.

The same as to numbers as last year.

A new superintendent has been appointed.

The serjeant deserted after a few months' service.

I do not consider this force to have been in a satisfactory state of efficiency during last year, but as the superintendent has been recently appointed, I recommend it to the favourable consideration of the Secretary of State for the Government grant for last year.

I am of opinion that another constable is necessarily required to make the force efficient.

The constables are lodged in the burgh police office.

The superintendent's salary is 80 *l.* a year, and he is allowed 10 *l.* a year as procurator fiscal of the burgh.

Cities and Burghs.

No. 4.—Annan (County of Dumfries).

Annan.

Population in 1861	3,473
Strength of force	2
Population to each constable	1,736

One superintendent and one constable.

The same as last year, and appears to have been efficient.
The police station and lock-up are much in need of improvement.

No. 5.—Arbroath (County of Forfar).

Arbroath.

Population in 1861	17,657
Strength of force	16
Population to each constable	1,103

One superintendent, three serjeants in two classes, and 12 constables in three classes.

The same as to numbers and rate of pay as last year.
There were two changes in the force, one resignation, and one discharged as inefficient.
The third class are promoted to the second after a year's good conduct.
The force is efficient.

No. 6.—Ardrossan (County of Ayr).

Ardrossan.

Population in 1861	2,951
Strength of force	1
Population to each constable	2,951

No proper police force has yet been established in this burgh.
The authorities call their "burgh officer" the "police force."

No. 7.—Ayr (County of Ayr).

Ayr.

Population in 1861	8,219
Strength of force	10
Population to each constable	821

One superintendent, two serjeants, and seven constables in two classes.

The same as to numbers and rate of pay as last year. The rate of pay is low compared with that of other forces. The serjeants receive 21 *s.* per week, the first-class constables 17 *s.* 6 *d.*, and the second class 16 *s.* 6 *d.* per week.
This force acts only in the Royal burgh of Ayr. The most populous part of the Parliamentary burgh, including Newtown and Wallacetown, is under the police of the county.
The force appears to be efficient.

Banff.

No. 8.—Banff (County of Banff).

Population in 1861	3,939
Strength of force	3
Population to each constable	1,313

One superintendent and two constables.

The same as to number and rate of pay as last year.
One constable resigned on account of bad health.
There are three men employed on other duties, who are called on to assist the police when required.
The force is efficient.

Cities and Burghs.

No. 9.—Blairgowrie (County of Perth).

Population in 1861	3,600	Blairgowrie.
Strength of force	1	
Population to each constable	3,600	

This populous manufacturing burgh maintains one constable for a police force, which is quite inefficient.

No. 10.—Brechin (County of Forfar).

Population in 1861	7,180	Brechin.
Strength of force	6	
Population to each constable	1,196	

One superintendent, one serjeant, and four constables in two classes.

The same as to number and rate of pay as last year.
There were two changes in the force, one resignation, and one dismissal.
The lock-ups are bad, and require improvement.
The burgh prison might with advantage, be converted into a police station; at present, it is not made use of.
The force is efficient.

No. 11.—Dumbarton (County of Dumbarton).

Population in 1861	8,253	Dumbarton.
Strength of force	7	
Population to each constable	1,179	

One superintendent, one serjeant, and five constables in four classes.

The same as to number as last year.
The serjeant's pay has been raised from 22 *s.* to 23 *s.*, and 4th class constables 16 *s.* to 17 *s.* per week.
One constable resigned.
The force is efficient.

No. 12.—Dumfries (County of Dumfries).

Population in 1861	10,440	Dumfries.
Strength of force	10	
Population to each constable	1,044	

One superintendent, one serjeant, and eight constables in three classes.

An addition of 35 *l.* has been made to the salary of the superintendent, for which he is required to act as procurator fiscal, and take supervision of the cleansing department in the burgh, in addition to his police duties.
There were two resignations to obtain other employment, and three dismissals.
The force is efficient.

No. 13.—Dundee (County of Forfar).

Population in 1861	90,425	Dundee.
Strength of force	128	
Population to each constable	706	

One superintendent, two lieutenants, five inspectors in three classes, six detectives in two classes, eight serjeants in two classes, and 106 constables in three classes.

The same as to numbers and rate of pay as last year.

Cities and Burghs.

There were 34 vacancies in the force during the year, two deaths, 13 resignations, and 19 dismissals, being six more than last year, principally from the second and third classes; as usual, most from the latter.

The number of resignations in these classes is principally owing to the first and second being limited in number, and as few vacancies take place in these the promotion from the lower class is very slow.

The police authorities have resolved to establish a merit class, with 21 *s.* per week, and remove the restriction in numbers in the first and second classes, to enable deserving men to be promoted according to merit, which will induce good men to remain in the service, and reduce the great proportion of inexperienced recruits as at present.

Nineteen men of the force are provided with lodgings at the central station and sub-station at Lochee.

The want of sub-stations in the eastern and western parts of the town is much felt; the subject of providing them is still under consideration of the authorities.

Dundee is increasing in extent and population, and is now estimated to have above 100,000 inhabitants.

The superintendent is procurator fiscal to the burgh, and prepares and conducts all cases in the police courts.

The force is in a good state of efficiency and discipline.

No. 14.—Dunfermline (County of Fife).

Dunfermline.

Population in 1861 - - - - - -	13,504
Strength of force - - - - - - -	9
Population to each constable - - - - -	1,500

One superintendent, one serjeant, and seven constables in two classes.

The same as to numbers and rate of pay as last year.

There were five vacancies in the force during the year, four resignations, and one dismissal.

The force is efficient.

No. 15.—City of Edinburgh (County of Edinburgh or Mid-Lothian).

Edinburgh.

Population in 1861 - - - - - -	168,098
Strength of force - - - - - -	341
Population to each constable - - - -	490

One superintendent, four lieutenants, three inspectors in three classes, 10 detectives in three classes, 19 serjeants; also one court officer, two superintendent's clerks, three main office and eight sub-station keepers (who are also serjeants), and 290 constables in five classes = 341 effectives.

In addition to the 341 effectives, there are 15 old men who are employed at a reduced rate of pay, and may be said to be superannuated pensioners, viz:—One assistant detective, one assistant serjeant, and 13 assistant constables, in all 356 persons.

There are also eight constables engaged by public bodies, and paid by their employers.

The superintendent and two lieutenants are provided with houses rent free.

Five men were absent at my inspection, from sickness.

There were 44 vacancies during the year, being 14 less than the year before; eight deaths, 16 resignations, and 20 dismissals.

The sub-stations at West Port, Canongate, St. James-street, St. Leonards, and Stockbridge, are merely lock-ups in charge of a serjeant station-keeper; there are no constables lodged in or near them to be available if required on an emergency by any of the inhabitants in the neighbourhood.

The city is extending considerebly to the south and west, in the latter direction in particular, and an increase to the force is now required; also a police station near Fountain Bridge, or the railway stations.

I have for several years reported the want of a station and lock-up in that part of the city; the present sub-station at West Port contains only very indifferent

ferent cells, inferior to those generally provided for similar purposes in small provincial burghs. Cities and Burghs.

The central station in High-street is much inconvenienced by a fire-engine being kept where an entrance to the police office and cells is required.

Some constables might with advantage be provided with lodgings near the St. James-street Station and Leith Walk, where policemen are frequently required.

A very daring burglary occurred early in March, and jewelry to the amount of several thousand pounds was stolen from a shop in George-street; no clue to or trace of the robbers has yet been discovered.

I have before reported that the chief superintendent of this city is also procurator fiscal in the police court, which occupies the greater part of his time in preparing and conducting the numerous petty police cases that occur daily.

The pay of the superintendent's clerks is 37*s.* and 29*s.* per week; court officer, 33*s.*; main office and sub-station keepers, 28*s.* to 25 *s.*; they are all officers or serjeants, effectives in the force.

The force is efficient.

No. 16.—City of Elgin (County of Elgin).

Elgin.

Population in 1861	7,543
Strength of force	6
Population to each constable	1,257

One superintendent, one serjeant, and four constables in two classes.

The same as to number and rate of pay as last year.
A serjeant and constable resigned.
The force is efficient.

No. 17.—Forfar (County of Forfar).

Forfar.

Population in 1861	9,258
Strength of force	7
Population to each constable	1,322

One superintendent, one serjeant, and five constables in two classes.

There were three vacancies during the year; two resignations, one from bad health, and one dismissal.
The force is efficient.

No. 18.—Galashiels (County of Selkirk).

Galashiels.

Population in 1861	6,944
Strength of force	6
Population to each constable	1,157

One superintendent, one serjeant, and four constables in two classes.

The same as to numbers and rate of pay as last year.
One constable resigned in consequence of bad health.
Two of the men have lodgings in the new police station.
The force is efficient.

No. 19.—City of Glasgow (County of Lanark).

Glasgow.

Population in 1861	403,276
Strength of force	833
Population to each constable	484

One chief constable, seven superintendents, 20 lieutenants, 25 inspectors, 25 detectives, 50 serjeants, and 705 constables, in five classes = 833 effectives.

Cities and Burghs.

There are also maintained in the police establishment one surgeon, six district surgeons, one powder-magazine keeper, three storekeepers and tailors, five lamp-trimmers, 11 waiters, and six female turnkeys—in all 866 persons.

The force has been increased by 20 constables during the year.

The "Marine" or Clyde Division forms part of the city police force, and consists of 52 officers, serjeants, and constables.

There were 136 vacancies in the force during the year, being nine less than the year before; 16 deaths, one superannuated, 76 resignations, four desertions, 39 dismissals; the greater part of the latter three causes of vacancies being from the fourth and fifth classes.

An extensive and commodious police station has been erected in the Calton district.

174 officers and constables are provided with lodgings, 64 married and 110 single men.

The detectives receive 6 *l.* a year in lieu of clothing.

This force has been maintained in a good state of efficiency and discipline.

No. 20.—Govan (County of Lanark).

Govan.

Population in 1861	12,092
Strength of force	20
Population to each constable	601

One superintendent, one inspector, two serjeants in two classes, and 16 constables in four classes.

Six constables have been added to the force.

There were three resignations, two for other situations, and one from bad health, and three dismissals.

The population of this burgh has considerably increased since the burgh was formed in 1864; the ship-building and other works being in full employment.

The serjeants and constables, both married and single, are provided with good quarters in the new police station.

The force is efficient.

No. 21.—Greenock (County of Renfrew).

Greenock.

Population in 1861	42,100
Strength of force	104
Population to each constable	404

One superintendent, four lieutenants, three inspectors (one for the detective department), two detectives, nine serjeants in two classes, and 85 constables in four classes.

Three extra constables were appointed to do duty on the railways, and paid by the railway companies.

The calendar of crimes and offences in Greenock during the last year was heavy, particularly of serious cases.

There were seven cases of stabbing, and upwards of 50 cases of assaults on the police, attempts to rescue prisoners, and interfering with them in the execution of their duties, besides many cases of housebreaking, thefts, and other crimes.

The police of this burgh appear to have the most arduous duties to perform of any force in Scotland.

There were, as usual, many vacancies in the force, the same as for the last two years, 30 in number; 20 of them resignations, one death, and nine dismissals, being nearly all in the third and fourth classes.

These numerous changes are caused partly by the heavy duties the police are required to perform, partly from the difficulty of procuring lodgings in the town at

at a moderate rate, and partly owing to the numbers in the first and second classes being limited; and as vacancies seldom occur in these classes, the men in the third and fourth, have but little prospect of promotion. Cities and Burghs.

If the burgh authorities were to provide some of the force with lodgings at a moderate rent, as is done in Glasgow, Govan, and Dundee, and promote deserving men from the fourth and third classes to the second and first, many good men would continue in the service, be more efficient, and better worth their pay than the present large proportion—nearly a third of the whole force—being recruits with less than a years' service, thus seriously deteriorating the efficiency of a force that is constantly called on to perform so many important duties.

There are 36 men employed and paid by the Harbour Board, and five by the Harbour Railway, paid by the railway company.

The number of persons taken into custody by the police is sometimes so great that the cell accommodation is not sufficient; an increase to the number of cells is now called for.

There is a superannuation fund established in this force, but it is on a limited scale.

The population has greatly increased since the Census of 1861 and the extension of the burgh in 1864, and is now estimated at 60,000 inhabitants.

The force is efficient.

No. 22.—Haddington (County of Haddington).

Haddington.

Population in 1861	3,897
Strength of force	3
Population to each constable	1,299

One superintendent and two constables.

This burgh still maintains a police force of its own, but it might, with advantage, unite with the county police, as the burgh of Dunbar has done.

This force appears to have been efficient during the year.

No. 23.—Hamilton (County of Lanark).

Hamilton.

Population in 1861	10,686
Strength of force	9
Population to each constable	1,187

One superintendent, two serjeants, and six constables in two classes.

The same as to numbers and rate of pay as last year.

The force is efficient.

There were two constables dismissed.

No. 24.—Hawick (County of Roxburgh).

Hawick.

Population in 1861	10,684
Strength of force	9
Population to each constable	1,187

One superintendent, two serjeants, and six constables in three classes.

The same as to number and rate of pay as last year.

The superintendent has authority to raise the pay of the third class from 17 *s.* to 18 *s.* per week after three months of good service.

There were three vacancies during the year, one death, one resignation, and one dismissal.

The force is efficient.

Cities and Burghs.

No. 25.—Helensburgh (County of Dumbarton).

Helensburgh.

Population in 1861	4,749
Strength of force	7
Population to each constable	678

One superintendent, one serjeant, and five constables in three classes.

The same as to numbers, and rate of pay as last year.
A serjeant and constable resigned, and one was dismissed.
The cells remain the same as reported for the last 12 years, and are unfit for the detention of prisoners.
The force is efficient.

No. 26.—Inverness (County of Inverness).

Inverness.

Population in 1861	12,499
Strength of force	14
Population to each constable	892

One superintendent, two serjeants, and 11 constables in three classes.

The rate of pay is the same as last year.
One constable has been added to the force, and it appears to have been efficient for the last year.
The superintendent is inspector of weights and measures, lodging-houses, and sanitary measures in the burgh.

No. 27.—Johnstone (County of Renfrew).

Johnstone.

Population in 1861	7,007
Strength of force	6
Population to each constable	1,168

One superintendent, one serjeant, and four constables in three classes.

The same as to numbers as last year.
The serjeant's pay has been raised from 22 *s.* 6 *d.* to 23 *s.* 6 *d.* per week.
There were three vacancies, one resignation, and two dismissals.
The police act as a fire brigade, and take charge of the engines.
The force is efficient.

No. 28.—Kelso (County of Roxburgh).

Kelso.

Population in 1861	4,309
Strength of force	3
Population to each constable	1,436

One superintendent and two constables.

The same as last year, and I consider it is not efficient for so large and important a burgh.

No. 29.—Kilmarnock (County of Ayr).

Kilmarnock.

Population in 1861	20,698
Strength of force	19
Population to each constable	1,089

One superintendent, one inspector and detective, three serjeants in two classes, and 14 constables in four classes.

The same as to numbers and rate of pay as last year.
There was one resignation during the year.
The inspector, serjeants, and constables receive 1 *l.* a year for boot money.
The force is efficient.

No. 30.—Kirkintilloch (County of Dumbarton).

Population in 1861	7,486	Kirkintilloch.
Strength of force	4	
Population to each constable	1,871	

One superintendent, one serjeant, and two constables, in two classes.

The same as to numbers and rate of pay as last year.
One constable resigned.
The force is efficient.

No. 31.—Kirriemuir (County of Forfar).

Population in 1861	3,425	Kirriemuir.
Strength of force	1	
Population to each constable	3,425	

This force consists, as formerly, of a superintendent, assisted by three men who light the lamps and clean the streets, when required, and is inefficient in number.

No. 32.—Leith (County of Edinburgh).

Population in 1861	33,628	Leith.
Strength of force	64	
Population to each constable	525	

One superintendent, one inspector, three detectives, eight serjeants, and 51 constables in three classes.

The same as to numbers and pay as last year.
There were 12 vacancies in the force during the year, five resigned, one deserted, and six were dismissed.
The harbour and its extensive docks are under charge of the force, 19 men being paid by the Harbour Commissioners.
The force is efficient.

No. 33.—Macduff (County of Banff).

Population in 1861	3,067	Macduff.
Strength of force	1	
Population to each constable	3,067	

This force consists of a superintendent at 16 *s.* per week, assisted by a man who cleans the streets.
The Police Commissioners of this burgh are at present in communication with the Commissioners of Supply for the purpose of uniting with the county for police purposes, in terms of the 61st section of the Act, which, I consider, will be of advantage to all parties.
The present police force of the burgh is inefficient.

No. 34.—Maryhill (County of Lanark).

Population in 1861	5,225	Maryhill.
Strength of force	7	
Population to each constable	746	

One superintendent, one serjeant, and five constables in three classes.

The same as to numbers and rate of pay as last year.
There was one resignation and one dismissal during the year.
The population has considerably increased since the census in 1861.
The force is efficient.

Cities and Burghs.

No. 35.—Maxwelltown (County of Kirkcudbright).

Maxwelltown.

Population in 1861	3,646
Strength of force	1
Population to each constable	3,646

Maxwelltown, in the county of Kirkcudbright, is part of the Parliamentary burgh of Dumfries, on the west side of the River Nith, with which it is connected by two bridges.

This force consists of one constable, assisted at night by the man who lights the lamps, and is inefficient in number.

No. 36.—Montrose (County of Forfar).

Montrose.

Population in 1861	14,563
Strength of force	15
Population to each constable	970

One superintendent, three serjeants in two classes, and 11 constables in three classes.

The same as to numbers and rate of pay as last year.

There were three vacancies during the year, one resigned to emigrate to New Zealand, and two were dismissed.

Third-class constables are promoted to the second class after one year's good service.

The force is efficient.

No. 37.—Paisley (County of Renfrew).

Paisley.

Population in 1861	47,419
Strength of force	44
Population to each constable	1,078

One superintendent, one lieutenant, one inspector, four serjeants, and 37 constables in three classes.

The same as to numbers and rate of pay as last year.

There were 10 vacancies in the force during the year, eight resignations, and two dismissals, being double the number of the year before.

The force is efficient.

No. 38.—Partick (County of Lanark).

Partick.

Population in 1861	10,917
Strength of force	19
Population to each constable	572

One superintendent, three serjeants in two classes, and 15 constables in three classes.

Two constables were added to the force during the year.

The superintendent is also appointed sanitary inspector, for which he receives 20 *l.* a-year.

There is also a constable employed at the new university buildings at Gilmorehill, and is paid by the contractor for the works.

There were four changes in the force, one resignation, and three dismissals, all in the third class.

The population of Partick has considerably increased since the census in 8161.

The force is efficient.

Cities and Burghs.

No. 39.—City of Perth (County of Perth).

Perth.

Population in 1861	23,000
Strength of force	27
Population to each constable	851

One superintendent, two inspectors, two detectives, three serjeants, and 19 constables in three classes.

The same as to numbers and rate of pay as last year.

There were nine vacancies; one serjeant and five constables resigned, the serjeant and two constables for other situations, and three were dismissed.

I have already for several years past reported the bad state of the police office and the cells or lock-ups, they are about the very worst in the country, and unsuited for the requirements of the city for police purposes.

Many vagrants are still allowed to claim "protection," or lodging for the night in the cells.

A new police station, office, and cells, are urgently required to be provided.

The force is efficient.

No. 40.—Pulteneytown (County of Caithness).

Pulteneytown.

Population in 1861	5,000
Strength of force	3
Population to each constable	1,666

One chief officer and two constables.

Pulteneytown is under Commissioners who are not magistrates *ex officio*.

During the herring fishing season there is a large increase to the resident population.

At the time of my visit the police was the same as last year, and I consider it is not efficient.

A new chief officer has been appointed.

No. 41.—Renfrew (County of Renfrew).

Renfrew.

Population in 1861	3,731
Strength of force	4
Population to each constable	932

One superintendent, one serjeant, and two constables in two classes.

The same as to numbers and rate of pay as last year.

The constables have houses rent free.

The force is efficient.

No. 42.—Rothesay (County of Bute).

Rothesay.

Population in 1861	7,122
Strength of force	6
Population to each constable	1,187

One superintendent and five constables in two classes.

The same as to numbers and rate of pay as last year.

The force appears to be efficient.

Cities and Burghs.

No. 43.—Stirling (County of Stirling).

Stirling.

Population in 1861	13,714
Strength of force	14
Population to each constable	979

One superintendent, two serjeants in two classes, and 11 constables in two classes.

A new sperintendent has been appointed.

The salary of the superintendent has been increased from 70 *l.* to 90 *l.* a year; the serjeants' pay raised from 21 *s.* and 19 *s.* to 23 *s.* and 21 *s.* per week, and the constables from 18 *s.* and 16 *s.* to 19 *s.* and 18 *s.* per week.

There were 10 vacancies during the year, one by death of the superintendent, five resignations and four dismissals.

The force is efficient.

No. 44.—Stranraer (County of Wigtown).

Stranraer.

Population in 1861	6,274
Strength of force	5
Population to each constable	1,254

One superintendent and four constables in one class.

The same as to numbers and rate of pay as last year.

This force continues much in the same state as formerly, and the burgh still refuses to unite with the county.

It appears to have been efficient during the year.

No. 45.—Wick (County of Caithness).

Wick.

Population in 1861	2,000
Strength of force	2
Population to each constable	1,000

One superintendent and one constable.

An additional constable is appointed during the herring fishing season, for about two months.

I cannot report this force efficient.

POLICE (SCOTLAND).

REPORT of the Inspector of Constabulary, for the Year ended 15th March 1870, made to Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State under the Provisions of the Statute 20 & 21 Vict. c. 72.

(*Presented pursuant to Act of Parliament.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
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Under 4 *oz.*

37

THIRTY-FIRST REPORT

ON

PRISONS IN SCOTLAND:

BEING

(IN CONTINUATION OF THE REPORTS OF THE LATE GENERAL BOARD OF PRISONS)

THE NINTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF

THE MANAGERS APPOINTED UNDER THE PRISONS (SCOTLAND) ADMINISTRATION ACT.

TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE HENRY AUSTIN BRUCE,

ONE OF HER MAJESTY'S PRINCIPAL SECRETARIES OF STATE.

Folio paper, portion of Volume XXXVII.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

EDINBURGH:

PRINTED FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE,

BY THOMAS CONSTABLE.

1870.

[C.—21. Price 6d.]

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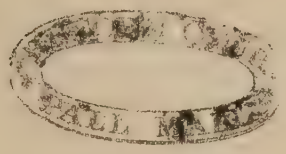

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NINTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF

THE MANAGERS APPOINTED UNDER THE PRISONS (SCOTLAND) ADMINISTRATION ACT.

TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE HENRY AUSTIN BRUCE,

One of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

30 Castle Terrace,
Edinburgh, 10*th February* 1870.

Sir,

In terms of the provisions of the Prisons (Scotland) Administration Act, we have the honour to lay before you our Ninth Report. We commence as usual with a statement of the statutory directions, in terms of which we are required to prepare our Annual Report :—

Statutory directions for Annual Report to Secretary of State, in terms of 23 and 24 Vict. c. 105, sect. 60.

'The Managers shall, on or before the 15th day of *February* in every year, 'make and transmit to one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State a full 'Report of their whole proceedings during the year ending on the 31st day of '*December* preceding, and an Abstract of their whole receipts and expenditure, 'classifying the separate articles thereof; and in the said Report, or in the Ap- 'pendix thereto, there shall be set forth all new rules or alterations of rules for 'Prisons which shall have been made by such Secretary of State as aforesaid, any 'orders issued by such Secretary of State constituting a new Prison or altering 'the classes of prisoners for which a Prison is legal, and such information and statistics 'regarding Prisons in *Scotland* as such Secretary of State may require.'

Proceedings as to Criminal Lunatics, in terms of 25 and 26 Vict. c. 54, sects. 19-24.

In addition to the matters on which we have thus to report under the Prisons Act, we have to give an account of certain proceedings relating to Criminal Lunatics, arising out of the provisions of the Lunacy Act of 1857, as affected by the Act of 1862, 'to make further provision respecting Lunacy in Scotland.'

Miscellaneous duties.

Certain communications with the Secretary of State, in relation to Local Prisons in Scotland, pass through the office of the Managers, and the department has a general charge in the removal of Convicts, and of Prisoners from one Prison to another in Scotland.

The Managers.

The Managers consist of the Sheriff of Perth, the Crown Agent in Scotland, the Inspector of Prisons for Scotland, all *ex officio*, along with one person appointed by Her Majesty to be Stipendiary Manager and Secretary to the Managers. We have to lament the loss, both to ourselves and the Public, of Mr. Herbert P. Voules, the Inspector of Prisons for the Northern District. He has been succeeded by Captain Powell, who, previous to his appointment as Inspector, had been for some years Governor of the Convict Prison of Chatham.

CUSTODY OF CONVICTS AND MANAGEMENT OF THE GENERAL PRISON.

The General Prison for Scotland at Perth contains a Prison proper, or Penal Department; and an Establishment for the Criminal Lunatics of Scotland, or a Lunatic Department. The purposes to which each of these departments is applicable, continue to be, as they have been set forth in our last and previous Reports, the following :—

The Penal Department.

The Classes of Prisoners admitted to General Prison.

This Department is constituted for the reception of—1*st*, Prisoners sentenced to imprisonment by the Courts of Law in Scotland. Such prisoners sentenced to nine months' imprisonment and upwards, are removed from Local Prisons to the General Prison, under the statutory powers of the Managers, unless the sentence contains a clause specially declaring that the prisoner shall not be removed to the General Prison.

Sentenced to Imprisonment.

Prisoners sentenced to shorter periods can be removed to the Prison by the Secretary of State under his statutory powers, should an occasion occur for the exercise of these powers.

Convicts.

2*d*, Convicts under sentences of transportation or of penal servitude. These are removed to the Prison by order under the hand of the Secretary of State.

The Lunatic Department.

Criminal Lunatics.

This Department is constituted for the reception of—1*st*, Persons who, by judgment of the Criminal Courts, have been placed at Her Majesty's disposal on the ground of insanity, either at the time when they committed the offence charged against them, or at the time of trial; and

2*d*, Prisoners who have become insane while undergoing punishment.

25 and 26 Vict. c. 54, sect. 23.

By warrant under the hand of the Secretary of State, granted on Medical Certificate, such a prisoner may be detained after the expiry of his sentence.

The Prison of Ayr. App. No. XVI.

A portion of the County Prison of Ayr continues, as elsewhere more fully stated, to be available for the detention of Female Convicts.

Referring for more full details to the Appendix, the following Table sets forth the distribution of the accommodation at our disposal, and the manner in which it was occupied throughout the year 1869 :—

GENERAL PRISON.

Penal Department.

I. Accommodation—	Males.	Females.	Both.
Cells,	342	373	715
Average Occupation of Hospitals,	8	11	19
Total,	350	384	734

II. Occupation—	Prisoners Sentenced				Both.
	To Imprisonment.		To Transportation or to Penal Servitude.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
At commencement of the year,	267	142	75	218	702
Admitted during the year,	340	127	119	57	643
Total,	607	269	194	275	1345
Disposed of during the year,	335	145	117	47	644
In custody at the end of the year,	272	124	77	228	701
Daily average throughout the year,	267	134	76	217	694

Lunatic Department.

I. Accommodation—	Males.	Females.	Total.
Apartments for	40	18	58

II. Occupation—	Inmates.		
	M.	F.	Both.
At commencement of the year,	34	16	50
Admitted during the year,	4	3	7
Total,	38	19	57
Disposed of during the year,	4	4	8
Inmates at the end of the year,	34	15	49
Daily average throughout the year,	34	16	50

PRISON OF AYR.

PROPORTION AT THE DISPOSAL OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR FEMALE CONVICTS.

Cells,	96
OCCUPATION—	
At the commencement of the year,	85
Admitted during the year,	41
Total,	125
Disposed of during the year,	35
In custody at the end of the year,	90
Daily average throughout the year,	92

We append, according to custom, Reports by the chief Officers of the General Prison down to the close of the year, referring to them for information on the following particulars, viz. :— Reports by Chief Officers.

To the Governor's Report for information on— App. No. III.

The adjustment of the Staff, and the conduct of the Officers.
The general Statistics of the Establishment.
The Discipline of Prisoners.
The Labour of Prisoners.
The Industrial Training of Prisoners.
The Exercise of Prisoners.
The Conduct of Prisoners.
The Receipts and Expenditure, and the relative Cost of the Establishment. App. No. VIII.

To the Chaplain's Report for— App. No. IX.

The Religious and Secular Instruction of Prisoners.
The Educational Statistics.
The Prospects and Condition of Liberated Prisoners.
Re-imprisonments and other matters bearing generally on the Moral influence of the Discipline.
Although the Chaplain's Report is in every way satisfactory, it has to be kept in view that the Reverend Gentleman whose duty it was to prepare it, entered on his duties so recently as to be able to report from personal observation on only the latter half of the year.

To the Resident Surgeon's Report for— App. No. X.

The Health, mental and bodily, of Prisoners.
The Illnesses, and their Causes and Treatment.
The Deaths.
The Management of the Lunatic Department.
The Management of the Hospital Wards.
The general Sanitary Condition of the Establishment.

The Appendix also contains— App. No. IV.

1. An analysis of the ages, with reference to their respective sentences, of all the prisoners who were, during the year, in the Penal Department of the Prison.
2. Table of the number of prisoners received during the year from each county in Scotland. App. No. V.
3. Table of the offices and emoluments of the Staff. App. No. VI.

The buildings are in perfect condition, and we have made no estimate for new works, either for the existing financial year, or the year to begin in April. The only contingencies under which the prospect of additional works is likely to come up for practical consideration are mentioned below, in connection with the employment of women in washing, the sufficiency of the Lunatic Department, and the increase in the inmates of the Local Prisons. Condition of the Premises.

With some very slight exceptions, the conduct of the Staff has been good. We notice, with satisfaction, that any irregularity of conduct among the warders is subject to more effective restraint by the social influence of their comrades, than by the supervision of their superiors. They have a feeling of self-respect which induces each one to endeavour to preserve the body to which he belongs free of reproach. The Staff.

Resignation of Chaplain, and appointment of Successor.
Visiting Priest.

The only important change in the establishment during the year is in the office of Chaplain. The Rev. William Brown retired on superannuation, and you were pleased to appoint in his stead the Rev. Samuel Baxter. The Rev. Dr. M'Pherson, the visiting Roman Catholic priest, has left Perth, and it is understood that he is permanently stationed in another district for parochial duty. He remains nominally in the office, doing duty by an approved substitute, until the office is filled by your appointment of a suitable person. As under the present system of Prison discipline, the Prisoner is brought in contact with certain persons whose duty it is to cultivate his intellect, rather than to care for his safe keeping and obedience, it is of importance to keep a complete separation between the duties of such instructors and those of the discipline officers. Some incidents, in themselves very slight, but likely, if they were to increase in importance, to cause confusion, suggested the issuing of the following Memorandum :—

'It is expected that the Clergy, Scripture-Readers, Teachers, and Visitors will restrict themselves to the instruction, whether spiritual or secular, which they undertake to communicate. They are expected especially to avoid the conveyance of any messages, whether as between Prisoner and Prisoner, or between Prisoners and Persons outside the Prison. If a Prisoner makes any communication which is supposed to be of importance, and should be made use of, it is expected that it shall be communicated, either through subordinate discipline Officers, or directly, to the Governor. These observations are not to interfere with the established practice by which the Chaplain and visiting Clergy communicate to a Prisoner any event in the Prisoner's family, or any arrangement for the Prisoner's disposal on liberation.'

Health.
App. No. X.

It will be seen from the Report of the Resident Surgeon that the Prison retained throughout the year the character for healthiness which it has long held. The appearance of scrofulous symptoms, referred to by him, bears on the condition of the Local Prisons, and will be referred to further on in connection with them. Dr. Christison, the Visiting Physician, visited the Prison on the 30th of December. He refers in his Report of that visit to the arrival 'of four new Prisoners with Prison neck,' or scrofulous swelling, and draws attention 'to the regularly healthy condition of the Prison 'in all branches during the year now expiring.'

The state of health of one of the Prisoners, c/n 74/28, was a matter of some perplexity to the Medical Officers. He was under sentence for a year for illegally opening letters. He had many infirmities, but at the same time he had been accustomed to feed luxuriously and abundantly. Even under a considerable improvement on the usual dietary, which supports excellent health in those whose digestion is not assimilated to an abnormal amount of nutrition, he lost condition. He recovered it in some measure under the following daily rate of diet :—8 oz. beef, $1\frac{1}{2}$ pints sweet milk, $\frac{1}{8}$th oz. tea, and $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. sugar; 1 pint sweet ale, $1\frac{1}{8}$ lbs. potatoes or 3 oz. rice, $1\frac{3}{4}$ lbs. or $1\frac{1}{4}$ lbs. fine bread on alternate days, $1\frac{1}{8}$ oz. cheese, 1 oz. salt butter. It has been thought proper to note this scale of allowances, as it is quite abnormal, being far beyond any other that has been found necessary in the Prison since the present surgeon entered on duty in 1858.

The mental condition of this Prisoner rendered it proper that he should be detained in the hospital for the imbecile. Both Dr. Christison, the Visiting Physician, and Mr. Thomson, the Resident Surgeon, had it under their consideration, whether they could certify him as insane, and came to the conclusion that although his mind was weak, and his temper wayward, they could not see their way to a certificate of absolute insanity. He has been extremely troublesome, ever desiring privileges inconsistent with the necessary treatment of a criminal Prisoner. He was twice permitted to lay his case very fully before you, and was informed on each occasion that there was no case for intervention. He requested permission to make a third application. This was refused, as it is considered necessary to protect an officer whose time is of so much importance to the public at large as the Home Secretary, from undue importunity. The Prisoner was told that if he wrote to you a short letter, stating that he had been refused the privilege of stating his case for the third time, such letter would be forwarded to the Home Office.

Supply of water and projects for drainage of Perth.

The supply of water to the Prison has of late occupied the attention of those in charge of it. The supply is pumped from the Tay in wells close to the margin of the river, and the water undergoes a natural filtration in reaching them. The sewage and other refuse of Perth enter the river, which has so powerful a current that it is believed to carry more water to the sea even than the Thames. The water used at the Prison has from time to time been subjected to careful comparative analysis. When last analysed in the year 1867, it was found that any slight element in which it differed from the water consumed by the inhabitants of Perth was in its favour. This might arise either from the purifying influence of running water having some effect even in the short distance passed between the city and the Prison, or from fresh springs adding to the volume of water in the neighbourhood of the Prison. The municipal authorities of Perth had

recently projected a system of arterial drainage, which would throw the whole sewage of the town into the river in one volume at a point close to the Prison. Although the present partial sewage of the town joining the river at some distance from the Prison has caused no pollution of the water, it was natural to apprehend that the new project, when completed, might do so. The Board of Her Majesty's Works, therefore, as owners of the buildings of the General Prison, took steps in the Court of Session to restrain the municipal authorities at Perth from executing that part of their plan which was to throw all their drainage into one sewer to join the river close to the Prison. By desire of the Lord Advocate, a meeting was held at Perth, in which the Board of Works and the Managers were represented. They discussed the question with the municipal authorities of the city of Perth in presence of the Lord Advocate. It was suggested that the best method of freeing both the city of Perth itself and the General Prison from any unwholesome influences, would be to convey the sewage through the western arm of the river, and use it in fertilizing a barren track called Moncreiffe Island. Whether this project is practicable remains uncertain. In the meantime, with the prospect of attempting it if necessary, the municipal authorities consented to a temporary arrangement for conveying their sewage into the river at some distance above the General Prison. The security felt by the Managers in this arrangement was that if deleterious results followed it, these would not be more severely felt in the General Prison than by the citizens of Perth, who would thus have an interest to co-operate for an improved arrangement.

The Discipline.

There has been no alteration during the year in the system of discipline enforced in the Prison. In our last Report we mentioned how it had deviated from the original notion entertained of the separate system, by dispensing gradually with its restraints, excepting those which prevent contaminating intercourse. It was a necessary evil of these restraints, that the arrangements which prevented Prisoners from seeing each other also kept the Prisoners more or less unseen by the Officers. These find inspection more effective than seclusion in establishing a complete control. In chapel the Prisoners used to sit in closed stalls, but they now, with the exception of a few who have been troublesome, sit in open pews. For the effect of this change we refer to the statement in the Report by the Chaplain, who, being new to the place, was more apt than the other Officers to notice any peculiarity coming under his view.

App. No. IX.

The Mark System.

The Mark system continues to give satisfaction as a means of exciting industry. Many grumble at the amount of work extracted from them, but it is seen that they can give it when they please without injury to health. The desire of earning an early remission overcomes as a rule the natural indolence of the criminal class. In a very few cases,—not more than three,—the marks made have been so few as to leave the inference that the prospect of an early liberation on license had little or no influence in stimulating to exertion in these instances.

Employment.

Supplying the Prison with productive labour has, during the year, occasioned some anxiety. Depression of trade is sure to press with more than ordinary weight on Prison work. Sewing too—the chief occupation of the women—has been in great measure superseded by machinery. For this class of persons, washing is in every way the most desirable occupation. A party are always told off to wash the Prison clothes. They worked formerly each in a separate recess with a closed door. The experiment was tried of removing the separations, so that the women might work in association. The change was quite satisfactory; in fact the washing-house is a part of the establishment in which disobedience and discontent are unknown. No other occupation is so well fitted to afford criminals support on liberation, and hence to keep those who are well meaning from temptation to crime. It is, too, the most remunerative among all the adopted forms of Prison labour. The average yearly earnings of each Prisoner—that is the excess in value of the produce of labour over the materials—is in the General Prison not much above three pounds. In most of the Convict Prisons of England, the sum is less. In Fulham, however, the profit varies between eight and ten pounds. This is because Fulham has been able to establish an organization for washing for the public. We have endeavoured to place the General Prison in the same condition, but as yet without success.

Lunatic Department.

In the establishment within the Prison walls for the detention and treatment of the Criminal Lunatics of Scotland, we have no considerable changes of any kind to report during the year. By your permission we have introduced musical instruments in the Female Department, and we have every reason to believe that this exercises an alleviative if not a curative influence both on the performers and the audience. We have endeavoured to extend the employment of the males in easy and simple work.

We have to renew the expression of our thanks for the courteous assistance rendered

to us in the management of this Department by Her Majesty's Commissioners in Lunacy. They have visited the Prison at intervals, and on the occasion of each visit we have been favoured by a statement of the views suggested by the visit.

On the occasion of a recent visit, the Visiting Commissioner stated his opinion that it is desirable to increase both the accommodation for the maintenance of the inmates, and the area of the open ground at their disposal for occupation and recreation. Unless the pressure on the accommodation should become more serious than it yet is, we would be unwilling to bring on the public the cost of additional premises. We have arranged in the meantime that certain other apartments suitable for the purpose, and in a position to be spared from the other uses of the Prison, should be temporarily attached to the Lunatic Department when there is an excess of inmates there. We laid this plan before you, and you were pleased to sanction the small addition of temporary service that might be necessary to give effect to it.

There are, as in all establishments for Criminal Lunatics, some who, having been put at Her Majesty's disposal on the ground of lunacy, have recovered their sanity, or, at least, whether or not their minds are as healthy as they were before their disease, are in such a mental condition that they would not be certified on medical authority as insane. Where these can be trusted in the hands of friends, under conditions for giving warning of the reappearance of dangerous symptoms, the Department might be, to a small extent, relieved with benefit rather than detriment to those so removed. Placing in ordinary lunatic asylums those whose lunacy is not of so dangerous a kind as to render it necessary that they should be in Government keeping, would also be a relief to the Department. It has been proposed to provide for these two objects in a measure mentioned further on in connection with lunatics in Local Prisons and their proper disposal.

A case occurred in which the question arose whether an Order of License ought to be granted to a Convict insane. Your attention was specially called to the case, because after the Order had been granted, the Parochial Board of the parish of Errol, on which the lunatic would fall for parochial relief, objected to it, and you suspended the Convict's liberation until you had a full opportunity of considering the point. You decided that there was no reason for refusing the usual Order because the Convict was insane. It was certified on medical authority that the case was suitable for treatment in an ordinary asylum. Had the Certificate imported that the lunatic was unfit for an ordinary asylum, the License would not have been asked for, and as the end of the sentence approached, the Managers might have requested you to grant an order for the detention of the Convict in the General Prison after the expiry of her sentence, in terms of the statutory powers to that effect.

Sect. 61. Monthly Visits of Inspection.

In the Prisons Administration Act it is provided, that 'one or more of the 'Managers shall, once at least in every month, see and communicate with each Prisoner, 'shall examine the books, accounts, and documents kept in the Prison, shall inspect 'the Prison premises and stores, shall examine into the conduct of the several officers, 'shall investigate all complaints, and alleged or apparent abuses or deviations from the 'rules, shall inquire into the cause and nature of every punishment that has been 'administered, shall ascertain how far the health, education, and industrial training 'of the Prisoners are in a satisfactory condition, and shall make a report, in writing, 'under these heads, which shall be laid before, and specially considered by, the 'Managers.'

This provision was punctually carried out during the year 1869, and a report of each visit was set before his colleagues by the Visiting Manager.

Female Convicts in Prison of Ayr.

App. No. XVI.

By a contract between the Government and the Prison Board of Ayr in 1863, a certain number of Female Convicts are detained in the Prison of Ayr. For the operation of the arrangement during the year we refer to the papers furnished to us, and printed in the Appendix. Although we have no direct control over the management of the Prison, we pay occasional visits of inspection to it, for the purpose of seeing that the contract is fully and effectively carried out. The Convict Department was throughout the year in excellent order, and the management by the recently appointed Governor, Mr. James Taylor, was thoroughly satisfactory to the Visiting Manager, as it appeared to be to the County Board.

MISCELLANEOUS FUNCTIONS.

Statistics.

We stated in our last Report the circumstances under which the great body of Statistics relating to Prisons and Prisoners in Scotland were no longer to form part of

our Annual Report. As they have, however, to be collected within the Department, under the superintendence of one of our number, they are available for such information as may be necessary to enable the Department to conduct the usual communications with the Home Office.

AVERAGE DAILY NUMBER OF PRISONERS IN THE PRISONS OF SCOTLAND FROM 1840 TO 1869 INCLUSIVE, EACH YEAR ENDING IN DECEMBER.

Table of average numbers of Prisoners since 1840.

Period.	Civil.			Criminal.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
In 1840	98	10	108	1,264	676	1,940
1841	90	7	97	1,222	742	1,964
1842	88	6	94	1,557	865	2,422
1843	84	6	90	1,499	789	2,288
1844	83	5	88	1,492	766	2,258
1845	69	5	74	1,323	769	2,092
1846	54	6	60	1,359	848	2,207
1847	44	2	46	1,596	932	2,528
1848	51	2	53	1,928	1,041	2,969
1849	58	4	62	2,035	1,108	3,143
1850	68	1	69	1,974	1,016	2,990
1851	75	1	76	1,885	1,015	2,900
1852	78	4	82	1,915	1,004	2,919
1853	66	2	68	1,771	953	2,724
1854	55	4	59	1,742	924	2,666
1855	57	5	62	1,452	864	2,316
1856	69	3	72	1,239	971	2,210
1857	56	2	58	1,196	1,005	2,201
1858	70	2	72	1,119	995	2,114
1859	69	1	70	1,098	1,093	2,191
1860	62	2	64	1,044	1,057	2,101
1861	57	2	59	1,072	1,011	2,083
1862	68	2	70	1,211	1,014	2,225
1863	81	2	83	1,347	1,055	2,402
1864	67	5	72	1,345	1,112	2,457
1865	59	3	62	1,294	1,122	2,416
1866	62	3	65	1,309	1,085	2,394
1867	54	4	58	1,432	1,045	2,477
1868	72	4	76	1,538	1,019	2,557
1869	81	5	86	1,626	1,064	2,690

Increase of numbers in Prisons.

In recent Reports it has been our unpleasant duty to call attention to the increase of the numbers in the inmates of the several Prisons. Between 1849 and 1861 the daily average had fallen from 3143 to 2083. Since 1861, however, there has been an almost uniform tendency upwards, and for the past year it will be seen that it has reached 2690. The average daily number during the quarter ending in December was 2703, while during the same quarter in the preceding year the average number was 2498, showing an increase of 205. The number at the close of the quarter showed, however, that the ratio of increase had, during the three months, rather subsided than enlarged. On the last day of the year, the number of occupants of all the Prisons in Scotland was 2611. The number on the same day of the previous year was 2439. The difference was thus 172, smaller than the increase in the average of the whole quarter. This slight subsidence harmonizes with the condition at the end of the September quarter. The total on the last day of September 1869 was 2773, while the total on the same day in the previous year was 2534, so that at that time the rate of increase had risen to 239.

This is but a slight reaction, however, and as it may be only temporary it will not justify a disregard of the fact that the number of Prisoners has been of late increasing, and that the increase is naturally accompanied by a pressure in some places on the accommodation for Prisoners.

Overcrowding in Prison of Glasgow.

The most serious instance of this pressure on accommodation has been in the Prison of Glasgow, where the large total number at all times makes a given percentage of increase far more alarming than the same percentage in a small Prison.

That Prison is built to accommodate 511 Prisoners, but it had to hold 631 at the close of the year. The number on the same day of the previous year was 435. The Prison Board of North Lanarkshire addressed you in the month of November on this

alarming increase of Prisoners, and their communication was sent by you to this Department. The only immediate remedies we could suggest were the removal of the Convicts from the Prison, under your order, and a temporary preference in our removals to the General Prison in favour of the Prison of Glasgow. The permanent remedy for such an evil is the enlargement of the Prison, and it is understood that the North Lanarkshire Board have been taking steps in that direction. There are means in your power to press for this enlargement, and were the high numbers to be permanent like the buildings, it might be desirable to press accordingly. The occupation of Prisons is, however, subject to large fluctuation, and we draw your attention to a remarkable instance of this in the Prison of Ayr. Twenty-five years ago, there was a rapid increase in the number of Prisoners there, so that in the year 1847 the number had reached 146, while there were only 50 cells to receive them. A large addition was made to the Prison, and when the new buildings were opened in 1853 the number of cells at the disposal of the county was 147. But during the building, and after the opening of the new cells, the number of Prisoners in the district had so rapidly decreased that at one time in the year 1854 the total number was 39. After that time the total number seldom rose above 50.

Prison of Campbeltown.

Next to the Prison of Glasgow, the most serious case of overcrowding was in the Prison of Campbeltown, in the county of Argyle, which also came specially under your notice during the year. The County Board at the same time transmitted to you plans for the enlargement of this Prison, and these, after proper examination, received your approval: otherwise, the same steps were taken for the temporary relief of the Prison that were taken in the case of Glasgow. It was pointed out to the County Board that the local magistrates had a further means of relief in their own hands. While the Prison of Campbeltown, with only 9 cells, had been known on occasions to have 25 Prisoners, the Prison of Inverary, in the same county, has 21 cells seldom more than half occupied, and it is in the power of the Sheriff of the Campbeltown district to sentence Prisoners to the Prison of Inverary, the only inconvenience in doing so being the expense of their removal thither.

County Prison of Perth.

It was brought under your notice by the Prison Board of Perthshire, that, while the County Prison was somewhat overcrowded, the pressure was aggravated by the Prisoners from other Prisons, brought for trial at the Circuit, being left there until they were removed to the General Prison, or some other Convict establishment, the period of such their detention having been recently enlarged by the general pressure on Prison accommodation. The Board were told that the remedy for this lay with the Court, which could always, where it was the more proper and expedient course, sentence the Prisoner to be detained in the Prison whence he had been brought. The inconvenience is not likely to be of long duration, since the County Board have made considerable progress in the completion of additional buildings.

One consequence of the increase of imprisonments is that Prisoners eligible for the General Prison are left for four or sometimes five months in local Prisons before there is room for them in the General Prison.

Effects of Crowding on Health.

This liability to detention in small Prisons naturally connects itself with the appearance of Scrofula among the Prisoners received into the General Prison, as referred to in our last Report, and in the Report of the Resident Surgeon for the past year, as printed in the Appendix.

App. Nos. X. & XII.

Provision for Inspection.

The question of the efficiency of the local Prisons for the preservation of health, and for other purposes of Prison discipline, naturally opens the further question, whether the arrangement for the official inspection of these Prisons is sufficient for the purpose. Fifteen years ago there were five Inspectors of Prisons for Great Britain; but, by leaving vacancies unfilled, the number is now reduced to two, one of whom has the whole work of Scotland and of a large part of England to do. The late Mr. Voules was so zealous and active an officer as to leave among his friends an impression that his death was accelerated by over-exertion and anxiety about his duties. But they were too extensive to be performed in a satisfactory manner by one man. Some Prisons have been three, four, and even five years without a visit. Unfortunately, too, the omissions are apt to apply to the Prisons for which official visitation is chiefly needed,—those in remote places, where there are few or no resident gentry to keep an eye on what is going on in the Prison. The reason of this is, that in England or the south of Scotland several large Prisons may be inspected within the time necessary for the inspection of a small Prison in the Highlands or Islands. If it is determined that there should be but two statutory Inspectors for Great Britain, it might be an advantage if the gentleman having charge of Scotland were assisted by some one living in Scotland connected with the Department, on minor emergencies or other occasions in

which it is desirable to know about the condition or management of a Prison, while the affair is not so important as to require that the Inspector should come from England, or even that the Stipendiary Manager should go to the spot, as he sometimes does when required to report on any special matter to the Secretary of State.

Case of Suicide.

It is our practice to report to you all cases of suicide occurring in Prisons. There was only one such act during the year 1869. It occurred on the 29th of May, in the Prison of Lerwick in Shetland, where a convicted Male Prisoner killed himself by hanging. No Prison-Officer appeared to be to blame for the calamity, and it calls for no special remark.

Escapes.

Five Prisoners escaped from local Prisons during the year. The following is a statement as to each escape:—

Prison of Airdrie.

On the 1st of March an untried Male Prisoner escaped from the Prison of Airdrie in Lanarkshire. The County Board gave assurances that they would take measures for guarding against such an incident in future, and there seemed to be no occasion for any further steps.

Prison of Aberdeen.

On the 4th of March a convicted Female Prisoner escaped from the Prison of Aberdeen. The occurrence was due to a serious structural defect. It appears that between the main Prison and the boundary wall there is a narrow area in which there stood a shed used as a washing-house, entered by a door through the wall-plate of the Prison. In this shed the Prisoner was placed. A window in the shed through the boundary wall was supposed to be strongly barred, but it turned out that the barring was defective and easily removed. This washing-house was so little known, that it had never been pointed out to the Inspector. The County Board have very properly removed the shed, and built up the door of communication. The Prisoner was retaken.

Prison of Dundee.

On the 18th of April, two Male Convicts under sentence of penal servitude escaped from the Prison of Dundee in circumstances calculated to create considerable sympathy with the Governor. The men rose up one night through the earth in his garden, and escaped by passing through the court-house close to the Prison. It appeared that many years ago one of the persons connected with the management of the Prison tried some experiments on the buildings with a view to ventilation. Part of his plans was a shaft or tunnel below the Prison running at right angles to the corridor above. The perpendicular openings of this shaft to the outer air had been stuffed with earth, and it appears that the whole apparatus had been forgotten. The Convicts had only to pull up each a flag in his cell to enter the shaft, and get as easily out again at the end. They then escaped into the town through the court-house. One of these Convicts was retaken within a week after the escape; the other was not retaken.

It has to be noted that both the escapes just mentioned were effected from the custody of two able and zealous Governors.

The County Board of Forfarshire submitted to you a plan for improving the security of the Prison of Dundee. On being examined on the spot, however, it was found to leave so many insecure points remaining that its adoption could not be recommended. You were pleased to place the County Board in communication with the Board of Her Majesty's Works, and their architect for Scotland suggested a re-arrangement of the buildings, calculated to all appearance to be eminently satisfactory. It is to be hoped that there may be no unnecessary delay in remedying the defects, as it is not fair treatment to a Governor anxious to do his duty, to leave him permanently with means so ineffective for its performance.

Prison of Wick.

On the 2d of May, a Male Prisoner under a short sentence escaped from the Prison of Wick. The incident was owing to the carelessness of a man left by the Governor in temporary charge of the key. He let the bolt overshoot the socket, and thought the gate was locked when it was not. There had been an escape from the same prison in February 1868. The Governor of the Prison had been 36 years in the service of the County Board. He was a good officer in his earlier years, but it became evident from recent events that his faculties had become impaired by age, and that he was no longer a suitable person to remain at the head of a prison. It was pointed out to the County Board that they were in a condition to provide him with a retiring allowance under the Act, and on his tendering his resignation, they have appointed a successor to him.

Opening of new Prison in Falkirk.

During the year the Prison Board of the County of Stirling completed the erection of a new Prison in the Burgh of Falkirk, under plans which had received your approval. In terms of an order issued by you under the Act, the old Prison of Falkirk was closed after the 13th of May, and on that day the new building became a legal Prison. Its use as a Prison is, by the order, limited, in the case of convicted Prisoners, to the period of one month after conviction.

App. No. II.

Closing of the Prison of Dunse.

The Prison Board of the County of Berwick intimated to you their opinion that it was inexpedient to continue the small Prison of Dunse. In conforming with their desire, you issued an order dated 8th October, directing that on the 11th of November ensuing the building used as the Prison of Dunse should cease to be a legal Prison. The Prison of Greenlaw now remains as the only County Prison in Berwickshire.

App. No. II.

Position of the Prison of Nairn.

We have to report on some circumstances of a peculiar kind in relation to the Prison of Nairn. The County Board had early in the year been carrying out certain enlargements and improvements set forth in plans which had received your approval. In the month of May it appeared, from communications to the Home Office and to this Department, that there were great difficulties about applying the Prison to its proper uses. On a visit to the spot, indeed, it was found that the Prison was not in a condition to be inhabited. In these circumstances, an order was issued by you, of date the 20th of May, rendering certain adjacent police cells a part of the Prison. As it was not expedient to use these cells for long sentences, the period of detention in the Prison of Nairn, as so supplemented, was limited to 7 days; the Prisoners for longer periods being conveyed to the Prison of Elgin. In the emergent circumstances, the usual preliminaries applicable to the licensing orders of Prisons were abbreviated, and this order came in force on the 3d of June. As this was but a temporary expedient which it was not desirable to prolong, it was expected that all parties would co-operate in bringing to a conclusion the conditions which rendered it necessary. On the 26th of August intimation was made that the Prison would be ready for use in three weeks, all but the heating apparatus, which it was desirable to change. The impression was that a few days would suffice for effecting this change, but it was not until the 15th of December that intimation was given of the completion of the Prison. These trifling works were thus unfortunately protracted into a period of the year when so much other business falls on the Department that it was impossible to give immediate attention to the claims of the County Board.

App. No. II.

Disposal of Prisoners in Local Prisons.

In June the County Board of Caithness appealed to you about the disposal of a Prisoner in the Prison of Wick, who had committed murder under the influence of insanity. It was extremely desirable that he should have been removed to a place more suitable to the detention and treatment of a person in his condition, but in the present condition of the law we could not recommend any other course, except to bring him to trial as expeditiously as possible, so that being acquitted on the ground of Lunacy, and at Her Majesty's disposal, he might be removed to the General Prison. In the way of a Secretary of State's order to remove such a person to an asylum, there is not only the difficulty that there appears to be no fund liable for the support of such a person, but further that there might be difficulties in removing him from the asylum for trial, since it is provided as to persons so placed in asylums under Secretary of State's warrants that the person 'shall remain in confinement in such asylum until it shall be duly cer-'tified to one of Her Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, by two medical persons, 'that such person has become of sane mind' (20 and 21 Vict. c. 71, sect. 89). A Bill to remedy this and other defects in the law as to criminal lunatics in Scotland has been prepared.

Police Cells in Burgh of Thurso.

An application to you by the Police authorities of Caithness, to license certain police cells in the Burgh of Thurso for Prisoners under short sentences, was in our hands during part of the year under the following circumstances. On inspection it was found that the cells in question were not in a condition admitting of their being recommended to you for a license. The gentlemen of the county desired that any decision on their application might be postponed, in order that they might take steps for the improvement of the cells. They afterwards intimated to this Department that their plans were defeated by questions relating to the ownership of the cells. The documents about the matter were consequently returned to the Home Office on 2d April.

Police Cells in Town of Dunoon.

An application by the Police authorities of Argyleshire in relation to Police cells in the Town of Dunoon is still in our hands as transmitted by you, under the circumstances in which the application relating to Thurso was detained. The cells were found to be scarcely in a suitable condition for the proposed purpose. In the month of April the gentlemen of the district requested that the matter might be postponed until they had an opportunity of endeavouring to rectify the defects, but no intimation has yet been received that this has been done.

Receipt and Expenditure.

The amount voted by Parliament for the expenses of the Prisons Department for the year ending 31st March 1870, was £24,949; and the account of charge and discharge for the year ended 31st December 1869, which will be found in the Appendix in detail, stands as follows:—

Receipts—being Charge.				Expenditure—being Discharge.			
Balance on 1st January 1869,	£1,975	7	7	Managers' Department,	£1,686	2	7
Amount received from the Queen's and Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer during the year,	27,868	11	8	General Prison at Perth,	24,931	15	4
Amount received at the General Prison for Manufactured Goods during the year,	5,019	3	5	Maintenance of Convicts in Ayr Prison,	2,348	12	10
Amount received from issues from the Store for the Prison,	1,330	19	5	Escort and Conveyance of Prisoners,	1,756	2	2
Amount received at the General Prison for Old Stores during the year,	101	9	8	Balance of Managers' Account with Bank of Scotland paid to the Queen's and Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer,	400	0	0
Amount of private cash received from Prisoners on admission to General Prison,	55	3	4	Amount of Savings, surrendered in compliance with instructions from the Treasury,	4,470	8	2
Bank Interest,	4	11	2	Balance due by Managers on 31st December 1869,	762	5	2
Amount of Charge,	£36,355	6	3	Amount of Discharge,	£36,355	6	3

The Treasury refund to County Boards the cost of maintenance of convicted Prisoners who have either been tried by Jury or committed on Sheriffs' warrants. The amount does not pass through our hands, but is paid by the Remembrancer in Exchequer. In consequence, as we are informed, of the pressure of business in that department, we have not been furnished with the usual Table of this branch of Expenditure for the year ending 30th September 1869, usually printed in our Appendix.

Thus the total expenditure of moneys voted by Parliament for the Prisons Department in Scotland for the year 1869, of which we are enabled to give an account, stands thus :—

Current expenses of Managers,	£1,686	2	7
Current expenses of General Prison, including ordinary Repairs,	24,931	15	4
Expense of maintaining Female Convicts in Ayr Prison,	2,348	12	10
Escort and Conveyance of Prisoners,	1,756	2	2
	£30,722	12	11

We have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your very obedient Servants,

JOHN TAIT.

CHARLES MORTON, Crown Agent.

J. H. BURTON.

APPENDIX.

No. I.—A LIST OF THE PRISONS IN SCOTLAND

(AS AT 1st JANUARY 1870).

With a reference to any Declarations by the late General Board of Prisons or Orders by the Secretary of State defining the purpose for which they are legal.

LOCAL PRISONS.

ABERDEEN—*Aberdeen.*—The East Prison, as recently enlarged, became the sole Prison of Aberdeen, the West Prison being closed. Thirtieth Report, p. 18.

Peterhead.—Legalized in 1845. Certain classes of civil prisoners excepted. Period for convicted prisoners, not exceeding 60 days. Seventh Report, p. 10.

Huntly.—Legalized in 1847. All classes of civil prisoners excepted. Period for convicted criminals, not exceeding 10 days. Ninth Report, p. 16.

Fraserburgh.—Legalized in 1848. All classes of civil prisoners excepted. Period for convicted criminals not exceeding 10 days. Tenth Report, p. 15.

ARGYLE—*Inveraray.*—Legalized in 1848. Tenth Report, p. 15.

Campbeltown.—Legalized in 1847. Ninth Report, p. 16.

Tobermory.—Legalized in 1865, Twenty-seventh Report, p. 11.

Fort-William.—Common to the Counties of Argyle and Inverness. Legalized in 1849. All classes of civil prisoners excepted. Period for convicted criminals not exceeding 60 days. Eleventh Report, p. 15.

AYR—*Ayr.*—Legalized in 1853. Fifteenth Report, p. 24.

Kilmarnock.—Legalized as altered and enlarged in 1867. Twenty-ninth Report, p. 16.

BANFF—*Banff.*—Legalized in 1844. Sixth Report, p. 19.

Keith.—Legalized in 1844. Certain classes of civil prisoners excepted. Period for convicted prisoners not exceeding 10 days. Sixth Report, p. 19.

BERWICK—*Greenlaw.*—Legalized before the constitution of the General Board. Fourth Report, p. 17.

N.B.—The Prison of Dunse was closed per Secretary of State's Order in App. No. II. p. 18.

BUTE—*Rothesay.*—Legalized as altered and enlarged in 1867. Twenty-ninth Report, p. 16.

CAITHNESS—*Wick.*—Legalized before the constitution of the General Board. Seventh Report, p. 12. Period for convicted prisoners limited to 4 months. Thirtieth Report, p. 18.

CLACKMANNAN—*Alloa.*—Legalized in 1853. Fifteenth Report, p. 26.

DUMBARTON—*Dumbarton.*—Legalized as enlarged and altered in 1855. Seventeenth Report, p. 16.

Kirkintilloch.—Legalized in 1844 in the same terms as Helensburgh. Sixth Report, p. 21.

Helensburgh.—Legalized in 1843. Certain civil prisoners excepted. Period for convicted prisoners, not exceeding ten days. Fifth Report, p. 19.

DUMFRIES—*Dumfries.*—Legalized in 1851 and 1852. Thirteenth Report, p. 21, and Fourteenth, p. 19.

EDINBURGH—*Edinburgh.*—Legalized in 1847. Ninth Report, p. 19.

The Court Buildings' Prison, legalized in 1857, is part of the Prison of Edinburgh, for criminal prisoners only, on the condition that none are to be detained in it beyond ten days at a time. Nineteenth Report, p. 12.

Musselburgh.—Legalized in 1840. Certain classes of civil prisoners excepted. Convicted prisoners not to be detained more than 30 days. Fifth Report, p. 21.

ELGIN—*Elgin.*—Fifth Report, p. 21. Legalized as altered and enlarged in 1866. Twenty-eighth Report, p. 17.

Forres.—Legalized in 1850. All classes of civil prisoners excepted. Period for convicted criminals not exceeding 10 days. Twelfth Report, p. 18.

FIFE—*Cupar.*—Legalized in 1844. Sixth Report, p. 23, and Fifteenth Report, p. 27.

Dunfermline.—Legalized in 1844. Sixth Report, p. 23.

FORFAR—*Dundee.*—Legalized in 1845. Seventh Report, p. 15. Legalized as altered in distribution of accommodation in 1868. Thirtieth Report, p. 18.

Forfar.—Legalized in 1852. Fourteenth Report, p. 20.

HADDINGTON—*Haddington.*—Legalized in 1847. Ninth Report, p. 21.

Dunbar.—Legalized in 1864. Period for convicted prisoners, not exceeding 10 days. Twenty-sixth Report, p. 8.

INVERNESS—*Inverness.*—Legalized in 1849. Eleventh Report, p. 19.

Portree.—Legalized in 1848, on the same conditions as Lochmaddy. Tenth Report, p. 20.

Lochmaddy.—Legalized in 1848. Period for convicted prisoners, not exceeding 60 days. Tenth Report, p. 20.

Fort-William.—Already mentioned as common to the Counties of Argyle and Inverness; it is under the management of the Prison Board of the County of Inverness.

KINCARDINE—*Stonehaven.*—Legalized as altered and enlarged in 1867. Twenty-ninth Report, p. 16.

KINROSS—*Kinross.*—Legalized in 1845. Seventh Report, p. 17.

KIRKCUDBRIGHT — *Kirkcudbright.* — Legalized in 1866, Twenty-eighth Report, p. 17.

Maxwelltown.—Legalized before the constitution of the General Board.

LANARK—*Glasgow.*—Legalized in 1841 and 1853. Fifteenth Report, p. 29.

The Court Buildings' Prison, legalized in 1862 as part of the Prison of Glasgow, for criminal prisoners only, on the condition that no one be detained in it longer than 48 hours at one time. Twenty-fourth Report, p. 13.

Lanark.—Legalized before the constitution of the General Board. Fourth Report, p. 23.

Hamilton.—Legalized before the constitution of the General Board. Fourth Report, p. 23.

Airdrie.—Legalized in 1859.—Fifth Report, p. 25; Fifteenth Report, p. 24; and Twenty-first Report, p. 8.

LINLITHGOW—*Linlithgow.*—Fifteenth Report, p. 29. Legalized as altered in 1867. Twenty-ninth Report, p. 16.

NAIRN—*Nairn.*—Legalized in 1846. Fifth Report, p. 26, and Eighth Report, p. 19. During alterations, period for convicted Prisoners limited to 7 days, as per Secretary of State's Order in App. No. II. p. 18.

ORKNEY—*Kirkwall.*—Legalized before the constitution of the General Board. Second Report, p. 49.

PEEBLES—*Peebles.*—Legalized in 1844. Sixth Report, p. 27.

PERTH—*Perth.*—Legalized in 1845. Seventh Report, p. 19.

Police Cells at Perth.—A legal place of confinement for periods not exceeding 3 days.

Dunblane.—Legalized in 1843. Period for convicted prisoners, not extending to 3 months. Fifth Report, p. 27.

RENFREW—*Paisley.*—Legalized in 1853. Fifteenth Report, p. 30.

Greenock.—Legalized in 1857. All classes of civil prisoners excepted. Period for convicted criminals, not exceeding 20 days. Fifth Report, p. 28, and Nineteenth Report, p. 13.

Pollockshaws.—Legalized in 1846. Certain civil prisoners excepted. Period for convicted prisoners, not exceeding 10 days. Eighth Report, p. 20.

ROSS & CROMARTY—*Dingwall.*—Legalized in 1845. Seventh Report, p. 21.

Tain.—Legalized in 1846. Period for convicted prisoners, not exceeding 60 days. Eighth Report, p. 20.

Cromarty.—Legalized in 1847 on the same conditions as Tain. Sixth Report, p. 29, and Ninth, p. 24.

Stornoway.—Legalized in 1846. Period for convicted prisoners, not exceeding 3 months. Eighth Report, p. 20.

ROXBURGH—*Jedburgh.*—Legalized before the constitution of the General Board. Tenth Report, p. 23.

Hawick.—Legalized in 1844. Certain civil prisoners excepted. Period for convicted prisoners, not exceeding 10 days. Sixth Report, p. 30.

Kelso.—Legalized in 1844 on the same terms as Hawick. Sixth Report, p. 30.

SELKIRK—*Selkirk.*—Legalized in 1866, as altered and enlarged. Twenty-eighth Report, p. 17.

STIRLING—*Stirling.*—Legalized in 1847. Ninth Report, p. 24.

Falkirk.—New Prison legalized in 1869, as per Secretary of State's Order in App. No. II. p. 18.

SUTHERLAND—*Dornoch.*—Legalized in 1844. Sixth Report, p. 30.

WIGTOWN—*Wigtown.*—Legalized in 1848. Tenth Report, p. 24.

Stranraer.—Legalized in 1848. Tenth Report, p. 24.

ZETLAND—*Fort-Charlotte.*—Legalized in 1845. Seventh Report, p. 22.

POLICE CELLS LICENSED UNDER 'THE SUMMARY PROCEDURE ACT 1864'

(not under County Boards).

Kilsyth, in the County of Stirling.—Police Cells legalized in 1865. Period for convicted prisoners not exceeding 24 hours. Twenty-seventh Report, p. 11.

Lochgilphead, in the County of Argyle.—Old Prison, legalized as a place of imprisonment as Police Cells. Period not exceeding three days. Twenty-eighth Report, p. 17.

Oban, in the county of Argyle.—Police Cells legalized in 1867. Period not exceeding three days. Twenty-ninth Report, p. 16.

THE GENERAL PRISON FOR SCOTLAND AT PERTH,

Declared by the Prisons' Act to be for prisoners sentenced to imprisonment, and for such convicts under sentence of transportation or penal servitude as may be sent thither by Secretary of State's warrants. The Act declares, that every prisoner sentenced to nine months' imprisonment and upwards may be removed to the General Prison, unless the sentence contains a clause that the prisoner shall not be removed

No. II.—Orders issued by the Secretary of State in the Year 1869, under Section 27 of "The Prisons (Scotland) Administration Act, 1860."

1. *Prison of Falkirk.*

The Right Honourable Henry Austin Bruce, one of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, and Principal Secretary of State, etc. etc. etc.

Whereas, with the approval of the Secretary of State, a Building has been recently erected in the Town of Falkirk, one portion of which is appropriated to the purposes of a Court-house, and another portion is intended for the purposes of a Prison, and contains the following accommodation, viz.:—Four Cells and one Strong-room for Male Prisoners; Three Cells for Female Prisoners; a Prison Kitchen, and Store-rooms:

In virtue of the powers contained in the Prisons (Scotland) Administration Act, 1860, I do hereby Order and Intimate that the portion of the said building so intended for the purposes of a Prison, shall, on and after the 13th day of May 1869, under the designation of "The Prison of Falkirk," be a Legal place of detention for Criminal Prisoners: Provided that, in the case of such Prisoners undergoing sentences of Imprisonment, the same shall only be a Legal place of detention for periods not exceeding one month from the date of their respective sentences; and that every Prisoner under a sentence exceeding one month from the date thereof be removed from the said Prison of Falkirk to the Prison of Stirling, by or under the direction of the Prison Board for the County of Stirling: Farther, I hereby Order and Intimate that the Building heretofore used as the Prison of Falkirk, and as such referred to in an order of the late General Board of Directors of Prisons, dated on the 10th day of March in the year 1847, shall, after the said 13th day of May 1869, Cease to be a Legal Prison; and on that day all Prisoners confined therein shall, by or under the direction of the said Prison Board, be removed to the Building hereby rendered a Legal Prison.

Given under my hand at Whitehall, the 14th day of April 1869, in the thirty-second year of Her Majesty's reign.

H. A. Bruce.

2. *Prison of Nairn.*

The Right Honourable Henry Austin Bruce, one of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, and Principal Secretary of State, etc. etc. etc.

In virtue of the powers contained in the Prisons (Scotland) Administration Act, 1860, I do hereby Order and Direct that on and after the 3d day of June proximo, the *Prison of Nairn*, in the County of Nairn, shall Cease to be a Legal place of detention for any Prisoner for a period exceeding seven days; and that the Prison of Elgin, in the County of Elgin, shall be the Prison to which the Prisoners who cannot be detained in the Prison of Nairn, by reason of the change made by this Order in the classes of Prisoners for which the same is legal, shall be removed: Further, that when, by the terms of the conviction or other warrant under which a Prisoner is detained in the Prison of Nairn, a period of seven days may be exceeded, such Prisoner shall, before the expiry of the seventh day of his detention, be removed to the said Prison of Elgin, in the County of Elgin: Further, that any Prisoner who, on the said 3d day of June proximo, has been for the period of seven days or longer detained in the said Prison of Nairn, shall be forthwith removed to the said Prison of Elgin: Further, that on and after the said 3d day of June proximo, the Two Cells recently erected within the Police Buildings in the Burgh of Nairn, shall be a part of the Prison of Nairn, and, as such, a Legal place of detention for the classes of Prisoners who may be legally detained in the said Prison of Nairn: Further, that the removal of Prisoners, and other proceedings hereby authorized, shall be carried into effect by or under the direction of the Prison Board of the County of Nairn, under the powers conferred on them by the said Act.

Given under my hand at Whitehall, the 20th day of May 1869.

H. A. Bruce.

3. *Prison of Dunse.*

The Right Honourable Henry Austin Bruce, one of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, and Principal Secretary of State, etc. etc. etc.

In virtue of the powers contained in the Prisons (Scotland) Administration Act, 1860, I do hereby Order and Intimate that the *Prison of Dunse*, in the County of Berwick, shall, on and after the 11th day of November, Cease to be a Legal Prison.

Given under my hand and seal at Whitehall, the 8th day of October 1869, in the thirty-third year of Her Majesty's reign.

H. A. Bruce.

GENERAL PRISON.

No. III.—Report by the Governor of the General Prison at Perth for the Year 1869; with Tables of Expenditure and State of Accounts.

General Prison, Perth, 18th January 1870.

Gentlemen,—I have the honour to submit my Report of this Prison for the year 1869.

From the Principal Officers I continue to receive most cordial assistance and support. One change has taken place among them, the Rev. Andrew J. B. Baxter, M.A., having succeeded the Rev. William Brown, M.A., in the Chaplaincy. The Very Rev. John Macpherson, D.D., V.G., visiting Roman Catholic Priest, has also left on his transfer to another district, and a successor will be needed in his place.

The Discipline Officers generally, both Males and Females, have discharged their duties with judgment and discretion, and have shown themselves to be a very efficient and respectable body.

Among the Male Warders there were two or three cases of misconduct, which, though not very serious, were of sufficient importance to be brought to the notice of the Managers. I am glad to say that it was not thought necessary to visit the offences with heavy punishment. Among the Female Warders I do not remember an instance of negligence or misbehaviour that called for even a slight reproof.

Two Male Warders resigned on account of ill health, one of whom died very shortly after leaving. Two Females also resigned, one from ill health, and the other for the purpose of being married.

The Prisoners have been remarkably healthy, and have not suffered from any epidemic or contagious disease. There have been no attempts to escape. Their conduct has been fairly good, and there has been a slight decrease in the number of punishments as compared with those of 1868. There was one cowardly and rather serious attack made by a Male Convict, under sentence of 8 years' penal servitude, upon a Warder who had but recently entered the service, and who incautiously gave the Prisoner the opportunity of striking him, as he was stooping to pick something off the floor. This case was reported to the Secretary of State for the Home Department, who was pleased to give instructions that the Convict should be made to undergo the whole of his sentence, without the benefit of any remission; a punishment equivalent to two years' imprisonment.

There was also an attempt on one occasion, by some of the Male Convicts, to overpower the Warders in the Airing Yard. The outbreak did not appear to have been premeditated, and was easily suppressed. One imprisonment Prisoner rushed out of the ranks to aid the rioters, but he is a notorious criminal, here for the third time within seven years, and now undergoing a second sentence of two years with hard labour. One or two of the imprisonment Prisoners showed a disposition to help the Officers; but though there were fully 40 men in the yard, they were generally passive, and did not interfere either one way or the other.

The Mark system has been in operation among the Female Convicts—to whom only it is applicable here—for rather more than five years, and I am now in a position to speak confidently of its merits. In some of my former Reports, I anticipated the favourable working of this system, and expressed a hope that it might be attended with beneficial results. This hope has in a great measure been realized. It is unquestionably found that the Mark system is a great stimulus to industry, and that the industrious habits engendered by it have a tendency to promote good conduct. These are advantages of the highest importance in Prison administration, inasmuch as more work is done, and discipline is more easily carried out; and when, moreover, the capability of doing a certain amount of work, and the possibility of controlling the temper and passions are made apparent to the Prisoners while within the walls, it may reasonably be inferred that the lesson will not be altogether lost on their liberation.

There was at first some doubt whether it would be practicable to apportion a strictly just amount of work to each Prisoner; but experience has shown that each individual is fairly weighted, and that her task is in due proportion to her ability; and although many of them make an objection at first to the extent of the work, a great majority are found to have earned from the commencement the maximum number of marks, and, consequently, to have entitled themselves to the fullest period of remission. Occasionally a few vicious or thoughtless Prisoners declare that they will not do the work required of them, and that they do not care whether they are detained for a longer or a shorter period. This obstinacy, if persevered in, is almost invariably regretted, and keenly repented of, when the time at which they might have been liberated is past, or even approaching, —a regret and repentance having a very deterring effect upon other prisoners who might be disposed to take a similar course.

In the Lunatic Department some of the Inmates have been noisy and violent, and have given much trouble; so much so, that it has been found necessary, on several occasions, and for some weeks at a time, to employ an officer to keep especial watch over one particular individual, for the prevention of injury to himself or others. Some of them are given to loud shouting and the use of abusive language; but, fortunately, this is usually the extent of their irregularities; and it is with satisfaction I have to record that there has been little

or no quarrelling among them, and no serious assault of any kind upon each other or the officers. The experiment has recently been tried of putting the Males in this Department to spade labour; and they have already trenched and turned over nearly all the surface, to the depth of about two feet, of the soil in their airing-ground or park. The portion operated upon, which consists of about two acres, is full of stones and rubble, and is composed chiefly of the refuse material left after the building of No. IV. Wing of the Main Prison. The soil is exceedingly poor and barren, and it will be some time before any produce from it will repay even the cost of the manure that may be used on it. It will, however, eventually be made, if not productive, at all events more ornamental as a recreation ground. Many of these Lunatics being homicidal, there is of course some risk in putting dangerous implements into their hands; but careful supervision has hitherto prevented the occurrence of any accident, and the employment fulfils the very desirable object of affording an occupation with which many of them appear well pleased, and to which they readily apply themselves. Some 18 or 20 of the 34 in the Department take to it of their own accord, or with but little persuasion. The weak and infirm, and one or two whose delusions are of a peculiar nature, are not required to work. Hitherto the experiment appears to have answered well, although, in superintending such very excitable individuals, the officers find it necessary to be very watchful, and to check at once any indication of anger or quarrelling, which they effect by prompt attention and gentle persuasion, and without recourse to harsh or rough treatment.

The buildings are in good condition, and have required but very little alteration or repair. In the Airing-Yard for the men, the circumference of the pathway has been considerably extended, whereby facility has been given for exercising more men at a time. The pathway also having been paved with causeway-stones, is much drier and cleaner for walking on in wet and sloppy weather than the old one, and does not require such constant attention as heretofore to keep it in order. This work was done almost entirely by Prison labour.

For the Statistics of the Prison I beg to refer you to the Tables hereto annexed. In Table VII. the Stock on hand is valued for the first time at the purchase or cost price of the material, without any charge for prisoners' labour on the manufactured article. Table VIII. shows the actual cash paid within the year under the different Heads of Service; and the Profit shown is the Balance of actual cash received from purchasers and employers during the year, after deducting the expenditure for material and implements. This profit is also exclusive of the value of the Stock on hand, and of outstanding Accounts due by purchasers.

I certify that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the Rules have been faithfully complied with, and that the slightest deviations from them have invariably been brought to the notice of the Managers.

I have the honour to be,

GENTLEMEN,

Your most obedient Servant,

FRED. S. PARKYN, *Governor.*

To the Managers of the
General Prison for Scotland, Edinburgh.

The following Table is given in reference to the Trades in Prison :—

(No. III. *Continued.*)

TRADES.	Admitted during 1869.								Liberated or removed during 1869.							
	Had good knowledge of a Trade on Admission.		Had slight knowledge on Admission. Improved in the Prison.		Being taught Trades in the Prison.		Total.		Had good knowledge of a Trade on Admission.		Had slight knowledge on Admission. Improved in the Prison.		Were taught Trades in the Prison.		Total.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Bookbinding...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Carpentry, ...	2	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	2	...	..	...	5	...
Matmaking, ...	...	...	21	...	127	...	148	...	...	...	17	...	85	1	102	1
Netmaking, ...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	3	...	4	...	...	...	7	...
Painting, ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	...
Shoemaking,..	4	...	14	...	10	...	28	...	5	...	15	...	17	...	37	...
Tailoring	1	...	6	...	5	...	12	...	...	...	6	...	6	...	12	...
Tinsmith Work	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Weaving, ...	...	...	8	...	15	...	23	...	...	...	5	...	13	...	18	...
Winding, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...
Dressmaking,	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2
Knitting, ...	...	5	...	1	...	5	...	11	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	4
Sewing,.....	...	1	...	5	...	37	...	43	...	1	...	20	...	35	...	56
Shirtmaking,	...	56	...	28	...	27	...	111	...	21	...	51	...	42	...	114
Upholstery, ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	..	...	...	1
Washing,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total,...	8	63	53	35	158	69	219	167	14	23	50	74	124	81	188	178

* All the female convicts in the Second Reformatory Class are employed in rotation in washing and other household work, except those who may have forfeited the privilege, or are physically unfit for the labour.

The following Table sets forth the Distribution of the Accommodation of the Prison, and the manner in which it was occupied throughout the year :—

I.—PENAL DEPARTMENT.

1. Accommodation—	Males.		Females.		Both.
	Separation.	Association	Separation.	Association.	
Cells,	342	...	169	204	715
Average Occupation of Hospitals,	...	8	...	11	19
Total,	342	8	169	215	734

2. Occupation—	Prisoners Sentenced to Imprisonment.		Prisoners Sentenced to Transportation or Penal Servitude.		Total.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Both.
At commencement of the year,	267	142	75	218	342	360	702
Admitted during the year :—							
From Local Prisons in Scotland,	339	127	119	16	...	...	...
On Revocation of License,	...	...	...	6	...	...	...
From Convict Department, Prison of Ayr,	...	...	...	35	...	...	...
Transferred from Lunatic Department,	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Admissions,	340	127	119	57	...	...	...
Deduct—							
Re-transfers of Prisoners sent to Lunatic Department during the year,	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	339	127	119	57	458	184	642
Total number of Prisoners who have been in the Prison,	606	269	194	275	800	544	1344
Liberated during the year :—							
By Expiry of Sentence,	330	143	...	2	...	...	...
By Order on License,	...	...	...	40	...	...	...
Removed to Chatham,	...	...	6	...	...	...	...
To Dartmoor,	...	...	6	...	...	...	...
To Portland,	...	...	88	...	...	...	...
To Portsmouth,	...	...	16	...	...	...	...
To Woking,	...	...	1	...	..	...	...
Transferred to Lunatic Department,	3	...	...	3	...	...	...
Died,	2	2	...	2	...	...	...
Total number of Liberations and Removals,	335	145	117	47	...	...	...
Deduct—							
Re-transfers of Prisoners sent to Lunatic Department during the year,	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total disposed of,	334	145	117	47	451	192	643
In custody at the end of the year,	272	124	77	228	349	352	701
Daily average during the year,	267	134	76	217	343	351	694

II.—LUNATIC DEPARTMENT.

1. Accommodation—	Males.	Females.	Both.
Apartments for	40	18	58

(No. III. *Continued.*)

	Inmates.		Both.
	Males.	Females.	
2. Occupation—			
At commencement of the year,	34	16	50
Admitted during the year—			
From Local Prisons in Scotland,	1	...	
Transferred from the Penal Department,	3	3	
Total Admitted,	4	3	7
Total who have been in the Department,	38	19	57
Removed, viz. :—			
To Penal Department,	1	...	
„ Local Prisons,	1	2	
Died,	2	1	
Liberated,	...	1	
Total disposed of,	4	4	8
Inmates at the end of the year,	34	15	49
Daily Average during the year,	34	16	50

The average daily amount of exercise throughout the year was—
For Convicts—males, 60, females, 90 minutes. Other Prisoners—males and females, 60 minutes.

The following Table shows the conduct and punishments of all the Prisoners in custody during the year; also, the number liberated, and the number of those who received gratuities, or good-conduct money, in terms of regulations :—

Good.		Tolerable.		Bad.		Total.		Number not Punished.		Number Punished.		Number of Punish-ments.		Number Liberated.		Number who received Gratuities, or Good-Conduct Money.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
750	523	45	18	40	19	835	560	656	483	179	77	408	115	330	186	315	180
1273		63		59		1395		1139		256		523		516		495	

No. IV.—Analysis of Ages and corresponding Sentences of all the Prisoners who were during the Year 1869 in the Penal Department of General Prison at Perth.

Sentences.		12 years and under.		16 years and above 12.		21 years and above 16.		30 years and above 21.		40 years and above 30.		50 years and above 40.		60 years and above 50.		Above 60 years.		Total.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
9 months and under 12,	Imprisonment.	...	...	6	...	53	12	51	35	31	18	12	21	10	4	1	2	164	92
12 months and under 18,	Imprisonment.	...	...	11	1	94	15	96	37	44	39	28	27	12	5	3	2	288	126
18 mths. and under 2 yrs.,	Imprisonment.	...	...	4	1	43	2	52	20	22	13	8	6	7	3	5	1	141	46
2 years and upwards,	Imprisonment.	...	...	...	...	1	...	8	...	...	2	2	2	2	1	...	...	13	5
14 years,	Transportation.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15 years,	Transportation.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
21 years,	Transportation.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	2
Life,	Transportation.	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
4 years,	Penal Servitude.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 years,	Penal Servitude.	...	...	...	...	11	8	19	8	7	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	39	19
6 years,	Penal Servitude.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
7 years,	Penal Servitude.	...	...	...	...	19	8	42	56	13	43	7	33	...	11	...	8	81	159
8 years,	Penal Servitude.	...	...	...	...	3	1	21	20	11	12	2	6	1	2	...	...	38	41
9 years,	Penal Servitude.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3
10 years,	Penal Servitude.	...	...	...	...	3	1	17	10	7	8	4	5	...	3	...	...	31	27
12 years,	Penal Servitude.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
14 years,	Penal Servitude.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15 years,	Penal Servitude.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	6
20 years,	Penal Servitude.	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
21 years,	Penal Servitude.	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Life,	Penal Servitude.	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	6
Total,		...	...	21	2	228	49	309	201	136	146	65	102	32	30	9	14	800	544

No. V.—Table showing the Number of Prisoners **received** into the General Prison at Perth, and the Counties within which their Offences were committed, in the **Year ended 31st December 1869.**

Counties.	Sentenced to Imprisonment.		Sentenced to Penal Servitude.		Counties.	Sentenced to Imprisonment.		Sentenced to Penal Servitude.		Counties.	Sentenced to Imprisonment.		Sentenced to Penal Servitude.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.
Aberdeen, . .	11	9	4	2	Brt. forward,	148	70	60	18	Brt. forward,	328	124	117	50
Argyle, . . .	4	2	1	...	Haddington, .	1	...	...	1	Roxburgh, . .	5	...	...	...
Ayr, ...	8	1	1	2	Inverness, . .	1	1	...	...	Selkirk, . . .	...	...	...	...
Banff, ...	...	...	...	1	Kincardine, . .	1	...	...	1	Stirling, . . .	6	2	1	...
Berwick, . . .	2	2	...	...	Kinross, . . .	...	...	...	...	Sutherland, . .	...	...	1	...
Bute, ...	...	...	1	...	Kirkcudbright, .	...	...	...	1	Wigtown, . .	...	1	...	1
Caithness, . .	2	1	...	...	Lanark, . . .	141	39	50	27	Zetland, . . .	1	...	...	...
Clackmannan, .	4	1	...	...	Linlithgow, . .	3	...	1	...	Had Licenses Revoked, . .	...	...	...	6
Dumbarton, . .	2	...	...	1	Nairn, . . .	1	...	...	...					
Dumfries, . .	...	...	1	1	Orkney, . . .	...	...	...	...					
Edinburgh, . .	81	32	41	6	Peebles, . . .	...	...	...	...		340	127	119	57
Elgin, ...	...	...	...	...	Perth, . . .	12	...	2	1		467		176	
Fife, ...	1	1	2	1	Renfrew, . . .	19	11	3	1					
Forfar, . . .	33	21	9	4	Ross & Cromarty,	1	3	1	...	Total,	643			
Carry forward,	148	70	60	18	Carry forward,	328	124	117	50					

No. VI.—STAFF of OFFICERS and SCALE of the SALARIES in the General Prison for Scotland at Perth. Approved of by the Secretary of State.

No.		SALARIES. Minimum.	Annual Increase.	Maximum.	ALLOWANCES.
	I.—MALE OFFICERS.				
1	Governor,	£450 0 0	£10 0 0	£550 0 0	Residence with Gas.
1	Deputy Governor and Steward,	200 0 0	10 0 0	300 0 0	Do.
1	Chaplain,	200 0 0	10 0 0	300 0 0	£40 per annum for House-Rent.
1	Visiting Roman Catholic Priest,	70 0 0	.....	70 0 0	
1	Visiting Episcopalian Clergyman,	50 0 0	.....	50 0 0	
1	Resident Surgeon,	250 0 0	10 0 0	350 0 0	Residence with Gas.
1	Visiting Physician,	100 0 0	.....	100 0 0	
1	Chief Clerk,	120 0 0	4 0 0	150 0 0	Do.
1	Assistant-Clerk,	90 0 0	3 0 0	120 0 0	
3	Clerks in Steward's Department,	70 0 0	3 0 0	100 0 0	One Residence with Gas.
1	Clerk of Works,	100 0 0	5 0 0	150 0 0	Do.
1	Head Warder,	75 0 0	2 10 0	100 0 0	House, Gas, and Uniform.
2	Trades' Warders,	55 0 0	2 0 0	75 0 0	Do.
1	Scripture-Reader,	100 0 0	3 0 0	130 0 0	
5	Teachers,	70 0 0	2 0 0	90 0 0	
30	Warders,	52 0 0	1 0 0	62 0 0	21 House, Gas, and Uniform, and 9 Uniform.
1	Messenger,	40 0 0	1 0 0	50 0 0	Uniform.
	Allowance to Teacher of Music (a Warder),	8 0 0	.....	8 0 0	
	Allowance to Precentor (a Warder),	8 0 0	.....	8 0 0	
1	Labourer in Store,	35 0 0	1 0 0	45 0 0	Uniform.
54					
	II.—FEMALE OFFICERS.				
1	Matron or Superintendent,	175 0 0	5 0 0	225 0 0	Furnished Residence with Gas.
1	Sub-Matron,	80 0 0	4 0 0	120 0 0	Do.
2	Scripture-Readers,	75 0 0	2 0 0	95 0 0	
7	*Teachers,	55 0 0	1 0 0	65 0 0	
1	Superintendent of Convicts, viz., of Work,	52 0 0	1 0 0	62 0 0	Furnished Lodgings and Gas.
23	Warders,	35 0 0	1 0 0	45 0 0	Furnished Lodgings, Gas, and Uniform.
1	Outer Gatekeeper (a Warder's wife),	15 0 0	.....	15 0 0	Uniform.
1	Sick Nurse,	45 0 0	1 0 0	55 0 0	Furnished Lodgings, Gas, and Uniform.
1	Housekeeper to Female Warders,	40 0 0	1 0 0	50 0 0	Furnished Lodgings and Gas.
38					
	III.—SPECIAL TO LUNATIC DEPARTMENT.				
	Male Officers.				
1	Superintendent,	120 0 0	5 0 0	150 0 0	House with Gas.
1	Senior Warder,	62 0 0	1 0 0	72 0 0	4 House, Gas, and Uniform, and 3 Uniform.
6	Warders	52 0 0	1 0 0	62 0 0	
	Female Officers.				
1	Senior Warder,	43 0 0	1 0 0	53 0 0	Furnished Lodgings, Gas, and Uniform.
2	Warders	35 0 0	1 0 0	45 0 0	
11					

* One doing duty in the Prison of Ayr.

No. VII.—View of the Outlay connected with the Prisoners' Labour and of the Returns therefrom for the Year ended 31st December 1869.

Work.—Debtor.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
I. To value of Stock on hand at 31st December 1868, viz. :—			
1. Undisposed of Goods,	1357 1 1		
2. Material,	877 15 7		
3. Tools and Implements,	144 14 6		
		2379 11 2	
II. To Outstanding Accounts for Sales and Work executed at 31st December 1868, brought from last year's account,	...	852 5 3	
III. To value of Purchase of Material and Implements during the year, including Liabilities, viz. :—			
Material, &c.,	4568 18 4		
Implements,	63 11 2		
		4632 9 6	
Sum of Debit,			7864 5 11

Creditor.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
I. By Goods returned by Purchasers and Employers on Accounts incurred in 1868,		2 7 0	
II. By Receipts by the Governor, viz. :—			
1. Outstanding Accounts of 1868 and previous years,	527 16 3		
2. For Sales and Work executed to Purchasers and Employers during the year 1869,	4491 7 2		
		5019 3 5	
III. By Current Expenses of the General Prison, viz. :—			
1. Value of Material, &c., issued for the use of the Prison,	1330 19 5		
		1330 19 5	
IV. By Outstanding Accounts due by Purchasers and Employers, at 31st December 1869, viz. :—			
1. For Sales and Work executed in 1868, and previous years,	90 19 6		
2. For Sales and Work executed in 1869,	408 14 3		
		499 13 9	
V. By Value of Stock on hand at 31st December 1869, exclusive of Labour of Prisoners thereon, viz. :—			
1. Undisposed of Goods,	1364 7 1		
2. Material,	1465 4 6		
3. Implements of Labour,	133 10 3		
		2963 1 10	
Sum of Credit,	...		9815 5 5
Balance, being nett available profits this year,			£1950 19 6

Note.—*The apparent Decrease in this year's Profits results from the fact that the Stock in hand has considerably increased in quantity, and is valued, for the first time, at the cost of Material only.*

No. VIII.—Table showing, in classified form, the Expenditure of the General Prison at Perth, and the total Cost of each Prisoner in the year ended 31st December 1869.

No.	HEAD OF SERVICE.	Value of Stock on hand at 31st December 1868.	Expenditure during the year.	Gross Expenditure of the year.	Deduct Stock on hand at 31st December 1869.	Nett Expenditure for the year.	Yearly cost per Prisoner, the average number in custody being 744.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1.	Salaries and Wages,	...	7456 13 9	7456 13 9	...	7456 13 9	10 0 5
2.	Uniforms for Officers,	...	229 18 2	229 18 2	...	229 18 2	0 6 2
3.	Victualling for Prisoners,	18 13 1	5540 10 1	5559 3 2	15 19 10	5543 3 4	7 9 0
4.	Clothing for do.,	0 10 6	1198 8 1	1198 18 7	0 10 6	1198 8 1	1 12 3
5.	Bedding for do.,	4 10 0	254 9 10	258 19 10	15 2 3	243 17 7	0 6 7
6.	Medicines, Surgical Instruments,	...	104 15 1	104 15 1	...	104 15 1	0 2 10
7.	Gratuities to Prisoners,	...	712 14 6	712 14 6	...	712 14 6	0 19 2
8.	Furniture, Kitchen Utensils, etc.,	0 9 7	226 4 2	226 13 9	0 4 2	226 9 7	0 6 1
9.	Fuel and Light,	132 16 0	1098 8 5	1231 4 5	116 17 2	1114 7 3	1 9 11
10.	Soap, Scouring and Cleaning Articles,	...	284 3 11	284 3 11	...	284 3 11	0 7 8
11.	Rent,	...	168 12 0	168 12 0	...	168 12 0	0 4 6
12.	Rates and Taxes,	...	5 5 0	5 5 0	...	5 5 0	0 0 2
13.	Escort and Conveyance of Prisoners,	...	125 3 2	125 3 2	...	125 3 2	0 3 4
14.	New Buildings and Alterations,	...	...	...	...	...	...
15.	Ordinary Repairs of Buildings,	...	789 19 5	789 19 5	...	789 19 5	1 1 3
16.	Incidental Expenses,	...	136 11 3	136 11 3	...	136 11 3	0 3 8
		156 19 2	18331 16 10	18488 16 0	148 13 11	18340 2 1	24 13 0

Manufacturing Department.

Expenditure—

1. For Material,	£4692 19 8	
2. For Implements,		

Receipts—

1. Cash from Purchasers for Work sold,	6841 18 8	
Balance of Receipts over Expenditure, being Profits arising from Labour of Prisoners sold,	£1657 3 2	
Incidental Receipts (Sales of Old Stores),	105 14 0	
	1762 17 2	2 7 5
Nett Total of current Expenses and cost per Prisoner,	16577 4 11	22 5 7

No. IX.

Report by the Rev. Andrew J. B. Baxter, Chaplain of the General Prison at Perth, for the Year 1869.

Sir,—In submitting, through you, for the consideration of Her Majesty's Managers of Prisons for Scotland, my First Annual Report, I have the honour to state that all the Rules referable to the Chaplain's Department have been carefully observed by me since I entered on the duties of Chaplain to this establishment in July last.

The following Table shows the number and classes of Prisoners—male and female—admitted and re-admitted during the year :—

PRISONERS.	Sentenced to									Lunatic Criminals.			Grand Total.		
	Imprisonment.			Transportation.			Penal Servitude.								
	Males.	Fms.	Total.	Males.	Fms.	Total.	Males.	Fms.	Total.	Males.	Fms.	Total.	Males.	Fms.	Total.
Admitted, ...	339	127	466	...	1	1	119	56	175	1	...	1	459	184	643
Re-admitted, ...	70	37	107	...	1	1	45	51	96	...	...	...	115	89	204

The re-admitted Prisoners, in all 204—115 Males and 89 Females—(including 24 Males and 21 Females who have been twice here before, 5 Males and 8 Females thrice, and 2 Females who have been here four times before) left the Prison :—*The Males*, 1 in 1851, 1 in 1852, 1 in 1854, 2 in 1855, 1 in 1856, 2 in 1857, 3 in 1858, 1 in 1860, 1 in 1861, 3 in 1863, 7 in 1864, 7 in 1865, 13 in 1866, 17 in 1867, 42 in 1868, and 13 in 1869 ; *the Females*, 1 in 1856, 3 in 1858, 2 in 1860, 2 in 1861, 4 in 1862, 1 in 1863, 5 in 1864, 8 in 1865, 18 in 1866, 15 in 1867, 15 in 1868, and 15 in 1869. Of the re-admitted Females, six having forfeited their Orders of License, were returned to complete their sentence.

In making the above Statement, I have been indebted to my predecessor, the Rev. Mr. Brown, for the antecedents of the Prisoners admitted during the first two quarters of the year. He has also given me all information in his power with regard to the Prisoners liberated during the same quarters.

The number of Prisoners in custody at the close of the year was 383 Males and 367 Females. Of these, 325 had been in the General Prison before—91 Males and 234 Females. The whole were classified thus :—

IN THE MAIN PRISON AND SUBSIDIARY WARDS.	Under Charge.			Re-Admissions.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Sentenced to—						
Imprisonment (*a*)	272	124	396	59	48	107
Transportation (*b*)	...	3	3	...	2	2
Penal Servitude (*c*)	77	225	302	30	181	211
Lunatic Criminals (*d*)	34	15	49	2	3	5
Total,.....	383	367	750	91	234	325

References :
(*a*) Males and females from 9 months, to periods not exceeding two years.
(*b*) Females, one for 15 years, one for 21 years, and one for life; the two first having forfeited their orders of license, were returned to complete their sentences.
(*c*) Males from 5 to 20 years, and females from 5 to 21 years and for life.
(*d*) Including 5 males—c/ns. 146/23, 272/23, 485/23, 232/25, 4/26, and 3 females—c/ns. 88/15, 31/24, and 317/24—insanity having supervened since their admission.

The following Table shows the Previous Imprisonments of the Prisoners in Local or other Prisons :—

Number of times in Prison,	0		1		2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10		11		12		13		14		15		16		17		Total.	
SEXES.	M.	F.	M	F.	M	F.	M	F.	M	F.	M	F.	M	F.	M	F.	M	F.	M	F.	M	F.	M	F.	M	F.	M	F.	M	F.	M	F.	M	F.	M	F.	M.	F.
No. of Prisoners to each number of times,	169	53	52	32	40	31	30	44	30	56	19	29	11	27	8	22	5	15	3	14	2	7	4	2	2	7	2	..	1	2	..	2	2	2	..	2	380	347
	222		84		71		74		86		48		38		30		20		17		9		6		9		2		3		2		4		2		727	

Number of times in Prison,	18		19		20		21		22		23		26		28		30		31		41		42		43		46		50		67		76		86		Total.	
SEXES.	M	F.	M	F.	M	F.	M	F.	M	F.	M	F.	M	F.	M	F.	M	F.	M	F.	M	F.	M	F.	M	F.	M	F.	M	F.	M	F.	M	F.	M	F.	M.	F.
No. of Prisoners to each number of times,	..	1	1	1	1	1	..	2	1	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	2	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	383	376
	1		2		2		2		2		1		1		1		1		2		1		1		1		1		1		1		1		1		750	

(No. IX. *Continued.*)

The following Table shows the

PREVIOUS IMPRISONMENTS—In the General Prison at Perth.

Number of times in Prison, . . .	0		1		2		3		4		Total.	
SEXES.	Males.	Fms.	Males.	Fms.	Males.	Fms.	Males.	Fms.	Males.	Fms.	Males.	Fms.
Number of Prisoners to each number of times, ...	292	133	69	134	17	79	5	17	...	4	383	367
	425		203		96		22		4		750	

The following Table gives a comparative view of the state as to Education, on Admission, and on the 31st of December, of 565 Prisoners—254 males and 311 females—who have been here for three months and upwards:—

		Could not read at all.		Could read with difficulty.		Could read well, that is, could read any common book easily.		Could not write at all.		Could sign their name merely.		Could write with difficulty.		Could write well.		Had a knowledge of Arithmetic.		Improved in other branches of Instruction.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
127 Males and 45 Females have received instruction for three months, but for less than six months, ...	On admission,	14	5	41	17	72	23	26	15	5	3	66	27	30	...	59	5	...	...
	On 31st December,	5	5	38	15	84	25	8	10	6	4	56	22	57	9	79	9	...	...
69 Males and 61 Females have received instruction for six months, but for less than one year, ...	On admission,	5	9	22	30	42	22	10	20	5	9	35	30	19	2	37	4	...	...
	On 31st December,	1	4	21	28	47	29	2	4	3	6	27	42	37	9	47	15	...	...
58 Males and 205 Females have received instruction for one year and upwards, ...	On admission,	13	29	11	79	34	97	19	53	2	23	22	114	15	15	24	15	...	...
	On 31st December,	4	8	14	73	46	124	9	18	1	22	23	119	25	46	33	32	...	...

The Prisoners, generally, are anxious to receive instruction, and the Scripture-Readers and Teachers (14 in all) engage most earnestly and devotedly in their laborious duties. The preceding Table contains ample evidence that their efforts have not been in vain.

It is something surprising to one unaccustomed to prison life to observe the decorum and outward propriety of demeanour with which the Prisoners attend Divine service in the chapel on the Sabbath. It would be difficult to find many congregations in the outside more apparently devout! I farther find, by week-day visitation from cell to cell, that they, as a rule, remember well what they hear, whatever use they afterwards make of it.

The Library affords an unfailing source of interest and improvement, which is gladly made use of by most of the Prisoners.

Of 331 liberated Male Prisoners (exclusive of 117 Convicts removed to England, and 4 Prisoners who died in Prison), 64 succeeded in obtaining employment, 4 have informed me by letter that they failed to get work, and of the whereabouts of the remainder I have no information.

Of 188 (exclusive of 5 who died) liberated Female Prisoners, 6 are reported by the Matron as having gone to Institutions, 46 as having got employment, and 90 as having had friends willing to receive them.

Mr. M'Crae, a temporary Teacher, whose connection with the Prison ceased during the year, has been succeeded by Mr. Ford, who commenced duty in the Prison on the 14th of December.

The educational attainments of the Prisoners (645) liberated during the year will be seen from the appended Table. It is necessary to explain, with regard to it, that Convicts who, at the end of their probationary period, may be removed to England, are tabulated according to the time they have been in the General Prison.

The number of re-admissions is large; but there is no need for being too much disheartened by this, when we consider the fearful temptations with which most of our inmates have to contend when they return to the world. We are thankful for a few of whom better things can be spoken, and encouraged thereby; and knowing, at the same time, that nothing is too hard for the Lord, we shall labour diligently, sowing the good seed, and leaving the result entirely in the hands of the Heavenly Husbandman.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient Servant,

ANDW. J. B. BAXTER, *Chaplain.*

To J. H. Burton, Esq.,
etc. etc. etc.

(No. IX. *Continued.*)

COMPARATIVE VIEW of the Educational State of Prisoners discharged during the year, as on Admission and Departure, with their Ages and Sentences.

MALE DEPARTMENT.—On Admission (A.) and at Departure (D.)

	RECORDED AGES ON COMMITTAL.														SENTENCES.							
	Juveniles.*		15 years and under 20.		20 Years and under 25.		25 Years and under 30.		30 Years and under 40.		40 Years and upwards.		Total.		12 Months and under.		18 Months and above 12.		Above 18 Months.		Total.	
	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.
Could not read,.....	...	...	24	...	13	1	8	2	13	3	3	2	61	8	48	7	11	...	2	1	61	8
Could read a little, ...	1	...	54	35	28	25	15	9	18	19	16	9	132	97	97	78	31	15	4	4	132	97
Could read well, ...	1	2	42	85	73	88	54	66	58	67	31	39	259	347	188	248	67	94	4	5	259	347
Total,.....	2	2	120	120	114	114	77	77	89	89	50	50	452	452	333	333	109	109	10	10	452	452
Could not write, ...	...	...	38	3	24	1	11	2	19	6	10	4	102	16	76	14	24	1	2	1	102	16
Could sign name merely,	...	...	2	5	1	...	3	2	5	2	3	2	14	11	8	8	5	3	1	...	14	11
Could write a little, ...	2	2	67	70	59	48	32	21	35	32	23	22	218	195	161	148	51	40	6	7	218	195
Could write well, ...	...	...	13	42	30	65	31	52	30	49	14	22	118	230	88	163	29	65	1	2	118	230
Total,.....	2	2	120	120	114	114	77	77	89	89	50	50	452	452	333	333	109	109	10	10	452	452
Could not cipher, ...	1	1	93	48	62	37	36	25	47	28	34	22	273	161	199	126	65	29	9	6	273	161
Could cipher a little, ...	1	...	20	49	30	31	23	15	23	27	7	12	104	134	74	96	29	35	1	3	104	134
Could cipher well,†	...	1	7	23	22	46	18	37	19	34	9	16	75	157	60	111	15	45	...	1	75	157
Total,.....	2	2	120	120	114	114	77	77	89	89	50	50	452	452	333	333	109	109	10	10	452	452

FEMALE DEPARTMENT.—On Admission (A.) and at Departure (D.)

	RECORDED AGES ON COMMITTAL.														SENTENCES.							
	Juveniles.*		15 Years and under 20.		20 Years and under 25.		25 Years and under 30.		30 Years and under 40.		40 Years and upwards.		Total.		12 Months and under.		18 Months and above 12.		Above 18 Months.		Total.	
	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.
Could not read, ...	...	...	4	...	5	...	6	3	16	8	9	7	40	18	26	12	7	1	7	5	40	18
Could read a little, ...	1	...	5	8	14	13	13	12	15	18	16	12	64	63	44	40	8	13	12	10	64	63
Could read well, ...	...	1	5	6	18	24	9	13	25	30	32	38	89	112	48	66	16	17	25	29	89	112
Total,.....	1	1	14	14	37	37	28	28	56	56	57	57	193	193	118	118	31	31	44	44	193	193
Could not write, ...	...	...	5	1	13	3	16	7	28	12	32	16	96	39	67	29	13	2	14	8	94	39
Could sign name merely,	1	...	...	2	2	4	1	3	3	7	6	7	13	23	5	13	5	6	3	4	13	23
Could write a little, ...	...	...	8	8	16	13	11	13	23	21	19	27	77	82	43	50	11	16	23	16	77	82
Could write well, ...	...	1	1	3	6	17	...	5	2	16	...	7	9	49	3	26	2	7	4	16	9	49
Total,.....	1	1	14	14	37	37	28	28	56	56	57	57	193	193	118	118	31	31	44	44	193	193
Could not cipher, ...	1	...	13	6	34	22	28	25	55	47	55	53	186	153	117	100	28	21	41	32	186	153
Could cipher a little, ...	...	1	1	8	3	15	...	3	1	9	2	4	7	40	1	18	3	10	3	12	7	40
Could cipher well,†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, ...	1	1	14	14	37	37	28	28	56	56	57	57	193	193	118	118	31	31	44	44	193	193

* Prisoners under 15 years.

† In simple proportion, or the higher rules of arithmetic.

Of these—

Males.	Females.	
8	18	Did not learn to read.
53	22	Learned to read.
387	153	Improved in reading.
4	...	Were well educated on admission.
452	193	
16	39	Did not learn to write.
11	23	Learned to sign name merely.
89	45	Learned to write.
332	86	Improved in writing.
4	...	Were well educated on admission.
452	193	
161	153	Did not learn to cipher.
112	33	Learned to cipher.
175	7	Improved in ciphering.
4	...	Were well educated on admission.
452	193	

No. X.

Report by J. B. Thomson, Resident Surgeon to the General Prison for Scotland at Perth, for the year ending 31st December 1869.

General Prison for Scotland, Perth, 12th January 1870.

Gentlemen,—I have the honour to place before you my Annual Report of the general health, sickness, and deaths; also of the mental condition of prisoners in this Prison during the past year.

I. Of the General Health, Sickness, and Deaths of Prisoners.

II. Of the Mental Condition of Prisoners not in the Lunatic Department.

III. Of the Department for Criminal Lunatics.

General Health.

I. The general health has been remarkably good throughout the year, among all classes of prisoners.

Kinds and Causes of Illness.

The kinds of illness have been, as usual, of a chronic nature, arising from hereditary degeneration, bad habits of life, and long and frequent imprisonments.

We have had no Epidemic visitation within the Prison, although in the adjacent residences of the officers severe and fatal Epidemic disease has prevailed for months.

The ventilation and sanitary state of the Prison is satisfactory, and the Dietary is sufficient without being superfluous, so that none of the diseases consequent upon defective alimentation, at one time so common, have appeared.

Scrofula from Local Prisons.

The only cases of scrofula here, have been admitted from Local Prisons, where there is every reason to believe the disease, in most instances, originated. Instances of the same kind I had occasion to notice in my Reports for 1867 and 1868; and in the course of 1869, the number of cases has increased, so that it seemed proper that the cases should be tabulated, with certain particulars which might indicate the causes of scrofula, now so rare in prisons generally, yet still lingering in these Local Prisons. In Table No. XII. these cases are given.

I have refrained from reporting any conclusions as to the causes of these cases, but it seems probable that they may be traced to several of the hygienic conditions which may engender scrofula.

Number of Prisoners on Sick Register.

The cases placed on my Sick Register were as follow, being less than the average number of former years:—

	Sentenced to Imprisonment.		Convicts.		Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
On Register at commencement of 1869,	2	4	...	2	8
Put on during the year, . . .	22	15	3	18	58
Total during the year, . .	24	19	3	20	66
Of whom removed, ...	21	17	3	17	58
Leaving at 31st December 1869, .	3	2	...	3	8

Of these cases placed upon the Sick Register, there were—

Slightly ill, ...	17
Seriously ill, ...	41
	58
Diseases contracted before admission, . . .	33
Do. after do., . . .	25
	58

Childbed Cases.

In addition to the above we had Childbed cases 6, all Imprisonment Prisoners. The mothers all made good recoveries; one child was still-born.

Three nursing-mothers, imprisonment Prisoners, were admitted in the course of the year.

Of the female Convicts, amounting in all to 1091, admitted since October 1855, I offer the following particulars:—

Number of Deaths.

Died in all, ...	53
Time in Prison: under 6 months, ...	9
6 months, and under 1 year, ...	8
1 year, „ 2 years, ...	10
2 „ „ 3 „	13
3 „ „ 4 „	4
4 „ „ 5 „	5
5 „ and upwards, ...	3
11 years, ...	1
	53

(No. X. *Continued.*)

Table of ages :—

Under 20 years,	4
20 years and under 30,	24
30 „ 40,	13
40 „ 50,	8
50 „ 60,	4

Diseases fatal to Female Convicts :—

Phthisis,	13	Dropsy,	2
Worn-out,	7	Syphilis,	2
Brain Disease,	5	Paralysis,	2
Scrofula,	4	Pericarditis,	1
Hæmoptysis,	2	Aneurism,	1
Heart Disease,	3	Pneumonia,	1
Uterine Disease,	3	Menorrhagia,	2
Gradual Decay from Insanity,	2	Gastric Fever,	1
Congestion of Lungs,	1	Liver Disease,	1

Three of this class have become insane during the year; and have been sent to the Lunatic Department. In all, 13 Female Convicts have become insane since 1855.

The next Table gives the weights of all Female Convicts liberated by remission or by expiry of sentence, showing the percentage who had not lost weight at liberation :—

	Numbers.	Stationary.	Gaining.	Losing.	Percentage. Who had not Lost Weight.
Liberated up to 31st December 1860, excluding Sick,	180	14	93	73	
Do. do. 1861, do.	90	4	51	35	
Do. do. 1862, do.	66	2	39	25	
Do. do. 1863, do.	82	4	41	37	
Do. do. 1864, do.	49	1	25	23	
Do. do. 1865, do.	68	7	25	36	
Do. do. 1866, do.	81	3	34	44	
Do. do. 1867, do.	61	7	20	34	
Do. do. 1868, do.	58	4	18	36	
Do. do. 1869, do.	43	1	17	25	
	778	47	363	368	52·7

Although the above Table shows that more have lost than gained weight, yet the difference is not material; and although 25 lost weight, and only 17 gained in 1869, yet the amount in lbs. gained and lost in all was nearly equal, viz. :—Amount gained by those gaining, 137 lbs. ;
Amount lost by those losing, 140 lbs.
Many of these Female Convicts have been here two or three times under long sentences.

The Imprisonment Prisoners, generally, male and female, have maintained good health.

The following Table of Weights of Male Convicts is satisfactory :—

	Number weighed.	Stationary.	Gaining.	Losing.	Percentage. Who had not Lost Weight.
Transferred to England in 1863,	49	2	36	11	
Do. in 1864, exclusive of Sick,	96	3	80	13	
Do. in 1865, do.	81	3	66	12	
Do. in 1866, do.	92	2	61	29	
Do. in 1867, do.	106	2	77	27	
Do. in 1868, do.	108	3	74	31	
Do. in 1869, do.	117	9	61	47	
	649	24	455	170	73·8

Diseases for which Prisoners were treated during the decennial period 1860 to 1869 inclusive.

Total Diseases of 1860-1869.

DISEASES.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	Total.
I. *Zymotic Class*—											
Scarlatina,	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Diarrhœa and Dysentery,	6	6	3	5	6	4	5	3	2	2	42
Influenza,	3	...	1	4	2	5	...	2	1	2	20
Scurvy,	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Erysipelas,	2	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	5
Syphilis,	10	3	4	...	2	2	5	...	2	3	31
Condylomata,	...	...	1	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	1
Chicken Pox,	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Measles,	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Fever,	...	1	1	5	2	...	1	...	...	...	10
Cholera, Asiatic,	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2
II. *Constitutional*—											
Fistula,	2	...	1	...	1	2	...	...	1	...	7
III. *Tubercular*—											
Scrofula,	6	7	3	5	3	2	3	5	5	5	44
Phthisis,	5	5	5	3	6	2	5	14	4	2	51
IV. *Of Nervous System*—											
Apoplexy,	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	4
Paralysis,	2	3	3	2	2	3	3	1	2	3	24
Brain Disease,	3	2	...	3	3	...	3	3	...	...	17
Hysteria,	...	...	2	2	...	2	...	1	...	...	7
*Epilepsy,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ophthalmia,	2	2	1	2	...	1	2	...	1	1	12
V. *Of Organs of Circulation*—											
Heart,	1	...	1	3	1	...	...	1	1	2	10
Syncope,	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	2
VI. *Of Respiration*—											
Bronchitis,	4	3	...	...	1	4	3	8	...	3	26
Pleuritis,	4	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	3	1	10
Pneumonia,	2	4	2	3	...	...	2	...	4	1	18
Asthma,	2	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	2	...	8
Hæmoptysis,	3	3	...	3	...	...	3	2	2	4	20
Hydrothorax,	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
VII. *Of Digestion*—											
Epistaxis,	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
Quinsey,	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	5
Dyspepsia,	3	6	3	5	3	7	5	2	4	1	39
Enteritis,	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	2	2	8
Ascites,	1	1	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	5
Ulcer of Intestines,	...	...	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	4
Hernia,	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	3
Hæmatemesis,	2	...	..	1	...	...	2	1	...	...	6
Hæmorrhoids,	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	2
Constipation,	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Hepatitis,	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	10
Cancer of Stomach,	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Prolapsus Recti,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
VIII. *Of Urinary and Generative Organs*—											
Stricture, &c., of Urethra,	2	...	...	3	...	...	2	...	...	...	7
Gonorrhœa,	3	...	1	3	1	2	...	...	...	...	10
Testitis,	...	1	2	...	...	1	3	...	2	2	11
Hydrocele,	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	4
Masturbatio,	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Bright's Disease,	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	1	...	...	4
Perineal Abscess,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
IX. *Of Uterine Organs*—											
Cancer Uteri,	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	3
Uteritis,	...	2	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Menorrhagia,	6	1	2	2	1	3	1	...	3	2	21
Polypus,	...	1	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
X. *Of Locomotive Organs*—											
Rheumatism,	4	...	3	3	3	3	2	2	4	...	24
Sciatica,	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	4
Carry forward,	90	58	47	71	47	51	58	52	51	43	56›

* See Table No. XIV. as to Epileptics.

(No. X. *Continued.*)

DISEASES.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	Total.
Brought forward,	90	58	47	71	47	51	58	52	51	43	568
XI. *Of Skin*—											
Ulcer,	5	...	2	2	...	5	...	5	2	2	23
Abscess,	6	5	...	3	3	13	5	3	11	7	56
Itch,	2	4	4	6	4	6	2	1	1	1	31
Favus,	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2
Anomalous Eruption,	...	1	2	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	5
Eczema,	2	1	2	...	...	1	2	...	...	1	9
Lepra,	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
XII. *From Accident and Negligence*,—											
Burns and Bruises,	3	1	1	2	...	1	1	...	1	...	10
Fracture,	2	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Sprains,	2	...	2	...	...	3	1	2	1	1	12
Wounds,	2	2	2	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	10
Old Age, and worn-out,	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	6	1	3	11
	114	73	66	89	57	80	71	70	68	58	746

Deaths of Prisoners, 1842-1869.

Table showing the daily average population, the number and percentage of deaths during twenty-eight years, viz., since 1842, when the General Prison was opened, to 1869 inclusive :—

Years.	Daily average Population.	Annual Deaths.	Years.	Daily average Population.	Annual Deaths.
1842	404	5	1856	583	11
1843	278	6	1857	593	12
1844	217	3	1858	561	10
1845	233	3	1859	632	12
1846	322	7	1860	675	16
1847	332	1	1861	637	8
1848	301	5	1862	688	5
1849	363	2	1863	714	8
1850	385	3	1864	692	15
1851	306	4	1865	693	2
1852	434	8	1866	719	9
1853	459	4	1867	732	17
1854	580	9	1868	737	11
1855	498	10	1869	744	9

The daily average population during 28 years being added up, the sum total makes 14,512, while the sum total of the deaths is 215, showing the average rate of deaths per annum to be about 1.4 per cent., or 14·8 per 1000.

FATAL DISEASES OR CAUSES OF DEATH.	1842.	1843.	1844.	1845.	1846.	1847.	1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	Total.
Zymotic Class—																													
Diarrhœa and Dysentery,	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	8
Influenza,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Scurvy,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Cholera, British	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Fever,	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Cholera, Asiatic,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	..	2
Tubercular—																													
Scrofula,	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	9
Phthisis,	4	2	2	...	4	1	2	1	...	...	1	...	3	5	4	1	4	4	3	1	4	...	4	1	1	7	2	...	61
Marasmus,	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Syphilis,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2
Of Nervous System—																													
Paralysis,	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	..	...	...	1	1	8
Brain disease,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	...	1	2	...	3	14
Decay from Insanity,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	..	9
Epilepsy,	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	3
Apoplexy,	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2
Delirium Tremens,	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Of Organs of Circulation—																													
Heart,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	8
Pericarditis,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Aneurism,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Syncope,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Congestion of Lungs,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	2
Of Respiration—																													
Bronchitis,	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	5
Pneumonia,	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	..	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	1	9
Asthma,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Hæmoptysis,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	3
Hydrothorax,	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	4
Of Digestion—																													
Epistaxis,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Enteritis,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
Peritonitis,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Hæmatemesis,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Constipation,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Cancer of Stomach,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Ascites,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	3
Liver Disease,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	4
Of Urinary and Generative Organs—																													
Cancer Uteri,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	5
Bright's disease,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Menorrhagia,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	4
Perineal Abscess,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Of Organs of Locomotion—																													
Rheumatism,	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Suicides,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Scalding by Hot Water,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Unknown,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2
Old Age,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	..	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2
Worn-Out,	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	3	...	4	...	2	1	...	1	...	1	...	..	1	...	...	16
	5	6	3	3	7	1	5	2	3	4	8	4	9	10	11	12	10	12	16	8	5	8	15	2	9	17	11	9	215

II. Of the mental condition of Prisoners not in the Lunatic Department.

Table No. XIV. gives the particulars of all placed, by the Surgeon's authority, in association, as unfit for separation, with the reasons for association in each case, viz.:—

Blind,	1
Imbecile from Age,	3
Do. from other causes,	19
Epileptic,	3

A large proportion of this class had been weak-minded originally—and of these 3 had been previously insane.

Under special observation separate.

Besides the above, there were under special observation, but separate, at 31st December,—

Weak-minded,	24
Do. and Suicidal,	10
Total,	34

The number associated on mental grounds during the last ten years was as under :—

	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	Total.
Mental Condition—											
Aged, Juvenile, Imbecile, or Weak-minded,	20	16	26	13	17	15	32	39	23	23	224
Do. and Suicidal,	7	9	6	2	4	1	4	1	1	...	35
Epileptic,	2	7	13	6	15	7	12	10	6	3	81
	29	32	45	21	36	23	48	50	30	26	340

A large proportion of these in the above Table were evidently of weak mind congenitally—a number had been, and several became insane.

III. Of the Department for Criminal Lunatics.

Health of the Department.

The general health of this class has been good; three, however, appear upon the Death Report, the causes of death in all being Brain disease.

In Table No. XI. the particulars are set forth of all confined in this department during 1869, viz., 38 males and 19 females—total 57.

Admissions.

The admissions during 1869 have been—4 males, 3 females, viz., 1 from the Prison of Edinburgh, and 6 transferred from the General Prison Penal Department.

Removals.

Removals :—

	M.	F.
Recovered, and returned to Main Prison,	1	0
Sent back to Edinburgh Prison,	1	1
Sent back to Aberdeen Prison,	0	1
Liberated and sent to Murthly Asylum,	0	1
Died,	2	1
	4	4

Table of admissions during the last decennial period :—

	1860	1861	1862	1863	1864	1865	1866	1867	1868	1869	Total.
From the General Prison,	6	4	2	3	3	9	7	6	4	6	50
From other Prisons or Asylums,	2	1	3	1	5	6	1	5	7	1	32
	8	5	5	4	8	15	8	11	11	7	82

The number of the Criminal Insane in the Lunatic Department at 31st December 1869 amounted to 34 males and 15 females—in all 49.

The Males, to the number of 18, have been regularly employed, trenching the grounds, making walks, and doing gardening work, since April last. Although all sorts of gardening implements are in the hands of these labourers, no accident has taken place,—the general health has been improved thereby, sleep induced, and a more composed state of mind in several. Various games for indoor and outdoor recreation have been afforded for the males. The Females, numbering 9, work at knitting and making dresses, which they do tastefully and well. They have had a piano and other musical instruments provided for them, to their great delight, and several of them cultivate vocal and instrumental music, which has added much to their comfort and cheerfulness.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your most obedient Servant,

J. B. Thomson, *Resident Surgeon.*

To the Managers of the General Prison for Scotland, &c. &c.

No. XI.—Return by the Resident Surgeon of the General Prison at Perth, applicable to those Prisoners who have been confined in the Department for Criminal Lunatics during the year 1869.

	M.	F.	TOTAL.
Insane in Custody at 31st December 1868, . .	34	16	50
Admitted during 1869, ...	4	3	7
Total during 1869, . .	38	19	57
Liberated and removed in 1869, ...	4	4	8
Remaining in Custody at 31st December 1869, . .	34	15	49

No.	C/n.	Name.	Age on committal to Prison. M.	Age on committal to Prison. F.	Whence brought.	Brought to Lunatic Department.	Afterwards transferred to Lunatic Department.	Date of Admission to Lunatic Department.	Offence of which Accused or Convicted.	By what Court Tried.	Judgment of Court or other Judicial proceeding, with Date.	Whether admitted on Judicial Finding or Medical Certificate of Lunacy.	Form of Insanity.	Removed during the year. Date.	Removed during the year. Method.	REMARKS.
1	316/5	J. J., Jr.	11	...	Royal Lunatic Asylum, Glasgow.	1	...	Dec. 25, 1846	Assault .	Sheriff Court, Lerwick.	Found not to be a fit subject for trial on account of imbecility and dumbness, and sentenced to imprisonment until further orders of the Court, or of the High Court of Justiciary, 5th May 1845.	Judicial Finding.	Idiocy .	.....	.....	*Naturaliter Idiota;* Mischievous, dumb. Offences:—Pushed two children over Lerwick Pier, and assaulted several children, striking them severely: dangerous, suddenly rushes at persons, strikes, and kicks; is filthy.
2	95/6	T. M'K.	37	...	Royal Lunatic Asylum, Dundee.	1	...	May 4, 1847	Murder . .	Circuit Court, Glasgow.	On trial, found to be insane, and not an object of punishment, and sentenced to be detained in Prison all the days of his life, or until sufficient caution be found for his safe keeping in custody during life, 6th May 1839.	Do.	Homicidal Mania.	.....	.....	Had hallucinations; never had lucid intervals; murdered his own sister to save her from imaginary persecutions.
3	111/6	A. R.	39	...	Do.	1	...	... ...	Assault . .	Sheriff Court, Stirling.	Found to be insane and not a fit subject for trial, and sentenced to be detained in Prison, subject to future orders of Court, 26th May 1841.	Do.	Mania.	.....	.....	Has delusions about his being a great personage; has scarcely ever been heard to speak for years.
4	169/6	T. B.	25	...	Dumfries Asylum.	1	...	July 9, ...	Assault with intent to ravish.	Circuit Court of Justiciary, Ayr.	Found to be insane and not a fit subject of trial, and sentenced to be detained in custody until further orders of the High Court of Justiciary, 15th September 1843.	Do.	Do.	.....	.....	Mischievous; suddenly rushes upon persons, strikes and kicks; sometimes low and moody.
5	242/6	M. P.	...	34	Morningside Lunatic Asylum.	1	...	Sept. 23, ...	Wilful fire-raising and malicious mischief.	Circuit Court of Justiciary, Jedburgh.	Found to be unfit for trial from the state of her mind, and to be detained in Prison until further orders of the High Court of Justiciary, 4th April 1842.	Do.	Do.	.....	.....	Quiet and harmless.
6	171/9	J. D.	23	...	Dumbarton Prison.	1	...	June 15, 1850	Assault, with intent to rob	Sheriff Court, Dumbarton.	Found to be insane and not fit for trial, and ordered to be detained in Prison until removed therefrom by competent authority, 7th June 1850.	Do.	Do.	.....	.....	Harmless; filthy.
7	172/9	W. K.	22	...	Perth County Prison.	1	...	... 18, ...	Murder . .	Circuit Court, Perth.	Found not in a fit state to be put on his trial, and the diet deserted *pro loco et tempore*, and grants warrant to commit him to the Prison of Perth, therein to be detained until further orders of the Court of Justiciary regarding him, 26th Sept. 1850.	Do.	Homicidal Mania	.....	.....	*Naturaliter Idiota;* was confined in Lunatic Wing untried from 18th June, until brought before the Circuit Court. Dangerous; makes sudden attacks on persons.

Return by the Resident Surgeon, applicable to those Prisoners who have been confined in the Department for Criminal Lunatics—*continued.*

(No. XI. *Continued.*)

No.	C/n.	Name.	Age on committal to Prison. M.	Age on committal to Prison. F.	Whence brought.	Brought to Lunatic Department.	Afterwards transferred to Lunatic Department.	Date of Admission to Lunatic Department.	Offence of which accused or convicted.	By what Court tried.	Judgment of Court or other Judicial proceeding, with Date.	Whether admitted on Judicial Finding or Medical Certificate of Lunacy.	Form of Insanity.	Removed during the year. Date.	Removed during the year. Method.	REMARKS.
8	27/10	R. B. or M.	...	30	Edinburgh Prison.	1	...	Mar. 14, 1851	Assault . .	High Court of Justiciary, Edinburgh.	Found to be insane and not a proper object of trial, and ordered to be detained in Prison until further orders of Court, 12th March 1851.	Judicial Finding.	Mania.	....	.....	Subject to fits of passion; very incoherent.
9	133/11	I. B.	...	50	Perth County Prison.	1	...	May 14, 1852	Murder .	Circuit Court of Justiciary, Perth.	On trial, found to have been insane at the time of committing the offence, and not an object of punishment, and adjudged to be detained in Prison all her life, or at least until further orders of Court, 29th April 1852.	Do.	Homicidal Mania.	.....	.....	Murdered her mother; is a hypochondriacal and ill-tempered woman.
10	74/12	J. D. S.	24	...	Glasgow Prison.	1	...	Mar. 18, 1853	Murder. .	Circuit Court of Justiciary, Glasgow.	Death, but commuted to transportation for life, on account of insanity, 4th January 1853.	Medical Certificate.	Do.	.....	.....	Dangerous, and filthy in his habits.
11	234/13	H. M'N.	27	...	Ayr Prison.	1	...	July 22, 1854	Rape. .	Circuit Court, Ayr.	Found to be insane, and not fit for trial, and adjudged to be imprisoned until further orders of the Court of Justiciary, 18th April 1854.	Judicial Finding.	Mania.	.....	.....	Of disgusting habits and conversation.
12	470/14	W. G. T.	35	...	Perth County Prison.	1	...	Oct. 13, 1855	Assault to the effusion of blood and serious injury of the person	Circuit Court of Justiciary, Perth.	Found, from the state of his intellect, not a proper object for trial, and to be detained in Prison subject to the future orders of the High Court, 2d October 1855.	Do.	Idiocy.	.....	.....	*Naturaliter Idiota.*
13	247/15	M. F. or M'L.	...	28	Glasgow Prison.	1	...	July 15, 1856	Murder .	Circuit Court of Justiciary, Glasgow.	Found to have been insane at the time of committing the act charged, and not a proper object of punishment, and adjudged to be detained in Prison subject to the future orders of the High Court of Justiciary, 2d May 1856.	Do.	Homicidal Mania.	.....	.....	In the puerperal state, and, under a fit of jealousy, destroyed her child.
14	43/16	H. S.	27	...	Edinburgh Prison.	1	...	Feb. 19, 1857	Murder .	High Court of Justiciary, Edinburgh.	Found to be insane, and not fit for trial, and ordered to be detained in the General Prison at Perth, subject to future orders of the Court, 16th February 1857.	Do.	Do.	.....	.....	When in the Greenock poorhouse, murdered one of the paupers; dangerous, and attacks persons suddenly.
15	338/16	A. M'P.	26	...	Inverness Prison.	1	...	Dec. 21, 1857	Murder .	Circuit Court of Justiciary, Inverness.	Found to be insane at the time he committed the act, and adjudged to be detained in Prison, subject to future orders of the High Court of Justiciary, 30th September 1857.	Do.	Do.	.....	.....	Under delusions; murdered three persons, his father, mother, and aunt, in one night. Has had repeated homicidal impulses.
16	214/17	T. A. S. or F. or T. or T.	39	...	Edinburgh Prison.	1	...	Aug. 14, 1858	Murder .	High Court of Justiciary, Edinburgh	Found to be insane and not fit for trial, and ordered to be kept in custody until her Majesty's pleasure be known, 19th July 1858.	Do.	Do.	.....	.....	Has delusions that poison has eaten away his brain and stomach; suicidal.
17	41/18	A. M.	23	...	Perth County Prison.	1	...	Feb. 22, 1859	Murder .	High Court of Justiciary.	Found to have been insane at the time of committing the offence, and ordered to be kept in custody until Her Majesty's pleasure be known, 16th Nov. 1858.	Do.	Do.	.....	.....	Certified insane on admission; but has shown no mental disorder or delusion here. On the 30th Jan. 1861 was certified as sane, and, on the authority of the Prison Managers, was transferred to Main Prison on 5th March 1861, and put to prison service. Returned to Lunatic Department proper on the 17th December 1862.
18	88/15	C. M'K.	...	21	Glasgow Prison.	...	1	Dec. 20, ...	Theft and previous conviction.	Circuit Court, Glasgow.	15 years' transportation, 8th Jan. 1856, .	Medical Certificate.	Mania.	.....	.....	Admitted to Main Prison, March 19, 1856; Imbecile, May 7, 1859; sent to Imbecile Ward at its opening in Aug. 1859. Has delusions that she gets poison and rats in her food. Violent, threatens, and strikes. Formerly in Brixton and Millbank.

19	284/19	E. P. or M.	...	35	Stirling Prison.	1	...	Oct. 25, 1860	Murder.	Circuit Court, Stirling.	Verdict—Insane at time of offence. Her Majesty's pleasure, 21st Sept. 1860.	Judicial finding.	Homicidal mania.	.....	.....	She was found insane by a jury. Her delusion was that she and her family were to be burned in the Poorhouse at Stirling, and to avert this fate she threw herself and two of her children into the canal at Falkirk; one of the children was drowned. Reported sane, 3d July 1862. Has again become insane and violent.
20	69/20	R. A. H.	...	27	Edinburgh Prison.	...	1	May 4, 1861.	Theft and previous conviction.	High Court of Justiciary.	8 years' penal servitude, 4th Feb. 1861.	Medical Certificate.	Mania.	Feb. 4, 1869.	Removed to Prison of Edinburgh by Managers' Order.	R. A. H. was here formerly a convict under sentence of 4 years' penal servitude; always regarded as of weak mind; re-admitted weak-minded and violent. Insane delusions, soon after re-admission, took possession of her mind, that strange beings visited in her cell and tormented her. She became noisy, turbulent, and incoherent.
21	189/20	M. M'K. or M'G.	...	28	Perth Prison.	1	...	May 24, ...	Murder.	Circuit Court, Perth.	Verdict—Insane at time of offence. Her Majesty's pleasure, 26th April 1861.	Judicial finding.	Homicidal Mania.	.....	.....	Murdered her own boy, 4 years old, and attempted suicide under religious excitement after attending revival meetings. Reported as sane, 8th July 1862.
22	217/21	R. P.	35	...	Glasgow Prison.	1	...	June 26, 1862.	Murder.	Circuit Court, Glasgow.	Verdict—Insane at time of offence. Her Majesty's pleasure, 26th Sept. 1861.	Do.	Do.	.....	.....	This man was admitted June 26, 1862, and since that time has shown no symptoms of insanity. He murdered his own child under a fit of mania consequent upon habits of intemperance. Certified sane, 18th November 1862.
23	395/21	H. S., Jun.	30	...	Fort-Charlotte.	1	...	Nov. 19, ...	Assault.	Sheriff Court, Lerwick.	Verdict—Insane at time of offence. Her Majesty's pleasure, 14th Oct. 1862.	Do.	Mania.	.....	.....	This man's certificate bears that he believes in witchcraft, and that he can cure diseases by transferring them to himself. Noisy and troublesome.
24	17/22	T. D.	40	...	Glasgow Prison.	1	...	Jan. 7, 1863.	Assault with intent to ravish.	Circuit Court, Glasgow.	Verdict—Insane at time of offence. Her Majesty's pleasure, 23d December 1862.	Do.	Epileptic Mania.	.....	.....	On admission reported to have had epilepsy, succeeded by maniacal excitement at different times; also, that he held delusions. Since his admission he has had epileptic attacks, and in January made assaults upon the persons of fellow-prisoners.
25	229/23	T. A.	55	...	Alloa Prison.	1	...	June 14, 1864.	Murder.	High Court, Edinburgh.	Verdict—Insane at time of offence. Her Majesty's pleasure, 6th June 1864.	Judicial finding.	Homicidal mania.	.....	.....	Murdered a boy under the delusion that he was an emissary of the Free Church sent to injure him. Still holds delusions about his being persecuted by the Free Church.
26	461/23	A. W. or M'K.	...	24	Inverary Prison.	1	..	Nov. 26, ...	Assault.	Sheriff Court, Inverary.	Verdict—Insane at time of offence. Her Majesty's pleasure, 30th August 1864.	Do.	Mania.	.....	.....	Her medical certificate bears that she is subject to insanity monthly, when she gets nervous and excited.
27	471/23	J. M'G. or G.	19	...	Greenlaw Prison.	1	...	Dec. 9, ...	Fire-raising.	Sheriff Court, Greenlaw.	6 months' imprisonment, 27th Oct. 1864. (Detained, on expiry of sentence, by Secretary of State's Warrant, dated 31st March 1865.)	Medical Certificate.	Dementia.	April 14, 1869.	Died.	Became insane after conviction, and was removed from Greenlaw Prison on Managers' authority, in terms of 25 and 26 Vict. c. 54, sect. 22; restless, mischievous, and dangerous.
28	485/23	M. M'L.	24	...	General Prison, Penal Department.	...	1	Mar. 3, 1865.	Theft and previous conviction.	High Court of Justiciary, Edinburgh.	7 years' penal servitude, 12th December 1864.	Do.	Mania.	.....	.....	Soon after admission his mind gave way to religious delusions, and, on 14th Jan. 1865, was sent to Imbecile Ward, where he became worse; he has delusions about good and evil spirits visiting him.
29	272/23	R. W. C. or C.	25	...	General Prison, Penal Department.	...	1	... 10, ...	Theft by housebreaking.	Circuit Court, Perth.	10 years' penal servitude, 5th May 1864.	Do.	Do.	.....	.....	On 10th Feb. 1865, became excited, with delusions, and a suicidal tendency. He has lucid intervals, but relapses, and holds delusions about the devil appearing to him.

Return by Resident Surgeon, applicable to those Prisoners who have been confined in the Department for Criminal Lunatics—*continued.*

No.	C/n.	Name.	Age on committal to Prison. M.	Age on committal to Prison. F.	Whence brought.	Brought to Lunatic Department.	Afterwards transferred to Lunatic Department.	Date of Admission to Lunatic Department.	Offence of which accused or convicted.	By what Court tried.	Judgment of Court or other Judicial proceeding, with Date.	Whether admitted on Judicial Finding or Medical Certificate of Lunacy.	Form of Insanity.	Removed during the year. Date.	Removed during the year. Method.	REMARKS.
30	152/24	M. C. or B.	...	32	Ayr Prison.	1	...	April 29, 1866.	Murder.	Circuit Court Ayr.	Verdict—Insane at time of offence. Her Majesty's pleasure, 19th April 1865.	Judicial finding.	Mania.	.....	.....	This woman has been sane since admission—she threw her child into a well, where it was drowned, and afterwards attempted suicide. There is hereditary insanity, which has appeared in several members of the family. Reported sane since admission, 30th August 1865.
31	153/24	J. M'V.	50	...	Inverary Prison.	1	...	... ...	Murder.	Circuit Court, Inverary.	Insanity in bar of trial. Her Majesty's pleasure, 19th April 1865.	Do.	Dementia.	.....	.....	Suddenly, without any warning, lifted a hatchet and killed his son—attempted to strike his wife with the same weapon, and for a time furiously defied all about him. He is in a very demented state.
32	173/24	A. T.	45	...	Greenlaw Prison.	1	...	May 13, ...	Murder.	Circuit Court, Jedburgh.	Verdict—Insane at time of offence. Her Majesty's pleasure, 4th May 1865.	Do.	Homicidal Mania.	.....	.....	This man has been sane since admission. He killed his wife with an iron poker, tongs, and earthen jug, and went and told what he had done. His madness was consequent upon a long course of excessive drinking. A quiet prisoner.
33	266/24	G. S.	62	...	Aberdeen Prison.	1	...	June 8, ...	Murder.	Circuit Court, Aberdeen.	Death, but commuted to penal servitude for life, 19th April 1865.	Medical Certificate.	Epileptic Mania.	.....	.....	After a series of misfortunes, had an epileptic seizure, made an assignation with a female friend in a wood, and with an axe murdered her. He was quite calm after the act. He was sent here certified insane.
34	146/23	J. W.	27	...	General Prison, Penal Department.	...	1	June 30, ...	Assault, with intent to ravish, and previous conviction of assault.	Circuit Court, Jedburgh.	18 months' imprisonment, 19th April 1864 (Detained, on expiry of sentence, by Secretary of State's Warrant, dated 11th October 1865.)	Do.	Mania.	.....	.....	Was here formerly. He has various delusions that he is untried, has got a free pardon, and discovered a way to pay the national debt off; detained after expiry of sentence on the ground of being twice committed for assault with intent to ravish, in terms of 25 and 26 Vict. c. 54, sect. 22.
35	509/24	J. H.	27	...	Edinburgh Prison.	1	...	Dec. 4, ...	Murder.	High Court, Edinburgh.	Insanity in bar of trial. Her Majesty's pleasure, 27th November 1865.	Judicial finding.	Dementia.	.....	.....	With an iron bar which he had concealed he killed his mother and sister. A dangerous man.
36	217/25	J. R.	21	...	Aberdeen Prison.	1	...	May 24, 1866.	Theft.	Sheriff Court, Aberdeen.	Insanity in bar of trial. Her Majesty's pleasure, 8th November 1865.	Do.	Do.	.....	.....	Very imbecile, and not improved in mind; seems to have been congenitally weak.
37	232/25	P. W.	25	...	General Prison, Penal Departmt.	...	1	Dec. 29, ...	Assault by cutting and stabbing, to great effusion of blood, etc.	Sheriff Court, Linlithgow.	12 months' imprisonment 4 months' hard labour. (Detained, on expiry of sentence, by Secretary of State's Warrant, dated 8th April 1867.)	Do.	Do.	.....	.....	Probably weak in mind congenitally; has delusions chiefly about his food; dangerous. Detained by Secretary of State's Warrant, in terms of 25 and 26 Vict. c. 54, sect. 22.
38	160/26	J. K.	19	...	Prison of Perth.	1	...	April 20, ...	Murder.	Circuit Court, Perth.	Insanity in bar of trial. Her Majesty's pleasure, 8th April 1867.	Do.	Epileptic Mania.	Sept. 26, 1869	Died.	In a quarrel in the Fife and Kinross Asylum, this prisoner killed a fellow patient. He is subject to severe epileptic attacks; is quarrelsome, dangerous, and filthy.
39	426/26	J. M'D.	20	...	Prison of Glasgow.	...	1	... 16, ...	Assault, with intent to ravish.	Circuit Court, Glasgow.	12 months' imprisonment, 26th Dec. 1866. (Detained, on expiry of sentence, by Secretary of State's Warrant, of date 29th Oct. 1867.)	Do.	Dementia.	.....	.....	Ordered to be detained after expiry of sentence, in terms of 25 and 26 Vict. c. 54, sect. 22, his offence being assault, with intent to ravish. He never speaks, and refuses to take food, having to be fed by force.
40	441/23	C. R. or J.	...	48	Glasgow Prison.	...	1	April 31, 1867.	Theft, habit and repute, and previous conviction.	Circuit Court, Aberdeen.	6 years' penal servitude, 24th Sept. 1863.	Do.	Do.	April 3, 1869.	Died.	For some time back has had symptoms of softening of brain and general paralysis, gradually sinking.
41	395/26	C. C.	..	30	Do.	1	...	Oct. 7, ...	Theft and previous conviction.	Circuit Court, Glasgow.	Insanity in bar of trial, 1st October 1867.	Do.	Mania.	.....	.....	Here for the third time, always violent and weak-minded, and latterly insane. Has been in an Asylum elsewhere; was twice here under convict sentences.

42	410/26	M. H. or B.	...	26	Paisley Prison.	1	...	Oct. 14, 1867.	Murder.	Circuit Court, Glasgow.	Verdict—Insane at time of offence, 2d October 1867.	Judicial finding.	Puerperal Mania.	.....	.....	Murdered her child; was insane in April; improved, but relapsed in May; is weak-minded, and irritable at all times.
43	566/26	A. B.	29	...	Dundee Prison.	1	...	Dec. 6, ...	Murder.	High Court, Edinburgh.	Verdict—Insane at time of offence, 2d December 1867.	Do.	Mania.	.....	.....	Had been in Dundee Asylum, and soon after he was liberated, with an axe or hatchet killed his sister. Insane at present.
44	2/27	E. G. or B.	...	21	Glasgow Prison.	1	...	Jan. 2, 1868	Murder.	Circuit Court, Glasgow.	Found on trial to be insane. Her Majesty's pleasure, 26th December 1867.	Do.	Puerperal Mania.	.....	.....	Reported insane on admission. Violent periodically, and suicidal.
45	96/27	W. B.	38	...	Fife and Kinross Asylum.	1	...	Mar. 4, ...	Assault upon a child.	Sheriff Court, Dunfermline.	Found on trial to be insane. Ordered by Secretary of State to be detained in General Prison.	Do.	Mania.	.....	. ....	Tried 15th August 1861; removed to Asylum, thence to General Prison by order dated 27th February 1868.
46	318/27	K. C.	40	...	Edinburgh Prison.	1	...	July 30, ...	Murder.	High Court, Edinburgh.	Verdict—Insane at time of offence. Her Majesty's pleasure, 20th July 1868.	Do.	Homicidal Mania.	.....	.....	A dangerous man; homicidal, with religious mania, at times suddenly recurring.
47	427/27	J. H.	40	...	Glasgow Prison.	1	...	Oct. 8, ...	Assault by cutting and stabbing, etc.	Circuit Court, Glasgow.	Insanity in bar of trial. Her Majesty's pleasure, 21st September 1868.	Do.	Dementia.	.....	.....	Stabbed his wife in a passion.
48	493/27	M. S. or L.	...	30	Jedburgh Prison.	1	...	... 20, ...	Murder.	Circuit Court, Jedburgh.	Insanity in bar of trial. Her Majesty's pleasure, 18th Sept. 1868.	Do.	Puerperal Mania.	.....	.....	Is subject to melancholy; murdered her child while nursing it.
49	591/27	W. C.	30	...	Dundee Prison.	1	...	Dec. 12, ...	Murder.	High Court, Edinburgh.	Insane at time of offence. Her Majesty's pleasure, 7th December 1868.	Do.	.....	.....	.....	Has religious delusions, with fits of excitement, singing, crying, etc.
50	548/27	J. M.	...	25	General Prison, Penal Department.	...	1	... 31, ...	Theft and previous conviction.	Sheriff-Court, Aberdeen.	9 months' imprisonment, 14th November 1868.	Medical Certificate.	Mania.	Aug. 12, 1869.	Removed to Aberdeen Prison by Managers' order.	Suddenly became furious, epileptic, and insane.
51	31/24	M. L. or G.	...	23	Do.	...	1	Mar. 23, 1869.	Do.	Circuit Court, Glasgow.	7 years' penal servitude, 28th Dec. 1864.	Do.	Do.	.....	.....	Has delusions of various kinds; excited and threatening at times.
52	452/24	A. C. or T.	...	44	Do.	...	1	April 28, ...	Do.	Circuit Court, Perth.	7 years' penal servitude, 28th Sept. 1864.	Do.	Acute Mania.	June 8, ...	Liberated, and removed to Murthly Asylum.	Has had frequent returns of acute Mania.
53	317/24	M. B.	...	26	Do	...	1	... 5, ...	Do.	Circuit Court, Glasgow.	8 years' penal servitude, 2d May 1865.	Do.	Dementia.	.....	.....	Admitted weak-minded, and became insane; troublesome, but not dangerously violent.
54	297/28	D. H.	37	...	Edinburgh Prison.	1	..	July 15, ...	Murder.	High Court, Edinburgh.	Insanity in bar of trial. Her Majesty's pleasure, 12th July 1869.	Judicial finding.	Homicidal Mania.	... ..	.....	At times violent, destructive, and dangerous.
55	313/28	J. C.	32	...	General Prison, Penal Department.	...	1	Aug. 2, ...	Assault and previous conviction.	Sheriff-Court, Greenock.	9 months' imprisonment, 24th June 1869.	Medical Certificate.	Mania.	Oct. 4, ...	Recovered, and sent to Main Prison.	His mind has been much hurt by drunken habits.
56	149/28	A. M'G.	16	...	Do.	...	1	... 5, ...	Horse stealing.	Sheriff-Court, Edinburgh.	9 months' hard labour, 14th Dec. 1868.	Do.	Do.	Sept. 11, ...	Removed to Edinburgh Prison by Managers' order.	On admission, weak-minded; became violent and delusional.
57	366/28	P. M'D.	19	...	Do.	...	1	Nov. 15, ...	Libidinous practices, etc.	Circuit Court, Glasgow.	12 months' imprisonment, 21st April 1869.	Do.	Do.	.....	.....	Very incoherent on admission, and became insane soon after; not dangerous here, but subject to delusions.

General Prison, Perth, 28th January 1870.

J. B. THOMSON, *Resident Surgeon.*

No. XII.—Particulars regarding Cases of Scrofula admitted from Local Prisons during the Year 1869.

No.	C/n.	Name.	Recorded Age. M.	Recorded Age. F.	Prison whence Received.	Duration of Sentence.	Date of Admission.	Months in Local Prison before sent here.	Times in Prison before.	Exercise in open air—Amount and Kind.	Disease.	Probable Cause.	Remarks.
1	11/28	W. S.	15		Glasgow.	10 ms.	Jan. 7, 1869.	4 months.	3	½ an hour in a cage.	Scrofulous swellings of neck.	...	Was in Duke Street Reformatory, Glasgow, for five years; had sore eyes there—swelling began in Glasgow Prison about two months before admission here.
2	12/	J. H.	19		Do.	9 ...	... 7, ...	4 ...	2	Do.—some days no walk, in or out.	Do.	...	Eighteen months ago had swelled neck, which was cured, and now returned again after four months' confinement in Glasgow Prison.
3	64/	R. W.	16		Do.	10 ...	Feb. 25, ...	nearly 8 ...	3	Unfit for exercise.	Do. on both sides of neck—legs swollen, and unfit to walk.	...	Began in Glasgow Prison after being three months there, and is in a state of great debility.
4	67	J. S.	18		Do.	9 ...	March 1, ...	6 ...	3	½ an hour in a cage except Sunday.	Scrofulous and phthisical.	...	Began in Glasgow Prison.
5	84/	J. M.	32		Do.	9 ...	... 20, ...	6 ...	2	Do.	Scrofulous swelling of neck.	...	Do. do. in March last.
6	107/	J. D.	19		Do.	18 ...	... 25, ...	betwixt 5 and 6	2	Do.	Do.—open sore.	...	Do. do. after being there three months.
7	127'	P. R.	35		Stirling.	10 yrs.	April 5, ...	12 ...	2	Do.	Scrofulous abscesses.	Hereditary.	Always worse in Prison.
8	154/	P. C.	17		Glasgow.	18 ms.	... 14, ...	nearly 6 ...	3	Do.	Scrofulous and phthisical.	...	Was in Dalbeth Reformatory, and there Scrofula began.
9	163/	D. C.	26		Edinburgh.	15 ...	... 21, ...	5 ...	None	Do.	Scrofulous swellings of neck.	...	Appeared in Edinburgh a month before admission here.
10	253/	H. W.	28		Dundee.	18 ...	June 16, ...	5½ ...	1	Do.—often unfit to take it.	Scrofulous neck and sore eyes.	...	Became worse in Dundee Prison.
11	259/	A. M.	26		Dunfermline.	18 ...	... 23, ...	3½ ...	6	½ an hour in a cage.	Scrofulous swellings of neck.	...	Increased in Dunfermline Prison.
12	293/	W. M'L.	18		Glasgow.	18 ...	July 14, ...	5 ...	4	½ an hour.	Do.	...	Became worse in Glasgow.
13	294/	J. M'G.	18		Do.	9 ...	... 14, ...	5½ ...	1	Do.	Scrofulous abscesses.	...	Began in Glasgow Prison after being two months there.
14	291/	G. F.	23		Dundee.	9 ...	... 14, ...	5½ ...	2	Do.—none on Sunday.	Scrofulous neck.	...	Began in Dundee Prison.
15	372/	J. K.	19		Glasgow.	12 ...	Aug. 23, ...	5 ...	None	Do.	Do.	...	Became worse in Glasgow Prison.
16	368/	J. T.	31		Do.	18 ...	... 23, ...	8 ...	...	Do.	Do.	...	Began in Glasgow five or six weeks before admission here.
17	330/	F. S.	16		Dunfermline.	12 ...	... 11, ...	5 ...	3	Do.	Do.	...	Became worse in Dunfermline Prison.
18	373/	A. M.	25		Dundee.	12 ...	... 25, ...	8 ...	3	½ an hour in a cage.	Do.	...	Began in Dundee Prison two months before admission here.
19	544/	J. G.	18		Campbeltown.	12 ... Hard labour.	Nov. 26, ...	3 ... 16 days.	1	In open air breaking stones all day.	Do.	...	Was in Duke Street Reformatory three years, where the swellings and sores began.
20	572/	J. T.	40		Glasgow.	15 ms.	Dec. 4, ...	5 ... 9 days.	6	½ an hour except Sundays.	Do.	...	Began in Glasgow Prison after being there ten weeks.
21	594/	T. S.	30		Do.	15 ...	... 15, ...	4 ... 13 days.	3	Do.	Do.	...	Began in Glasgow Prison under a former sentence—became worse last time, after being six weeks there.

No. XIII.—Report by the Governor and Resident Surgeon of the General Prison at Perth, of the deaths of Prisoners in the General Prison, from 1st January to 31st December 1869, inclusive.

No.	Current Number. M.	Current Number. F.	Name.	Age at Committal to Prison.	Where Tried.	By whom Tried.	Date of Sentence.	Sentence.	Date of Admission into the General Prison.	Date of Death.	Period in Prison. Months.	Period in Prison. Days.	Where Interred.	Disease.	Whether Contracted before or after Admission.	Probable Cause of Disease.	Remarks.
1		441/23	C. R. or J.	48	Aberdeen.	Circuit Court.	Sept. 24, 1863.	6 years' P. S.	Nov. 9, 1864.	April 3, 1869.	52	25	Aberdeen.	Brain softening.	Before.	Had paralysis.	Sunk gradually from general paralysis; was insane.
2		153/17	M. M'K.	26	Glasgow.	Do.	April 29, 1858.	21 years' P. S.	May 18, 1858.	April 4, 1869.	130	17	Precincts of Prison.	Heart.	Do.	?	Has been eleven years continuously in this Prison.
3	471/23		J. M'G. or G.	19	Greenlaw.	Sheriff Court.	Oct. 27, 1864.	6 months.	Dec. 8, 1864.	April 14, 1869.	52	5	Do.	Brain softening.	Do.	?	Sunk gradually from general paralysis; detained here after expiry of sentence by order of Secretary of State; insane.
4	284/26		H. T.	51	Airdrie.	Do.	May 24, 1867.	2 years.	July 27, 1867.	April 20, 1869.	20	24	Do.	Pneumonia.	After.	Cold.	Worn out on admission.
5		414/27	M. M'W. or M'C.	47	Stirling.	Circuit Court.	Sept. 10, 1868.	9 months.	Sept. 30, 1868.	May 21, 1869.	7	21	Do.	Inflammation of Bowels.	Before.	Dissipation.	Often complaining since admission.
6		410/27	J. S. or F.	60	Glasgow.	Sheriff Court.	Sept. 18, 1868.	9 months.	Sept. 29, 1868.	June 18, 1869.	8	20	Do.	Paralysis.	After.	?	
7	266/26		J. M'D.	54	Edinburgh.	Do.	Feb. 11, 1869.	9 months' hard labour.	June 30, 1869.	Aug. 24, 1869.	1	25	Do.	Liver.	Before.	Dissipation.	On admission dangerously ill.
8	160/26		J. K.	19	Perth.	Circuit Court.	April 8, 1867.	H. M. pleasure.	April 20, 1867.	Sept. 26, 1869.	29	6	Body removed by relations.	Epilepsy.	Do.	Brain disease.	This man was in the lunatic department; insane.
9		496/27	A. M. or H.	39	Glasgow.	Do.	May 1, 1866.	7 years' P. S.	Oct. 23, 1868.	Oct. 23, 1869.	12	0	Precincts of Prison.	Menorrhagia.	Do.	?	On admission far gone in disease.

I certify that the dates of death, the diseases, whether contracted before or after admission, probable causes of disease of the above-named Prisoners, and the relative remarks, are correct, the columns having been filled up under my direction.

J. B. Thomson, *Resident Surgeon.*

I certify that the current numbers, names, ages, where tried, by whom tried, dates of sentence, sentences, dates of admission, period in prison, and where interred, are correct; and also that means were used to acquaint the relatives of the above-named Prisoners, in order that they might have an opportunity of removing the bodies for interment, if they wished so to do.

Fred. S. Parkyn, *Governor.*

General Prison for Scotland, Perth, 28th January 1870.

No. XIV.—Return for the Year 1869, of Prisoners put, by the authority of the Resident Surgeon, in Association, as better suited to their Mental Condition than Separation, with the reasons for Associating in each case.

No.	Current Number.	Name.	Age when committed to Prison. M.	Age when committed to Prison. F.	Prison whence Received.	Date of Sentence.	Duration of Sentence.	Date of Admission.	Date of putting on Treatment.	Condition.	Probable Cause of Condition.	Whether before or after Admission.	At the end of the Year. Not in Prison.	In Prison. In Association.	In Prison. In Separation.	In Prison. In Lunatic Department.	No.	Remarks.
1	304/25	C. C. or W.		25	Glasgow.	May 1, 1866.	10 yrs.	July 10, 1866.	Apl. 3/67.	Imbecile.	Congenital.	Before.			1		1	Here formerly—weak-minded—getting worse.
2	452/24	A. C. or T.		44	Perth.	Sept. 28, 1864.	7 ...	Oct. 31, 1865.	May 4, ...	Was insane	?	Do.	1 Liberated, from L. D. June 8,				2	Has been frequently insane.
3	420/26	M. B. or D.		35	Do.	April 11, 1865.	10 ...	Oct. 21, 1867.	Jan. 3/68.	Epileptic.	Congenital.	Do.		1			3	Here formerly—a convict.
4	252/24	P. M. or B.		53	Edinburgh.	Nov. 16, 1863.	8 ...	May 27, 1865.	... 30, ...	Imbecile.	?	Do.			1		4	Here formerly.
5	314/27	P. M'M.	38		Do.	April 22, 1868.	10 ms.	July 25, 1868.	July 25, ...	Blind.	?	Do.	1 Liberated, Feb. 22,				5	Totally blind.
6	31/24	M. G. or L.		23	Glasgow.	Dec. 28, 1864.	7 yrs.	Jan. 11, 1865.	Aug. 17, ...	Weak-minded.	Congenital.	Do.				Transferred to L. D., March 22.	6	Suspicious of Officers—has delusions.
7	370/27	J. L.	18		Do.	May 23, 1868.	12 ms.	Aug. 29, 1868.	.. 29, ...	Epileptic.	Do.	Do.	1 Do., May 24,				7	On admission epileptic.
8	219/27	J. W.	19		Edinburgh.	Mar. 10, ...	18 ...	May 13, ...	Oct. 6, ...	Imbecile.	Do.	Do.	1 Do., Sept. 16,				8	Here formerly—weak-minded.
9	122/26	W. M'C.	21		Glasgow.	Feb. 6, 1867.	24 ...	April 5, 1867.	... ...	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do., Feb. 6,				9	Do. do.
10	348/27	M. S.	40		Cupar.	May 8, 1868.	9 ...	Aug. 17, 1868.	Jan. 4/69.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 Do., Feb. 8,				10	Weak-minded—became worse on separation.
11	121/27	M. P. or D.		62	Ayr.	Oct. 5, 1865.	12 yrs	Mar. 20, ...	Mar. 20/68.	Do.	Age.	Do.		1			11	Here formerly.
12	74/28	W. B. L.	56		Edinburgh.	March 2, 1869.	12 ms.	Mar. 6, 1869.	... 6/69.	Do. and epileptic.	Congenital.	Do.		1			12	Congenitally weak-minded.
13	80/28	L. B.	36		Do.	Nov. 2, 1868.	9 ...	Mar. 18, ...	... 18, ...	Paralysis.	Brain disease.	Do.	1 Do., Aug. 2,				13	On admission paralytic and weak-minded.
14	252/27	M. O'B.		22	Glasgow.	April 20, ...	7 yrs.	June 19, 1868.	... ...	Weak-minded.	Became excited.	Do.		1			14	Subject to delusions and excitement.
15	6/28	W. M'L.	21		Do.	Oct. 3, ...	15 ms.	Jan. 2, 1869.	Apl. 2, ...	Do.	Congenital.	Do.		1			15	Suspicious—has hallucinations—mind far gone.
16	44/28	J. F.		27	Forfar.	Jan. 21, 1869.	9 ...	Jan. 27, ...	May 18, ...	Excited and violent.	?	After.	1 Do., Oct. 21,				16	Suddenly broke out into violence, and became destructive and incoherent—improved on association.
17	333/27	S. C.		20	Edinburgh.	July 20, 1868.	11 yrs.	Aug. 11, 1868.	June 24, ...	Do. and incoherent.	Congenital.	Before.		1			17	Became excited and violent—mind giving way.
18	77/28	A. M'A.		44	Dingwall.	March 6, 1869.	9 ms.	Mar. 16, 1869.	... ...	Do.	Do.	After.		1			18	Excitable and unfit for separation.
19	308/28	J. G.	19		Edinburgh.	... 22, ...	15 ...	July 24, ...	July 24, ...	Imbecile.	Do.	Before.		1			19	On admission very weak minded.
20	149/28	A. M'G.	16		Do.	Dec. 14, 1868.	9 ... H. L.	April 9, ...	Aug. 3, ...	Incoherent.	?	Do.	1			Removed to Edinr. Prison, Sept. 11.	20	Weak-minded, and became insane.
21	366/28	P. M'D.	20		Glasgow.	April 21, 1869.	12 ms.	Aug. 25, ...	... 25, ...	Delusional.	Congenital.	Do.	1			Insane, transferred to L. D. Nov. 14.	21	On admission mind far gone and incoherent—now insane.
22	461/28	A. M'L.		77	Inverness.	Sept. 21, ...	15 ...	Oct. 5, ...	Oct. 5, ...	Imbecile.	Age.	Do.		1			22	Imbecile from age on admission.
23	313/28	J. C.	32		Paisley.	June 24, ...	9 ...	July 31, ...	... ...	Do.	Was insane.	Do.		1			23	Was insane when sent here.
24	483/28	J. M'A.		28	Glasgow.	Oct. 4, ...	18 ...	Oct. 15, ...	... ...	Do.	Do.	Do.		1			24	Weak-minded, and was insane—here formerly.
25	396/28	W. B.	50		Ayr.	May 7, ...	15 ...	Oct. 21. ...	Dec. 2, ...	Do.	Congenital.	Do.		1			25	On admission weak-minded—not improving.
26	513/26	M. G. or D.		52	Perth.	April 10, 1860.	10 yrs.	Nov. 16, 1867.	... ...	Do.	Age.	Do.		1			26	Failing in mind and body.

General Prison, Perth, 28th January 1870.

J. B. Thomson, *Resident Surgeon.*

No. XV.—PARTICULARS relating to 13 CONVICTS (Sentenced before the commencement of the Mark System), released on Orders of License by the SECRETARY of STATE, from the GENERAL PRISON FOR SCOTLAND AT PERTH, during the **Year ended 31st December 1869.**

No.	C/n.	Initials.	Offence.	Date of Sentence.	Sentence.	Recorded Number of Prison Offences.	Recorded Weekly Conduct.						Longest period remissible in Secretary of State's Scale.	Time deducted from longest period.	Date of Liberation.	How Disposed of.
							Very Good.	Good.	Indifferent.	Bad.	Very Bad.	Total Number of Weeks.				
1	30/22	M. M'C.	Theft.	Jan. 12, 1863.	8 years' penal serv.	None.	6	296	...	...	...	302	2 years.	None.	Jan. 12, 1869.	Returned to Edinburgh, intending to go to Newcastle to seek employment.
2	51/17	M. J.	Assault and Robbery.	... 11, 1858.	21 years' penal serv.	Six.	17	442	5	3	3	470	11 years.	3 weeks.	Feb. 5, ...	Went to seek work in a mill at Blairgowrie.
3	244/18	M. M'D.	Culpable Homicide.	Mar. 23, 1859.	15 years' penal serv.	None.	6	464	...	...	...	470	5 years.	None.	Mar. 23, ...	Returned to a sister in Edinburgh, who was to assist her in getting work.
4	87/21	H. C.	Theft, habit and repute, and prev. con.	Jan. 27, 1862.	10 years' penal serv.	Four.	...	354	5	6	...	365	2 yrs. and 9 mths.	3 Weeks.	May 18, ...	Went to Discharged Female Prisoners' Aid Institution, London.
5	493/22	J. R.	Theft and prev. con.	Dec. 8, 1862.	8 years' penal serv.	Twenty.	...	249	41	24	10	324	2 years.	6 months.	June 8, ...	Went to a Refuge in Edinburgh.
6	445/23	E. C.	Ditto.	April 21, 1864.	7 years' penal serv.	Four.	...	271	2	1	1	275	1 yr. and 9 mths.	2 Weeks.	Aug. 4, ...	Returned to her mother in Edinburgh.
7	480/22	M. A. M'K.	Robbery and prev. con.	Sept. 28, 1863.	8 years' penal serv.	None.	2	296	...	...	...	298	2 years.	None.	Sept. 28, ...	Returned to Glasgow to seek work.
8	234/24	C. M'G.	Theft and prev. con.	... 28, ...	Ditto.	Two.	19	282	...	2	...	303	Ditto.	2 Weeks.	Oct. 12, ...	Went to Blairgowrie to seek work in a mill.
9	242/24	M. S. or N.	Ditto.	Oct. 2, 1863.	Ditto.	Two.	20	276	4	3	...	303	Ditto.	3 Weeks.	... 23, ...	Returned to Glasgow to seek work in a mill.
10	253/24	J. W.	Ditto.	Nov. 16, 1863.	Ditto.	None.	17	279	2	...	...	298	Ditto.	None.	Nov. 16, ...	Returned to Edinburgh to seek work.
11	19/25	A. L.	Ditto.	... 16, ...	Ditto.	Do.	45	254	...	...	...	299	Ditto.	Do.	... 16, ...	Returned to Edinburgh to earn a living as a hawker.
12	365/21	C. M'G. or T.	Culpable Homicide.	Sept. 19, 1862.	10 years' penal serv.	One.	...	280	3	1	...	284	2 yrs. and 9 mths.	Do.	Dec. 20, ...	Returned to her daughter in Greenock.
						SPECIAL CASE.										
1	436/28	S. D.	Theft and prev. con.	Dec. 22, 1856.	21 years' Transportation.	A Revoked License Holder committed for Breach of License, and liberated a second time on License after undergoing a month's imprisonment.									Oct. 20, 1869.	Returned to Dundee to seek work there.

No. XV.—*continued*—PARTICULARS relating to 28 CONVICTS ON THE MARK SYSTEM released on Orders of License by the SECRETARY OF STATE, from the GENERAL PRISON FOR SCOTLAND AT PERTH, during the **Year ended 31st December 1869.**

No.	C/n.	Initials.	Offence.	Date of Sentence.	Sentence.	Record of Marks. 1 No. at 6 per diem to gain full period.	2 Marks forfeited for misconduct.	3 No. 1 with additions of marks forfeited for misconduct.	4 Commencement of full period.	5 Date of liberation on gaining total of marks in No. 3.	How disposed of.
1	113/25	M. O.	Theft and prev. con.	Sept. 26, 1865.	5 years.	7,304	...	7,304	Jan. 25, 1869.	Feb. 18, 1869.	Returned to her father at Falkirk.
2	407/24	C. G.	Assault and robbery.	... 12, ...	5 ...	7,304	168	7,472	... 11, ...	... 24, ...	Went to Dundee to seek work in a mill.
3	408/24	S. B.	Do.	... ...	5 ...	7,304	204	7,508	... 11, ...	April 8, ...	Do. Do.
4	507/25	M. S.	Theft and prev. con.	... 8, 1864.	7 ...	10,224	...	10,224	May 8, ...	May 17, ...	Returned to Falkirk to seek out-door work.
5	514/25	J. M'L. or B.	Do.	... 19, ...	7 ...	10,224	...	10,224	... 19, ...	... 20, ...	Went to a sister in Greenock.
6	516/25	J. H. or M'L.	Do.	... 20, ...	7 ...	10,224	...	10,224	... 20, ...	... 21, ...	Went to seek work in the mills at Dundee.
7	515/25	J. L. or A.	Do.	... 19, ...	7 ...	10,224	...	10,224	... 19, ...	... 25, ...	Went to Perth with the promise of assistance from visiting Episcopalian clergyman.
8	225/26	R. A. G.	Robbery.	... 29, ...	7 ...	10,224	...	10,224	... 29, ...	... 31, ...	Returned to parents in Dundee.
9	452/24	A. C. or T.	Theft and prev. con.	... 28, ...	7 ...	10,224	...	10,224	.. 28, ...	June 8, ...	Removed by parochial authorities to Murthly Asylum.
10	130/27	M. M'I.	Theft.	Dec. 26, 1865.	5 ...	7,304	72	7,376	April 26, ...	... 11, ...	Returned to Glasgow to seek work.
11	226/26	J. B. or S.	Theft and prev. con.	Nov. 21, 1864.	7 ...	10,224	...	10,224	July 21, ...	July 22, ...	Returned to her brother in Edinburgh.
12	488/23	M. M. or F.	Theft by opening lockfast places.	... 28, ...	7 ...	10,224	..	10,224	... 28, ...	Aug. 27, ...	Went to a Refuge at Lanark.
13	32/24	H. D. or M.	Theft and prev. con.	Dec. 28, ..	7 ...	10,224	...	10,224	Aug. 27, ...	... 28, ...	Went to husband in Airdrie.
14	489/23	C. M.	Theft by opening lockfast places.	Nov. 28, ...	7 ...	10,224	...	10,224	July 28, ...	... 31, ...	Returned to friends in Edinburgh.
15	109/24	M. M. or M'K.	Theft and prev. con.	Dec. 19, ...	7 ...	10,224	72	10,296	Aug. 18, ...	... 31, ...	Went to Glasgow preparatory to emigrating.
16	501/27	A. G.	Robbery.	May 3, 1866.	5 ...	7,304	...	7,304	Sept. 1, ...	Sept. 4, ...	Returned to Glasgow to work in the mills.
17	230/26	M. P. or B.	Theft and prev. con.	Dec. 19, 1864.	7 ...	10,224	...	10,224	Aug. 18, ...	... 4, ...	Returned to husband in Edinburgh.
18	231/26	E. B.	Theft by housebreaking and prev. con.	... 28, ...	7 ...	10,224	...	10,224	... 27, ...	... 4, ...	Returned to Glasgow to seek a place as a domestic servant.
19	305/25	M. M. or M'K.	Culpable homicide.	May 2, 1866.	5 ...	7,304	...	7,304	... 31, ...	... 6, ...	Went to a brother in Pollocksbaws.
20	502/27	A. S.	Assault and robbery.	... 4, ...	5 ...	7,304	...	7,304	Sept. 2, ...	... 7, ...	Returned to Glasgow to seek work as a dealer.
21	299/25	M. A. M'F. or R.	Robbery.	... 3, ...	5 ...	7,304	48	7,352	... 1, ...	... 20, ...	Went to Dundee to seek work in the mills.
22	91/24	H. B.	Theft and prev. con.	Dec. 27, 1864.	7 ...	10,224	...	10,224	Aug. 26, ...	Oct. 18, ...	Returned to a brother in Greenock.
23	92/24	M. S. or H.	Do.	... 27, ...	7 ...	10,224	60	10,284	... 26, ...	Nov. 22, ...	Returned to a daughter in Greenock.
24	421/26	M. L. or M'R. or Y.	Do.	April 18, 1865	7 ...	10,228	...	10,228	Dec. 17, ...	Dec. 17, ...	Went to a situation in an institution in Aberdeen.
25	423/26	J. M. or M.	Do.	... 19, ...	7 ...	10,228	...	10,228	... 18, ...	... 18, ...	Returned to her husband in Ayr.
26	93/24	S. W. or B.	Theft, habit and repute, and prev. con.	Dec. 27, 1864.	7 ...	10,224	24	10,248	Aug. 26, ...	Dec. 27, ...	Returned to Glasgow to seek work.
27	422/26	E. W. or B.	Do.	April 18, 1865.	7 ...	10,228	24	10,252	Dec. 17, ...	... 29, ...	Returned to her mother in Aberdeen.
28	529/26	E. B. or M.	Do.	... 27, ...	7 ...	10,228	...	10,228	... 26, ...	... 30, ...	Returned to relatives in Falkirk.

No. XVI.—Documents relating to Female Convicts in the Prison of Ayr (communicated by the Prison Board of Ayrshire).

1. Report by the Governor of the Prison of Ayr for the Year 1869.

Prison of Ayr, 12*th January* 1870.

I have the honour to report that no change has been made in the discipline of the Prison during the year; and that as formerly the Rules and Regulations for the General Prison at Perth, in so far as they are applicable to this Prison, have been observed.

The Convicts were principally employed at shirtmaking. The price paid for this kind of work was unusually low during part of the year, and thus, although the industry of the Prisoners was well maintained by the Mark System, their earnings are less than in the previous year.

The behaviour of the Convicts has been good. Only 8 of the 125 in custody during the year were punished; and none of these punishments was for a grave offence.

James Taylor, *Governor*.

2.—Return relative to Female Convicts in the Prison of Ayr, for the year ended 31st Dec. 1869.

I. Accommodation:—

Number of Cells,	96

II. Convicts:—

In custody at commencement of year,	84
Admitted during the year,—	
From Local Prisons in Scotland,	41
Total,	125
Removed, viz.—	
To the General Prison at Perth,	35
In custody at the end of the year,	90
Daily average throughout the year,	92

III. Punishments:—

Number of Cases of Punishment,	9
Number of Prisoners who have been punished,	8
Number of Prisoners who have *not* been punished,	117

IV. Comparative View of the State as to Education of the Convicts remaining in Custody at 31st December 1869:—

	Reading.			Writing.			Arithmetic.
	Could not Read.	Could Read a little.	Could Read well.	Could not Write.	Could Write a little.	Could Write well.	Had a knowledge of Arithmetic.
On Admission,	12	22	56	24	29	37	11
Total,	90			90			
At 31st December 1869,	5	15	70	12	22	56	18
Total No. in Custody,	90			90			

(No. XVI. *Continued.*)

V. Ages and Sentences of Convicts in Custody at 31st December 1869 :—

SENTENCES.	AGES.						
	21 Years and above 16.	30 Years and above 21.	40 Years and above 30.	50 Years and above 40.	60 Years and above 50.	Above 60 Years.	Total.
5 Years, ...	3	4	...	...	...	...	7
7 Years, ...	3	21	22	7	10	3	66
8 Years, ...	...	3	4	...	2	2	11
10 Years, ...	...	2	...	1	...	1	4
15 Years, ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
20 Years, ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Total, . .	6	32	26	8	12	6	90

VI. Sickness of Convicts :—

On Register at the commencement of Year.	Number put on Register during the Year.	Total.	Number Removed from Register.	Number on Register at 31st December 1869.
3	8	11	8	3

Of these there were—

Slightly ill, ...	5	Contracted before Admission, ...	5
Seriously ill, ...	6	Contracted after Admission, . . .	6

Prison of Ayr, 12*th January* 1870. James Taylor, *Governor.*

I certify as to the correctness of Table No. VI. of this Return.

Robert Dobbie, M.D., L.R.C.S.E.

3.—Report by the Surgeon of the Prison at Ayr, for the Year 1869.

12th January 1870.

The year just closed has been a very healthy one within the Prison. Eleven cases of disease have been put upon the Register, three of which were continued from the former year; and of those occurring during the year, two have been entered twice, so that only six names have been added to the list. At the end of the year three remained, and six have recovered, or been removed to Perth.

In addition to the above, five Convicts have been associated on account of some peculiarity in their mental condition, three of those having been continued from the former year. One came here reported as suicidal, but never made any attempt to injure herself. She was removed to Perth. Two were epileptic, one of whom is constantly taking fits, which are, however, of an hysterical nature. This woman is exceedingly peevish and fretful, and not in good bodily health. The other epileptic has had no attack for many months, and has been removed from association for some time. Of the two put in association during the year, one was excitable, and had attempted to commit suicide before she was sent here, and the other was reported to be occasionally insane.

Many cases of illness of a trivial nature have been treated in addition to those mentioned, but it is thought quite unnecessary to swell the Report by enumerating them.

No death has occurred during the year. The dietary, clothing, heating, and ventilation have been found sufficient and satisfactory.

Robert Dobbie, M.D., L.R.C.S.E.

4.—Return by the Surgeon of Ayr Prison of Prisoners put in Association as better suited to their Mental Condition than Separation, during the Year ending 31st December 1869.

No.	C/n.	Name.	Age when committed to Prison.	Prison whence received.	Date of Sentence.	Duration of Sentence.	Date of Admission.	Date of putting on Treatment.	Condition.	Probable Cause of Condition.	Whether before or after Admission.	Remarks.
1	67/8	Ann Ross or Fraser, ...	44	Glasgow.	24th April 1867.	10 years.	28th May 1867.	28th May 1867.	Suicidal.	Nervous.	Before.	Removed to General Prison on 26th November 1869.
2	68/17	Ann Riddell or Pitcairn,.....	40	Aberdeen.	17th April 1868.	7 years.	17th June 1868.	17th June 1868.	Epileptic.	Unknown.	Before.	Complicated with Hysteria.
3	68/25	Elizabeth M'Gregor or Thomson, ...	29	Edinburgh.	11th May 1868.	7 years.	19th June 1868.	19th June 1868.	Epileptic.	Unknown.	Before.	Continues well; removed from Association.
4	69/8	Ann Airley or Kellochan, ...	29	Paisley.	21st Dec. 1868.	7 years.	6th April 1869.	6th April 1869.	Suicidal.	Congenital.	Before.	Excitable.
5	69/35	Sarah Ward,.....	33	Glasgow.	5th Oct. 1869.	7 years.	22d Dec. 1869.	22d Dec. 1869.	Reported to be occasionally Insane.	Unknown.	Before.	Pregnant.

Robert Dobbie, M.D., L.R.C.S.E.

No. XVII.

STATE OF THE ACCOUNTS

OF THE

MANAGERS APPOINTED UNDER "THE PRISONS (SCOTLAND) ADMINISTRATION ACT," FOR THE YEAR 1869.

Receipts—being Charge.

Balance on 1st January 1869,	£1,975	7	7
Amount received from the Queen's and Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer during the year,	27,868	11	8
Amount received at the General Prison for manufactured goods during the year,	5,019	3	5
Amount received from issues from the Store for the Prison,	1,330	19	5
Amount received at the General Prison for Old Stores during the year,	101	9	8
Amount of private Cash received from Prisoners on admission to General Prison,	55	3	4
Interest on Bank Account,	4	11	2
AMOUNT OF CHARGE,	£36,355	6	3

Expenditure—being Discharge.

I. MANAGERS' OFFICE.			
Salaries,	£1,407	18	8
Travelling Expenses,	74	7	3
Incidental Expenses,	203	16	8
II. GENERAL PRISON.			
Salaries and Wages,	7,456	13	9
Uniforms for Officers,	229	18	2
Victualling for Prisoners,	5,540	10	1
Clothing for Prisoners,	1198	8	1
Bedding for Prisoners,	254	9	10
Medicines, Surgical Instruments, etc.,	104	15	1
Gratuities to Prisoners,	712	14	6
Furniture, kitchen utensils, crockery, etc.,	226	4	2
Fuel and light,	1,098	8	5
Soap, scouring and cleaning articles,	284	3	11
Rent,	168	12	0
Rates and Taxes,	5	5	0
New buildings and alterations,	.....		
Ordinary repairs of buildings,	789	19	5
Incidental expenses,	136	11	3
Payments for material and implements for manufacturing department,	4,692	19	8
Profits from Prisoners' labour and receipts for Old Stores for 1868-9, paid into Exchequer,	2,021	14	8
Payments to Prisoners of private cash on liberation,	10	7	4
III. AYR PRISON.			
Maintenance of Female Convicts in Prison of Ayr,	2,348	12	10
IV. Escort and conveyance of Prisoners,	1,756	2	2
Amount paid to the Queen's Remembrancer, being balance of the Managers' Account with the Bank of Scotland, less £6, 6s. 7d.,	400	0	0
Amount of savings, surrendered at the request of the Treasury, being the balance in the Managers' hands on 31st March 1868, in respect of the vote for "Maintenance of Prisoners," etc., 1867-68,	403	15	4
Amount of savings surrendered in compliance with request contained in Treasury Letter of 20th July 1869, being balance of Grant for 1867-68,	4,066	12	10
Balance due by Managers on 31st December 1869,	762	5	2
Whereof in Bank, £679 4 4			
Due by Managers, 83 0 10			
£762 5 2			
AMOUNT OF DISCHARGE,	£36,355	6	3

NOTE BY THE STIPENDIARY MANAGER.

It was announced by the Managers in their last Report that the great body of statistics heretofore appended to the Annual Report of the Managers, would for the future form a portion of the Judicial Statistics, collected and arranged under the superintendence of the Stipendiary Manager. During last Session an Act was passed to facilitate the collection of these Statistics. Under that Act arrangements are now in progress for organizing the system. It is proposed that the first Report shall go back to the year 1868, but it is not proposed to issue it separately, but to retain it until it can accompany the Report for 1869. The appearance of the two Reports together is desirable, not only because the Report for 1868 would give an imperfect notion of the amount of information likely to be available under the powers of the Act, but for the more important reason that the Statistics returned under the powers of the Act may give facilities for going back and rendering the information for the previous year more accurate than it would otherwise be.

THIRTY-FIRST REPORT

ON

PRISONS IN SCOTLAND:

BEING

(IN CONTINUATION OF THE REPORTS OF THE LATE GENERAL BOARD OF PRISONS)

THE NINTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF

THE MANAGERS APPOINTED UNDER THE PRISONS (SCOTLAND) ADMINISTRATION ACT.

TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE HENRY AUSTIN BRUCE,

ONE OF HER MAJESTY'S PRINCIPAL SECRETARIES OF STATE.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

EDINBURGH:
PRINTED FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE,
BY THOMAS CONSTABLE.

1870.

FIRST REPORT

OF THE

ROYAL COMMISSION

ON

HISTORICAL MANUSCRIPTS.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

Folio Portion of Vol XXXIX.

LONDON:
PRINTED BY GEORGE EDWARD EYRE AND WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE,
PRINTERS TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

1870.

[C. 55.] Price 1s. 6d.

FIRST REPORT

OF

PALL MALL

THE ROYAL COMMISSION

ON

HISTORICAL MANUSCRIPTS.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

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1870.

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COMMISSION.

VICTORIA R.

Victoria, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland Queen, Defender of the Faith.

To Our right trusty and well-beloved Councillor John, Baron Romilly, Master or Keeper of the Rolls and Records in Chancery; Our right trusty and entirely beloved Cousin and Councillor Robert Arthur Talbot, Marquess of Salisbury; Our right trusty and right well-beloved Cousin David Graham Drummond, Earl of Airlie, Knight of Our Most Ancient and Most Noble Order of the Thistle; Our right trusty and right well-beloved Cousin Philip Henry, Earl Stanhope; Our trusty and well-beloved Edmond George Fitzmaurice, Esq. (commonly called Lord Edmond George Fitzmaurice); Our trusty and well-beloved Sir William Stirling Maxwell, Bart.; Our trusty and well-beloved Charles William Russell, Doctor in Divinity, President of the College of St. Patrick, Maynooth; Our trusty and well-beloved George Webbe Dasent, Doctor of Civil Law; and Our trusty and well-beloved Thomas Duffus Hardy, Esq., Deputy Keeper of the Records, greeting.

Whereas it has been represented unto Us that there are belonging to many Institutions and private Families various Collections of Manuscripts and Papers of general public interest, a knowledge of which would be of great utility in the illustration of History, Constitutional Law, Science, and general Literature, and that in some cases these Papers are liable to be lost or obliterated: And whereas We are informed that many of the possessors of such Manuscripts would be willing to give access to them, and permit their contents to be made public, provided that nothing of a private character, or relating to the title of existing owners, should be divulged:

And whereas it appears to Us that there would be considerable public advantage in its being generally known where such Papers and Manuscripts are deposited, and that the contents of those which tend to the elucidation of History, and the illustration of Constitutional Law, Science, and Literature, should be published:

Now know ye, that We, reposing great trust and confidence in your ability and discretion, have appointed, and do by these Presents nominate, constitute, and appoint, you the said John, Baron Romilly; Robert Arthur Talbot, Marquess of Salisbury; David Graham Drummond, Earl of Airlie; Philip Henry, Earl Stanhope; Edmond George Fitzmaurice (commonly called Lord Edmond George Fitzmaurice); Sir William Stirling Maxwell; Charles William Russell; George Webbe Dasent; and Thomas Duffus Hardy to be Our Commissioners to make inquiry as to the places in which such Papers and Manuscripts are deposited, and for any of the purposes herein mentioned:

And for the purpose of carrying out the said inquiry We do hereby authorize you to call in the aid and co-operation of all possessors of Manuscripts and Papers, inviting them to assist you in furthering the object of this Commission, and to give them full assurance that no information is sought except such as relates to Public Affairs, and that no knowledge or information which may be obtained from their collections shall be promulgated without their full licence and consent:

And We do further by these Presents authorize you, with the consent of the owners of such Manuscripts, to make abstracts and catalogues of such Manuscripts:

And We do hereby direct that you, or any three or more of you, shall form a quorum, and that you, or any three or more of you, shall have power to invite the possessors of such Papers and Records as you may deem it desirable to inspect, to produce them before you:

And Our further will and pleasure is that you Our said Commissioners, or any three or more of you, do report to Us from time to time in writing under your hands and seals all and every your proceedings under and by virtue of these Presents:

And for the better enabling you to execute these Presents We do hereby nominate, constitute, and appoint Wilford George Brett, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, as the Secretary to this Our Commission to attend you, whose services and assistance We require you to use from time to time as occasion may require.

Given at Our Court at St. James's, the Second day of April one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, in the Thirty-second Year of Our Reign.

By Her Majesty's Command.

H. A. BRUCE.

VICTORIA R.

Victoria, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland Queen, Defender of the Faith.

To the Right Reverend Father in God Charles Bishop of Limerick, Ardfert, and Aghadoe, and Our right trusty and well-beloved James Baron Talbot de Malahide, greeting.

Whereas We did, by Warrant under Our Royal Sign Manual, bearing date the second day of April one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, authorize and appoint Our right trusty and well-beloved Councillor John, Baron Romilly, Master or Keeper of the Rolls and Records in Chancery, together with the several Noblemen and Gentlemen therein named in the said Warrant, or any three or more of them, to be Our Commissioners to make inquiry into the places in which Documents illustrative of History or general public interest belonging to private persons are deposited, and to consider whether, with the consent of the owners, means might not be taken to render such Documents available for public reference.

Now know ye, that We, reposing great trust and confidence in your zeal, discretion, and ability, do by these Presents authorize and appoint you the said Charles Bishop of Limerick, Ardfert, and Aghadoe, and James Baron Talbot de Malahide, to be Our Commissioners for the purposes aforesaid, in addition to and together with the Commissioners whom We have already appointed by the above-mentioned Royal Warrant.

Given at Our Court of St. James's, the Thirty-first day of August one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, in the Thirty-third year of Our Reign.

By Her Majesty's Command.

H. A. BRUCE.

Charles Bishop of Limerick, Ardfert, and Aghadoe, and James Baron Talbot de Malahide, additional Commissioners to inquire into places in which Historical Documents of public interest are deposited, &c.

FIRST REPORT

OF THE

ROYAL COMMISSION ON HISTORICAL MANUSCRIPTS.

TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTY,

WE, Your Majesty's Commissioners, appointed to inquire what papers and manuscripts belonging to private families and institutions are extant which would be of utility in the illustration of history, constitutional law, science, and general literature, and to which possessors would be willing to give access, respectfully beg leave to certify Your Majesty, that, in the execution of Your Commission, and for the purpose of carrying out Your Majesty's intentions, we agreed at our first meeting in the Rolls House to send out a circular explanatory of the object for which the Commission had issued, and inviting the co-operation of all persons and corporations having private collections of manuscripts. A copy of this circular will be found in the Appendix.

It is very gratifying to the Commissioners to state that Your Majesty's Commission has been fully appreciated and favourably received. Many collections, the existence of which was unknown, have been brought to light and submitted to the inspection of the Commissioners, in accordance with the terms mentioned in their circular. No less than 180 persons and heads of institutions expressed their willingness either to co-operate with the Commissioners or to request their aid in making known the contents of their collections; and so desirous were the possessors to assist in forwarding the purposes indicated that Your Commissioners deemed it desirable, in the first instance, merely to undertake a preliminary examination of the collections, and to abstain from calendaring any of the papers.

To carry such scheme into effect, an application was made to the Lords of Your Majesty's Treasury for funds to enable the Commissioners to instruct competent inspectors to visit various places in the United Kingdom, for the purpose of reporting on such collections as their possessors desired to have inspected.

The Lords of the Treasury approved of the application, and sanctioned the employment of two inspectors.

The Commissioners soon discovered that two inspectors were not sufficient to achieve the object of Your Majesty's Commission, and upon again communicating with the Lords of Your Majesty's Treasury, authority was immediately given for the employment of two additional inspectors, one for Scotland, and one for Ireland. Offers were made to Mr. H. T. Riley and Mr. A. J. Horwood, barristers-at-law, to undertake the proposed duties for England, Dr. John Stuart, of the General Register House, Edinburgh, was requested to act in a similar manner for Scotland, and Mr. J. T. Gilbert, of the Public Record Office, Dublin, for Ireland. Several possessors of collections also offered the same to the view of your Commissioners, with the special request that Mr. Joseph Stevenson should be the inspector of their papers, their requests were acceded to.

These gentlemen have acted on their instructions and their several reports will be found in the Appendix. Each report has been communicated to the proprietor of the collection to which it refers, who has assented to the publication and circulation of the same under the authority of the Commissioners.

To give some idea of the collections which have been brought under the notice of the Commissioners, we would call attention to the very large and valuable collection belonging to the House of Lords, which we shall presently mention more at large. We would also refer to those of the Dukes of Richmond, Bedford, Rutland, Hamilton,

and Manchester; of the Marquesses of Salisbury, Bath, and Lothian; the Earls of Derby, Coventry, Dartmouth, Macclesfield, Spencer, Mount Edgecumbe, Rosslyn, Brownlow, St. Germans, Bradford, Zetland, Glasgow, Charlemont, Darnley, Selkirk, Rosse, Dalhousie; the Lords Arundel of Wardour, Herries, Torpichen, Lyttleton, Midleton, Mostyn, Wrottesley, Leigh, Talbot de Malahide, Saltoun, Gage, Wharncliffe, Inchiquin, the Countess Cowper, and others; also of the Hon. G. M. Fortescue, Hon. R. O'Brien, the Bishop of Llandaff, Sir Geo. Beaumont, Bart., Sir Fred. U. Graham, Bart., Sir E. G. L. Perrott, Bart., Sir Thos. Winnington, Bart., Sir John Trelawny, Bart., Sir Geo. Osborn, Bart., Sir Walter Trevelyan, Bart., Sir William Strachey, Bart., Sir Chas. Domvile, Bart., J. Tollemache, Esq., M.P., Ralph Assheton, Esq., Philip P. Davies Cooke, Esq., Rev. J. P. Norris, Miss Farington, Col. Towneley, M.P., Reginald Corbet, Esq., John Harvey, Esq., W. R. Baker, Esq., J. E. P. Lefroy, Esq., Serjeant Bellasis, and Mr. Hope Scott; Bromley Davenport, Esq., M.P., Sir Baldwin Leighton, Bart., R. Almack, Esq., W. Phelips, Esq., Stamford Raffles, Esq., Francis Whitgrave, Esq., Alex. Forbes Irvine, Esq., of Drum Castle, Major Jas. Rose, of Kilravrock, Dr. Caulfield, of the Royal Cork Institution, the University of Cambridge, with the Colleges of Trinity, St. John's, Pembroke, St. Peter's, Kings, and Corpus, the Deans and Chapters of Westminster, York, Canterbury, Norwich, and Ely; the Colleges of Oscott, Ushaw, Buckie, the Library of the Catholic Bishop of Edinburgh, and the Registers of the diocese; the Corporations of York, Cambridge, Bridgwater, Glastonbury, Wells, Coventry, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Aberdeen, Dublin, Kilkenny, Limerick, and Waterford; the Trinity House, London, Lincoln's Inn, Middle and Inner Temple, Grays Inn, and the Advocates' College in Edinburgh.

In addition to the preliminary investigations made by the inspectors at the private residences of the owners of collections, much has been effected in the Public Record Office. Several collections have been forwarded to the Commissioners pursuant to the clause in their circular; these have been examined, and an inventory made of each, by the officers in the Public Record Department, by permission of the Master of the Rolls, with the sanction of the Treasury.

Among the collections and documents transmitted to us may be mentioned those of the Earl of Winchilsea and Nottingham, the Earl of Macclesfield, Lord Mostyn, Lord Leigh, General Napier, Colonel Carew, the Rev. Canon Norris, Mr. C. Meadley, and Mr. Henry Ingall.

The Hatton collection fills 13 large chests, an inventory of the contents of which will be found in the Appendix, p. 14. The value of many of these papers is very great. Among them we would refer to—

THE HATTON CHARTERS.

I. 15. Saxon times, viz.

A.D. 624. 1. Wulfhere, King of the Mercians, to Berhford, his "propinquus," granting five Manentes in Dilingtun. Act. die dominica ante nat̃ Dñi 624, *Latin.*

The boundaries are in Anglo-Saxon on the dorse.

The Charter is a copy of the 11th century, small size. A portion detached.

A.D. 755. 2. Three brothers, Eanberht, Alured, and Alaned, with consent of Offa, King of the Mercians, grant to Adda, Abbot.

Dat. in mense febr, indictione VII., anno vero . . . incarnatione Xpi Dcc. liiij.

3. Offa Rex to Aedelmund, his faithful servant, lv. cassatorum in the province of the "Huicciorum" in Uuestburg, near the river called Aben.

Dat. in the Synodal Council of Cloberhous [Cloveshou or Cliff. Sept. 747].

4. Uuerfrid (or Werfrith), Bishop (of Worcester), to Wulfsige, his minister (gerefan), a hide of land in Easttune for three lives.

A.D. 904. Dat. 900 wintra and 4 wintra, and "thynngebon gere."

On dorse, Eadward Senior.

A.D. 969. 5. Oswald, Bishop of Worcester, to Osulf. Land in Teottinge and Ælfigestun. Witnesses Saxon.

A.D. 969. 6. King Edgar to Alfwold land in Æpslea. Latin, with boundaries in Anglo-Saxon. Dat. 969. Dunstan and others, witnesses. Torn.

A.D. 984. 7. Oswold, Archbishop of York, with license of Æthelred, King of the English, and Æfric, Duke of the Mercians, to Cynelm, land in Ætcaldinccotan. Witnesses Latin. Boundaries in Anglo-Saxon, on dorse. Dat. 984.

8. Wulfstan, Bishop (of Worcester), to a matron, Wulgyvu, land in Pyria. Latin. Anglo-Saxon boundaries. Witnesses [1002–1023].

9. Ælfwerd, Abbot of Evesham, to Æðelmær, land at Norðtune. Anglo-Saxon. Witnesses, Ælfgeofu, seo hlæfode [Queen of Canute], Wulfstan, Archbishop [York, 1002–23, and Bishop of Worcester], Alfwurd, [Abbot of Evesham, 1014–1034]. (Dat. 1014–1023.)

10. Byrteh, Bishop of Worcester, to Wulmere, land in Easttune. Latin. No witnesses. [1033–1038.]

11. Lyfing, Bishop (of Worcester), to Earcytel, land in Tapenhalan. Dat. 1038. Latin, with Anglo-Saxon boundaries.

12. Leofine, Bishop (of Worcester), with license of Hardicanute, King, to Ægelric, land at Eadmundescotan. Dat. 1044? Witnesses Anglo-Saxon.

13. Ealdred, Bishop of Worcester, to Balwine, land in Pesttun. Latin. (1046–1062.)

14. Ealdred, Bishop of Worcester, to Dodda, land at Norðtun. Dat. 1058. Latin, with Anglo-Saxon boundaries. Witnesses.

15. Edward, King (Confessor), appointment of Wulstan, Bishop of Worcester. (1062.) Anglo-Saxon.

Among a very large collection of early Charters of the 11th, 12th, and 13th centuries may be mentioned one of the Empress Maude; another by David, Earl of Huntingdon, afterwards King of Scotland; Arnoul, Bishop of Lisieux; R. Earl of Warwick; St. Hugh, Bishop of Lincoln.

The collection of the Earl of Macclesfield is important. The correspondence of George Stepney, during the period he was employed as the King's Commissary and deputy in Saxony, and his negotiation at Dusseldorf, Frankfort, and the Hague, is highly interesting, and not less so are his letters in connexion with the Elector Palatine, and the Elector of Treves.

His letters from Vienna are a great addition to the political history of that period. The specimen, at p. 39 of the Appendix, of a calendar of these papers, which we recommend to be compiled, will give some notion of the nature of this correspondence.

Among the Earl of Macclesfield's papers, are also many unpublished autograph letters of Prior, which cannot fail to add much interesting information relating to his times.

The correspondence of Cressett while engaged in negotiations at several German courts, but more particularly at Hanover, Zell, and Hamburgh, cannot fail to contribute an important page to the history of Europe at the latter end of the seventeenth and the beginning of the eighteenth century. There is, however, a most important fact connected with the papers of the Earl of Macclesfield. They supply many gaps in the national collections of papers in the Public Record Office.

Copies of these papers will be made, with the permission of the Earl of Macclesfield, and placed among the *semi-official* documents in the office, commonly called "Transcripts," a large collection of which already exists there.

The very valuable collection at Tabley House, Cheshire, belonging to Lord de Tabley, is described by Mr. Horwood in his report, printed at p. 46.

Among the valuable documents in the Phelips' collection, preserved at Montacute House, in Somersetshire, was found, under the unpromising words, "Law Papers," a collection of documents relating to the Gunpowder Plot. These papers were quite unknown to their proprietor, and probably have not been seen by any member of the family since they were tied up in 1612.

Permission was liberally given to have transcripts of the papers made, and deposited in the Public Record Office, for general use. Mr. Phelips' collection also abounds with valuable and interesting documents, an account of which will be found in the Appendix, p. 57.

No sooner did it come to the knowledge of the Duke of Bedford that Your Majesty had issued this Commission than, without an application, his Grace forwarded to the Commissioners the calendar of his valuable collection at Woburn Abbey, and expressed his willingness to open his muniments to the inspection of the Commissioners, a privilege of which they intend hereafter to avail themselves.

It would be unjust to Viscount Midleton not to state that he kindly brought to the Commissioners an inventory of his papers for their information. The collection, though not extensive, is very interesting. (*See* Appendix, p. 44.)

The Dean and Chapter of Westminster have also greatly aided the Commissioners in their inquiry by sending for their information an account of the documents preserved in their muniment room. The inventory in question contains much valuable information, and the Dean and Chapter would be rendering an essential service to historical literature by permitting the miscellanea in the inventory to be printed. (*See* Appendix, p. 94.)

The papers of Mr. T. E. P. Lefroy are very valuable for historical purposes. He obligingly forwarded to the Commissioners a catalogue of his documents prepared by himself, a few excerpts from which catalogue are printed in the Appendix, p. 56, for the purpose of showing the nature of Mr. Lefroy's collection.

The Commissioners are also indebted to Mr. Almack, of Melford, in Suffolk, for his politeness in sending for their inspection a catalogue which he had compiled of his valuable papers. (Appendix, p. 55.)

The Rev. John James, in the hope of affording some information to the Commissioners, laid before them the contents of a small collection relating to the See of Salisbury, being very small in bulk. Mr. James's communication will be found at p. 90 of the Appendix.

The Spanish papers which Colonel Napier sent for the inspection of the Commissioners have no relation to England; a brief notice of their contents will be found in the Appendix, p. 57.

Mr. Henry Ingall, in the belief that he had discovered in a drama entitled Albumazar (attributed by him to Shakespeare), some marginal notes, which he supposes to be in the handwriting of Shakespeare, laid the play with other interesting papers before the Commissioners.

Mr. A. J. Horwood, one of the inspectors on whom the examination of collections in private hands has chiefly devolved, has made a very interesting report (printed at p. 12) on the papers of the Duke of Manchester, preserved in Kimbolton Castle.

He has also furnished the Commissioners with a report on the small collection of the Marquis of Lothian, at Blickling Hall, Norfolk. (*See* Appendix, p. 14.)

The collection of Mr. Harvey, in 58 volumes, was obligingly sent by him for the inspection of the Commissioners. Mr. Horwood's report on the subject will be found at p. 62 of the Appendix.

Lord Mostyn forwarded a chest of papers for the information of the Commissioners, an account of them by Mr. A. J. Horwood will be found at p. 44.

The letters which were in some confusion, have been arranged according to dates, and bound up in 10 volumes, at the expense of the Commission.

His Lordship also placed before the Commissioners a catalogue of his valuable library at Mostyn, which contains a most important collection of manuscripts relating to English history and to the principality of Wales.

The muniments preserved at Dunster Castle (thrown open to the inspection of the Commissioners by their owner, Mr. Luttrell,) are valuable. They were arranged, and a careful catalogue of them made by the celebrated William Prynne, while he was "detained there by Mr. Bradshaw and his companions at Whitehall," a captive there for eight months. It will be seen by the report, p. 56, that valuable as Mr. Luttrell's collection is, it contains comparatively but little which may be made available for general history; but for local history, the information is abundant.

Sir Thomas Winnington, Bart., permitted Mr. Horwood to inspect, on behalf of the Commissioners, his MSS. at Stanford Court. How interesting and valuable they are, will be seen by the report at p. 53.

Mr. Tollemache's very choice collection has also been inspected by Mr. Horwood. His report at p. 60 will be read with the interest and attention the collection so well merits.

The papers at Crome Court, to which the Earl of Coventry very obligingly gave access to the Commissioners, are chiefly the official papers of Sir Thomas Coventry, afterwards Lord Coventry, Lord Keeper of the Great Seal, and will probably disclose much information of public and private interest. Mr. Horwood's preliminary examination of Lord Coventry's collection will be found in his report at p. 34.

The valuable and miscellaneous collection belonging to the Earl of St. Germans at Port Eliot has been visited by Mr. Horwood, on behalf of the Commissioners. That gentleman has made an interesting report on the subject, printed at p. 41. The papers are highly valuable for biographical and political purposes, and many have been used by Mr. John Forster in his Life of Sir John Eliot.

Among the letters are several from the historian, Edward Gibbon, which are particularly interesting, and throw considerable light on his parliamentary career, a subject but barely touched in his Autobiography.

At Trelawne, in Cornwall, the seat of Sir John Salusbury Trelawny, Bart., there is a valuable collection of papers which he permitted the inspector to examine for the purposes of the Commission.

The report (Appendix, p. 50) made on the occasion will be read with much satisfaction.

The Duke of Rutland threw open his noble collection at Belvoir to the Commissioners. A report on the contents of his muniment room is printed at p. 10.

The Earl of Zetland gave permission to the Commissioners to examine his collection. It is not large, but some of the papers in it may be serviceable in any future history of the Rebellion of 1745. (*See* Appendix, p. 44.)

Lord Leigh placed before the Commissioners two very valuable manuscripts relating to Stoneleigh Abbey. A short account of them is reserved for another occasion.

Mr. Stevenson inspected, at the desire of Lord Herries, the collection of manuscripts at Everingham Park. The report will be found at p. 45.

His report on the Shrewsbury papers is very interesting, especially those of Sir Gilbert Talbot, Deputy Governor of Calais, under Henry VII., and Henry VIII. (*See* Appendix, p. 50.) Two of these papers relate to Perkyn Warbeck, of whose history so little is known. King Henry VII. details to Sir Gilbert, Warbeck's expulsion from Scotland, his wanderings, and his arrival in Ireland.

Besides these, there are several royal letters from Henry VII. and Henry VIII., Elizabeth of York, Catharine of Aragon, Charles II., and James II., and there are also important letters from Cardinal Wolsey.

The manuscripts belonging to the College of St. Mary Oscott, near Birmingham, are described by Mr. Stevenson at p. 89.

Among them may be noticed a volume, entitled "Londinum Antiquum," being an account of whatever is ancient and curious in the Cities of London and Westminster; and a journal of a student in the English College at Rome, from the 5th of June 1773 to the middle of 1779.

In the library of Ushaw College, near Durham, Mr. Stevenson (p. 91) reports the existence of several interesting papers, and among them several holographs from Alexander Pope, the poet, and a narrative, by John Fortescue and Helen his wife, respecting the Gunpowder Plot.

Among the papers in the possession of Mr. Francis Whitgreave, of Burton Manor, near Stafford, is a relation of the journey of twelve English students from St. Omer to Seville. Mr. Stevenson considers the narrative as exceedingly curious. The other manuscripts belonging to Mr. Whitgreave are described by Mr. Stevenson at p. 61.

Perhaps the most attractive of Mr. Stevenson's reports refers to the manuscripts at Buckie, on the coast of the Moray Firth. Among the papers he mentions are 72 original letters of Mary of Scotland, two of which are entirely in the Queen's own writing, but the rest are in cipher. Mr. Stevenson's report will be found at p. 120.

Mr. H. T. Riley, the inspector to whom was assigned the responsible task of visiting those corporations, both ecclesiastical and lay, which had signified to the Commissioners their desire to have their muniments and papers examined, has made very valuable and careful reports (Appendix, pp. 63–82) relative to the collection in several colleges at Cambridge, to which he was offered access by the heads of the several houses in that university. Visits of inspection were also made by him of the records preserved in the Bishop's Registry at Norwich (p. 86) and Wells (p. 92), and in the muniment rooms of the Dean and Chapter of Norwich (p. 87), Wells (p. 93), and York (p. 97).

Mr. Riley has also communicated to us the result of his examination of the muniments belonging to the Corporations of Cambridge, Coventry, Bridgwater, Wells, York, Glastonbury, Abingdon, Nottingham, Christ's Hospital at Abingdon, and Norwich. (*See* pp. 98–108.)

Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice has made a short report on the documents relating to English history at Heidelberg. It will be found at p. 132.

There is a grand collection, comparatively unknown, preserved in the House of Lords, to which the Commissioners would especially refer. It was brought under their notice at their first meeting, and appeared to them of such paramount importance as to require immediate attention. So pressing did this seem to the Commissioners, that they requested three of their body, with their Secretary, to form themselves into a committee for the purpose of inspecting the documents, the existence of which had been so unexpectedly announced to them. The committee, with the permission of, and in company with, Sir John Shaw Lefevre, Clerk of the Parliaments, made a personal inspection of the collection in question, and made their report accordingly. It is printed at p. 1.

Your Majesty's Commissioners fully recognize the importance of this great collection of national papers, and earnestly join their Committee in recommending to Sir John Shaw Lefevre in the strongest manner the propriety of continuing the sorting and arrangement of the papers which he has so successfully commenced. And the Commission unanimously express a hope that the Lords Commissioners of Your

Majesty's Treasury will supply the Clerk of the Parliaments with funds to carry out this most desirable and necessary work.

The manuscript materials for the history of Scotland, if not so numerous as those for England, are not the less valuable. Dr. John Stuart, whom Your Majesty's Commissioners requested to make the survey on the collections in Scotland, has furnished the Commissioners with a valuable report on the subject (p. 110), and from his well-known acquaintance with Scotch collections and their possessors, has been able to obtain the examination of several of the most important private muniment rooms. In his report on the papers in Hamilton Palace belonging to the Duke of Hamilton, Dr. Stuart observes that in extent and importance the historical papers at Hamilton fulfil all the expectations which the circumstances of the family suggest. Dr. Stuart's report, which is replete with information, will be found at p. 112.

The Gordon papers, belonging to the Duke of Richmond, who readily consented to allow them to be inspected for the purposes of the Commission, are reported on by Dr. Stuart, in a very elaborate article (p. 114). According to his statement, the collection is of great historical and political importance, and calculated to elucidate many obscure points in the national history of Scotland.

The muniments of the Marquis of Lothian, at Newbattle, extending from 1505 to 1709, have been bound up in 15 volumes. The papers are of considerable historical interest, and curious in illustration of the manner and modes of living in Scotland. Among them are several royal letters, and three from Oliver Cromwell. The letters which occur in volumes IX., X., and XI. are all from men of political position, and exhibit traits of character in several of the writers. Dr. Stuart's report on this collection is printed at p. 116.

The Earl of Dalhousie's collection at Panmure Castle and Brechin Castle are, for the most part, of very interesting character. Among the private letters addressed to the ancestors of the Earl of Dalhousie are several from Thomas Innes, the well-known author of the critical essay on the early inhabitants of Scotland, which make these letters of historical value. Dr. Stuart, in his report at p. 117, notices a fine manuscript of Fordun's Chronicle, which appears to have escaped notice.

The manuscripts in the library of the University of Edinburgh are, according to Dr. Stuart's report, p. 121, neither numerous nor of great importance. Perhaps the most valuable is the copy of Fordun's Chronicle, which was the basis of Goodall's edition in 1775. The original protest by the Nobles of Bohemia and Moravia, addressed to the Council of Constance, in 1415, in reference to the burning of John Huss and Jerome of Prague, is not without historical interest.

As the contents of the Advocates' Library in Edinburgh are generally well known, it is not necessary to do more than refer to Dr. Stuart's report. (Appendix, p. 123.)

Dr. Stuart states that the records of the Burgh of Aberdeen are the oldest and most complete of any Scottish burgh; his report on the subject (p. 121) will be perused with interest, as well as his reports on the records of the Corporations of Glasgow and Edinburgh (p. 126).

The library of the Roman Catholic Bishop of Edinburgh contains some curious manuscripts, according to Mr. Stevenson's report, p. 120. Among them is a copy, written in the 15th century, of Fordun's Scottichronicon.

Mr. J. T. Gilbert, the inspector appointed by the Commissioners for Ireland, has reported (p. 128) on the documents in the possession of Lord Talbot de Malahide, and of Mr. J. W. Bayly of Finglas. Among those in the possession of his Lordship, is a Latin poem on the affairs of Ireland during the reign of James the Second. Mr. Gilbert considers it valuable as a Jacobite account of the affairs of Ireland during the time of the Revolution. He also notices a volume in the possession of Mr. Bayly, which appears to be of some historical value. It is described as a journal of several actions performed in the Kingdom of Scotland after his Majesty's arrival there out of Holland, 24th June 1650.

The manuscripts in the possession of the Earl of Rosse at Parsonstown Castle are not without historical value. Mr. Gilbert has described them at p. 127.

The Earl of Charlemont's collection, extending from 1707 to 1799, chiefly consists of about 1,200 original letters, bound up in 12 volumes. (Appendix, p. 126.)

The writers were persons of the first eminence in politics, arts, and science, and therefore afford ample materials for biographical history.

Mr. Gilbert also reports on the collections of Mr. Hewitt of Cork, and Dr. Caulfield of the same city (Appendix, p. 128). Both collections appear to possess more local than general interest. Mr. Hewitt, however, owns some modern transcripts of documents in the Irish language, and Dr. Caulfield the visitation books of Cloyne and Cork.

Within the last few days a collection of still greater promise for Irish history has been offered to us for examination by Dr. Lyons, of Merrion Square, Dublin—the correspondence of Archbishop King, author of the well-known "State of the Protes-" tants in Ireland." On that work Lord Macaulay has drawn largely in his history of the Revolution in Ireland. He had never seen, however, the correspondence which has now been communicated to us, and which, indeed, appears to be entirely unknown. It consists of many hundred letters, ranging from 1682 to 1727. Practically, however, it may be said to commence with Dr. King's elevation to the See of Derry in 1691. From that date, and still more from 1701, when he was promoted to the See of Dublin, the letters, although of a miscellaneous nature, and sometimes on subjects of minor importance, for the most part relate to public affairs, and are of a highly interesting character. The list of the Archbishop's correspondents includes many eminent public men, both in Ireland and in England; as Lord Sunderland, Henry Temple (first Lord Palmerston), Lord Willoughby, Lord Weymouth, Lord Sidney, Lord Clifford, Lord Coningsby, Lord Abercorn, Lord Anglesey, Lord Mount-Alexander, Lord Mountrath. Sir Laurence Parsons, Sir Robert Southwell, Sir Richard Cox, Sir R. Bellingham, Sir Patrick Dun, founder of Sir Patrick Dun's hospital, a large number of the bishops and other dignitaries both of England and of Ireland, besides many other less prominent men, whose communications, nevertheless, relate to public affairs and throw much light on the complicated transactions of that difficult and unhappy period. Among these may be particularized General Frederick Hamilton, Dr. Howard, and Dean Story. Most of the correspondence of these writers was addressed to the Archbishop from London during the interesting debates of the early part of the reign of William and Mary; and it contains allusions, from day to day, as well to discussions on general policy, such as the Triennial Bill, the Place Bill, the Sacheverell clause, the amnesty, &c., as to transactions in which Irish interests were more immediately involved.

A considerable number of letters from Addison to the Archbishop, which formed part of this curious collection, having, with one exception, been unhappily mislaid, are for the present withheld; but Dr. Lyons has no doubt that they will be recovered, and promises to place these interesting letters also at the disposal of the Commission.

We have deposited the entire collection in the hands of our inspector for Ireland, Mr. Gilbert, to be reported upon in detail.

The municipal muniments belonging to the Corporations of Dublin, Limerick, Waterford, and Kilkenny are reported on by Mr. Gilbert at pp. 128–131.

Having thus laid before Your Majesty, as briefly as the nature of the subject admits, an account of the proceedings of Your Commissioners on Historical Manuscripts in private collections, it remains for them to state that they have only deemed it expedient to inquire what collections of manuscripts exist falling within the scope of their commission. Had the funds placed at their disposal for the appointment of inspectors been less limited, larger results would undoubtedly have been produced. The Commissioners nevertheless have no cause to express disappointment or dissatisfaction at the information they have collected. As far as their inquiries have extended, very important and valuable materials have been brought to light illustrating some of the least known periods of the history of Great Britain from the Saxon era down to the end of the seventeenth century. The Commissioners cannot but indulge the hope that with enlarged powers of compiling and publishing calendars of the more important papers that may be brought before them, they will be able to render a most essential service to the historical student, not only in this country, but throughout the civilized world.

ROMILLY. (L.S.)
SALISBURY. (L.S.)
AIRLIE. (L.S.)
STANHOPE. (L.S.)
EDMOND FITZMAURICE. (L.S.)
CHARLES LIMERICK. (L.S.)
TALBOT DE MALAHIDE. (L.S.)
WILLIAM STIRLING MAXWELL. (L.S.)
CHARLES WILLIAM RUSSELL. (L.S.)
GEORGE WEBBE DASENT. (L.S.)
T. DUFFUS HARDY. (L.S.)

W. GEO. BRETT,
Secretary.

26th February 1870.

APPENDIX.

ENGLAND.

Report on Historical Documents in the House of Lords.

The Commissioners on Historical Manuscripts having requested us to inspect, and make a report on the miscellaneous historical documents preserved in the House of Lords, which were brought under the notice of the Commissioners by Mr. Hardy, we have the honour to state, for the information of the Commissioners, that we waited on Sir John George Shaw Lefevre, Clerk of the Parliaments, and communicated to him the desire of the Commissioners. Nothing could exceed his courtesy and attention: he permitted us to inspect the whole collection, personally attended us, and afforded every information in his power.

With some few exceptions, to be presently noticed, the whole of the documents under consideration are now deposited in 12 rooms on the basement story of the offices of the House of Lords, running parallel with the River Terrace. These rooms are perfectly dry at present, but it is intended to remove the papers into the Victoria Tower, so soon as they have been sorted and examined. The contents of these 12 rooms, before the great fire that destroyed the Houses of Parliament in 1834, were deposited in an old building of the House of Lords, and were saved by the very great exertion of Mr. Stone Smith, then and still an officer of the house, who placed them in temporary security. Mr. Stone Smith had some traditional knowledge of their value, though he did not actually know their nature. They were several times afterwards removed to and from various temporary receptacles during the course of the erection of the new buildings, on the completion of which they were transferred to their present place of deposit.

It may here be remarked that these documents and papers are not referred to in any printed report of the contents of their Lordships' muniment rooms, so far as we know; nor are they alluded to in any of the reports of the Commissioners on the Public Records, whose inquiries were particularly directed to the discovery of such documents.

The manner in which they have been lately brought to light may deserve mention.

Mr. John Bruce, being engaged in an historical inquiry of some importance, solicited permission to search any papers of the House of Lords likely to bear upon the subject of his inquiry. Sir John George Shaw Lefevre with his accustomed liberality instantly gave the desired permission, and Mr. Smith, who had rescued the papers in question from the fire of 1834, pointed out the place in which the documents Mr. Bruce required might be found. On inspecting some of the papers deposited in the room to which Mr. Smith had directed attention, Mr. Bruce saw their historical value, and immediately brought the fact to the attention of Sir John Lefevre, who at once fully recognized their importance, and has since done all in his power to make them accessible. He employed two of his officers, assisted by one of the transcribers of the Public Record Department, to arrange them in chronological order and remove them from their then place of deposit to a room where they might be readily consulted.

Within the last 13 months no less than 228 bundles, containing on an average 127 papers in each, and extending from the year 1479 to 1664, have been examined, and arranged in such a manner as to make them easily accessible.

In addition to these, 387 parchment Rolls, dated between the years 1600 and 1800, besides 164 other parchment documents embracing the period between 1587 and 1800, have also been examined and arranged. The whole of these have been removed from the basement, and secured from further injury and decay. They have all been stamped, so as to show that they belong to the House of Lords.

These 29,507 documents, before they were removed upstairs, occupied a very small part of one room. The remaining contents, with the exception of the Journals are in no sort of arrangement whatever, and doubtless contain many documents belonging to the period above mentioned, and equally valuable. Such papers, if found, can be added to those which have been arranged, without inconvenience. These remarks, we believe, apply to all the other rooms on the basement, which we had not time to explore.

The papers that have been found illustrate the Journals of the House of Lords, or rather are the original documents to which constant reference is made in those time-honoured registers. Sometimes they are there set out in full; at other times they are briefly alluded to; while many of them are not even noticed, having been probably brought to the House in some inquiry upon which their Lordships were engaged, and never returned to their owners. It may here be remarked that the Lords were never satisfied with the *copy* of a document offered in evidence, or brought under their notice; nothing but the original was allowed to be received. Even the House of Commons submitted to their Lordships' rule, and invariably sent the originals, while they retained only a *copy* for themselves. We mention this as accounting for their Lordships possessing the originals of some papers to which we are about specially to refer.

As the best means of showing their historical value, we will allude to some of the documents to which our attention was directed.

We by no means desire it to be supposed that we have selected the most valuable in an historical point of view, because there might be a diversity of opinion on the subject. Moreover, we have thought it right to confine our remarks to those papers which Sir John Shaw Lefevre has arranged. We cannot, of course, express any opinion upon those which lie unarranged in the basement story. The papers we have selected for comment we consider interesting, and calculated to ensure the attention of the Commissioners, by showing the necessity for such a Commission as that Her Majesty has lately issued, viz.:—to bring to light materials for history which have not been hitherto used, because their existence was unknown.

In bringing forward the letters taken at the battle of Naseby, we cannot introduce the subject more appropriately than with an extract from Lord Clarendon's History of the Rebellion (Book IX., vol. ii., p. 508), as he there in a few words opens the whole subject before us. He speaks of papers which had been purposely concealed from the world; those to which he alludes, we believe, are the identical papers written in King Charles's own hand, and intended for no other eyes than those to whom they are addressed.

Lord Clarendon thus writes:—"In the end the King "was compelled to quit the field, and to leave Fairfax "master of all his foot, cannons, and baggage; amongst "which was his own cabinet, where his most secret "papers were, and letters between the Queen and him; "of which they shortly after made that barbarous use "as was agreeable to their natures, and published them "in print; that is, so much of them as they thought "would asperse either of their Majesties, and improve "the prejudice they had raised against them; and "concealed other parts that would have vindicated "them from many particulars with which they had "aspersed them."

Unfortunately the whole of the correspondence has not yet been unearthed. The remainder will doubtless be found in one of the unexplored rooms to which we have more than once alluded. In the Appendix to this Report we have given several of the papers that were not printed in the volume published by direction of Parliament, and called "The King's Cabinet."

These letters created great excitement in both Houses of Parliament, as appears by their Journals.

The victory at Naseby occurred on Saturday, the 14th of June 1645, and on the Monday following it was announced to the House of Commons by a messenger from Sir Thomas Fairfax. On the same day a message from the House of Commons was sent to the Upper House. Their Lordships requested Mr. Bowles, Chaplain to Fairfax, to give them an account of the victory, and three letters addressed to the Speaker of the House of Commons from Fairfax, Oliver Cromwell, and the Committee with the Army, were read. In these letters, which are entered in the Lords' Journals, no mention is made of the King's cabinet. They merely tell us that all his baggage and his own waggon were captured.

On the 23rd of June the House of Commons resolved, "that the several letters and papers taken at Naseby "Field *shall* be referred to the Committee, of which "Mr. Tate was chairman, to translate the French "letters, decipher those that are not deciphered, and "to sort them."

On the 26th, "Mr. Tate was appointed to carry the "originals of the letters sent up by Sir Thomas Fair-"fax to the House of Lords, and to desire the Lords "that, in regard they are of very great weight and "concernment, they will be very careful of them, and "that when they have read them they will return them "back to this House."

On the 28th of June Mr. Tate was ordered to make his report concerning the King's letters and papers. This he did on the Monday following, and the House of Commons resolved that the most material letters and papers taken at Naseby Field should be communicated to the City at a Common Hall,—that the Lords should appoint a Committee to join with that of the Commons "to peruse the letters and papers, and to consider "what letters are most material and most fit to com-"municate to the Common Hall, and to make observa-"tion upon them." It was then ordered that no person should "presume to print any part of the letters to be "communicated at the Common Hall without special "order of both Houses, and that it be declared that "both Houses intend to print them speedily, and "that and this order be sent to the Warden of the "Stationers' Hall, and be published at the Common "Hall." It was also resolved that these letters and papers should be communicated to the Committee of both kingdoms, "to the intent they may take copies to "transmit into Scotland and to foreign parts;—that the "letters and papers shall be put in a safe and public "hand and place, to the end that all such as desire it "may peruse the originals." It was also resolved that transcripts of these letters and papers should be sent to Mr. Parker and Mr. Sadler to make observations upon them.

A copy of these resolutions was sent to the Lords, and they agreed to them.

On the 1st of July the Lords sent a message to the Commons, "desiring such other papers and letters as "were taken at Naseby Field, and not yet transmitted "to their Lordships, may be sent unto them before "the Committee appointed for viewing them do "meet."

The Commons answer that they will send a speedy answer by messengers of their own; and Mr. Tate accordingly brought up some letters, in number 22, which were taken at Naseby, and desires the Committee may meet "to consider of these and others formerly "brought up,"—"that there are some others which "have not been read."

There were evidently other letters detained by the Commons, for the Lords again desire that such other papers as were taken at Naseby, and not yet transmitted to their Lordships, "may be sent unto "them before the Committee for viewing them do "meet."

The Commons send Mr. Tate to their Lordships, who carries "all such letters and papers taken at Naseby "Field that have been already read," and informs the Lords that the Commons will send the rest "so soon as "they have perused them themselves."

It is unnecessary to enter into a detail of all that occurred in both Houses respecting these papers, as we have given extracts from their Journals in the Appendix, but we would state that the order for printing them was made in the House of Commons on the 7th of July 1645.

We would, moreover, remark that the book published by special order of the Parliament contains only 39 letters and papers, not one of those we have selected being printed in the book in question. The number of papers at present found in the House of Lords is only 15, so that a large number will probably be discovered among the unsorted papers. Evidence exists of there having been 57 at least. This is also another reason for urging the continuance of the sorting of the papers in the basement story.—

The papers found in the King's cabinet, which are in the Appendix, will speak for themselves, but we think the Commissioners will be of opinion that they ought to be printed.

We saw among other papers the original letter, wholly in the handwriting of Charles 1, addressed to the House of Lords on the 11th of May 1641, recommending that the Earl of Strafford should be imprisoned for life rather than be executed, "although he (the "King) had satisfied the justice of the kingdom by the "passing of the Bill of Attainder against the Earl." Some of the alterations in the letter are curious, as showing the King's desire to save Strafford by an exercise of his royal prerogative of pardon, without asking a favour of the Parliament. The letter in question will be remembered as the one which contains the remarkable postscript: "If he must die, it were a "charity to reprieve him until Saturday." These words seem to have been added, and the alterations above alluded to made, some time after the letter was written.

It seems that the Peers offered to return into His Majesty's hands the letter itself which he had sent, but he was pleased to say, "My Lords, what I have written "to you I shall be content it be registered by you "in your House. In it you see my mind. I know you "will use it to my honour."

And yet this important letter has been lost for years, and only just recovered from the miscellaneous mass of papers of which we speak!

We also saw the original petition of Laud, Archbishop of Canterbury, in his own handwriting, while a prisoner in the Tower of London. He had been required to give the presentation of St. Leonard's, Foster Lane, to a Mr. George Smith. In his petition to the House the Archbishop says, manfully but respectfully,—"Your "Lordships knowe it is a dewtye w^{ch} yo^{r} petitioner "owes to this Church & State to see y^{e} orders and "examine the sufficiency of such as he p'sents to "benefices; and which should he not doe, yo^{r} Lordships "might justly more than find fault with hime. There-"fore humbly prayeth that M^{r} Smith may come to "your Lordships' poor petitioner, that he may in some "sort satisfy his owne conscience and his dewtye to the "publicke," &c.

It will not be irrelevant to say a few words respecting a document of great national importance, which had been missing for some years, but has been lately found among the muniments of the House of Lords. We allude to the original manuscript of the Book of Common Prayer, which was annexed to the Statute 13 and 14 Car. 2. c. 4.

The history of this Book is sufficiently interesting, and is so intimately connected with the present subject to justify an allusion to it here. It is well known that the Parliamentary Commissioners in 1645 issued an order abolishing the Book of Common Prayer, and that King Charles the Second, upon his restoration, took the earliest opportunity to re-establish the worship sanctioned by the Acts of Uniformity of King Edward the Sixth and Queen Elizabeth. By his letters patent, dated 25th March 1661, he appointed certain Commissioners "to review the Book of Common Prayer, "comparing the same with the most ancient liturgies "which have been used in the Church in the primitive "and purest times, and to prepare such alterations and "additions as they thought fit to offer."*

Out of this Commission arose the Act which was passed in the 13th and 14th years of his reign.

Both Houses of Parliament were engaged on the subject at the same time.

* The progress of the Commissioners and the several steps they took appear in the printed Acts of Convocation, commencing on the 21st of November 1661, the day on which the King's letter of direction was received by them to enter upon the review, down to the 20th of December 1661, when the bishops and clergy subscribed the work. (Gibson's Codex, vol. i. p. 275.)

The House of Commons appointed a Committee to view the several laws for confirming the Liturgy of the Church of England, and to make search whether the original Book of Liturgy, annexed to the Act passed in the fifth and sixth years of the reign of Edward the Sixth, was yet extant. They selected a Prayer Book printed in the year 1604, to be attached to the Bill they were preparing for an Act of Uniformity, provided the Book of Edward the Sixth could not be found.*

While the Commons were thus engaged, the King sent to the House of Lords the book which had been prepared by his Commissioners appointed by his letters patent of the 25th March 1661, and of which he approved.†

The Lords thereupon "directed the book in question "to be delivered to the House of Commons, as that "being the book to which the Act of Uniformity is to "relate, and also to deliver the book wherein the "alterations are made out of which the other book was "fairly written." This entry, taken from the Journals of the House, is important, as showing that *two* books were sent by the King to the Lords, and that they were both submitted to the Commons. It is not necessary to follow the Bill through its various stages. It is sufficient to state that the Bill passed both Houses, and became the law of the land.

In the Act, the Book of Common Prayer as it had been altered, *i.e.*, the fair copy above mentioned, was ordered to be appended to the Act, and so it appears to have remained until the beginning of this century, when it was severed from the original roll by a clergyman who was permitted to consult it for his own convenience; at least, this is the statement of Mr. Rickman, who was Clerk of the House of Commons. He says "this must have been before the year 1819, "as there in a note in a volume of the folio edition of "the Statutes of the Realm, published by the Com-"missioners on Public Records in that year." The editor of that volume, speaking of this MS., states that "this book is in manuscript, and is in the Parliament "Office, and in the same press, but not in the same "division of that press, with the Acts of this year."

The book in question remained in the press as described above, and was occasionally exhibited to strangers as a valuable curiosity. It was seen as late as the year 1824, but upon inquiry soon after the fire which destroyed the Houses of Parliament, it could not be found. Several searches have since been unsuccessfully made, and it became generally believed that the book had perished in the flames; recently, however, during the progress of removing the Acts of Parliament to the Victoria Tower, from the Old Tower sometimes called the Jewel Tower, at the back of Abingdon Street, not only was the missing manuscript found, which was attached to the Statute Roll of 13th and 14th of Charles the Second, but, with it, a prize little expected and completely unknown, viz.:—A volume, printed in 1636, containing about 600 manuscript alterations, as well as some new forms of prayer, with other offices on various occasions, and subscribed by the bishops and clergy as it was submitted to the King.

Both these volumes are unquestionably the same which King Charles the Second placed before the House of Peers on the 23rd of February 1661, and which the House of Lords "delivered to the House of Commons, "as being the books to which the Act of Uniformity "was to relate, as well as the book wherein the alter-"ations are made, out of which the other book was "fairly written."

The discovery of these two books, especially the latter (the existence of which has taken all persons interested in such matters entirely by surprise), encourages the hope that the Books of Common Prayer attached to the Acts of Uniformity of King Edward the Sixth and Queen Elizabeth may yet be discovered among the buried treasures of the House of Lords.

We can hardly estimate the worth of King Edward the Sixth's two books (the first attached to Statute 2 & 3 Edw. 6. c. 1., and the other to Statute 5 & 6 Edw. 6. c. 1.), for, incredible as it may appear, there is no copy answering in all points to the‡ book referred to in the Act of Elizabeth. It has been missing for many years, and its recovery would be of the first importance. There can, we think, be but little doubt that it was used by the Commissioners of Charles the Second when they prepared their edition for the King. We have already seen that the House of Commons believed that it was in existence in 1661, for the House desired search to be made for it, a fact which shows that it had been severed from the Act,—we are speaking now of the Act of 5th and 6th of Edward 6. This severance seems to have taken place in the reign of Queen Mary; as appears by a letter from John Browne, Clerk of the Parliament in 1683, addressed to Mr. Walker, one of the assistant clerks, wherein he writes, "In Q. Marie's "tyme the Comon Praier Booke which was annexed to "the Act was taken away." We have no means of ascertaining whether it was brought back when Queen Mary's Act was rescinded by Statute 1 Elizabeth, c. 2, which enacted that the Book of Common Prayer of Edward 6, and none other, should be used; but in all probability it was produced, though not again attached to the Act, for it had again become part of the law of the land, and must have been preserved as a solemn record, and frequently referred to up to the time when the Parliamentary Commissioners in 1645 issued an order abolishing the Book of Common Prayer.

It would be difficult to prove that Charles's Commissioners used the Book of Edward the Sixth, though in all probability they did.

Its loss may be thus reasonably accounted for. After the collation and alterations had been made by the Commissioners of 1661, and the statute of the 13th and 14th of Charles the Second had passed, with the new Prayer Book attached to the Act, the authorities of the House of Lords at that time may have thrown it aside as of little worth, as the new Act of Uniformity had become the law of the land, and had superseded that of Edward the Sixth. Though King Edward's Book may have been thus rejected as a record, it does not follow that it was destroyed; and it may still exist with Queen Elizabeth's Book of Common Prayer among the unexamined manuscripts in the basement story. The mere chance of this hope being realised (on the importance of which it is unnecessary to remark) is more than sufficient to make the authorities of the House of Lords doubly anxious to have the documents in question speedily classified and arranged.

If we were to enter more fully into a description of these documents, or produce further examples of their curiosity and worth, our report would be extended to an inconvenient length. We believe that sufficient evidence has been presented to show the great historical value of these papers, which chance as it were has disclosed. Had not Sir John Shaw Lefevre given Mr. Bruce permission to make researches at the House of Lords, it is more than probable that the documents now under consideration would have lain unnoticed for many years to come.

The mere knowledge of the fact where public muniments are to be found, which have been buried for ages, —we are now alluding to the documents in the basement story, for they were not known to exist, either through printed books or tradition, beyond the officers of the House of Lords,—is certainly no slight acquisition to the historical student of the present age, even if the discovery had not produced fresh historic materials. For instance, some of the most interesting of public instruments, (the declaration and letter of Charles 2, from Breda, addressed to the House of Lords,) have been frequently searched for, but without success. They have just been untombed from this mausoleum of historic remains. The letters addressed by Charles to the House of Commons from Breda are not now extant: they must have perished, with other valuable papers, at the great fire in 1834.

We therefore express a hope that the Commissioners will think it right to recommend to Sir John Shaw Lefevre, in the strongest manner, the propriety of continuing the sorting and arrangement of the papers which he has so successfully commenced. Nothing can be better than the plan he has been pursuing; but we would venture to suggest that he should accelerate the sorting

* By Statute 5 and 6 Edward 6. c. 1. s. 4. the Book of Common Prayer was ordered "to be annexed and joined to this present Statute."

† Before the King transmitted the book, prepared by the Convocation to the House of Lords, they had received another from the Commons, but the Lords followed the book from the King. (Gibson's Codex, i. 276.)

‡ It is there described as "the Book authorised by Parliament in the "V and sixt yere of the reign of King Edward the Sixt, with one "alteracion,[1] or addition of certayn Lessons[2] to be used on every "Sunday in the yere, & the fourme of the Letanie altered and cor-"rected, & two sentences only added[3] in the delivery of the sacrament "to the communicants & none other or otherwy se."

[1] On the subject of the "one alteracion," see Elizabethan Liturgies, ed. Parker's Society, pref. xiii. note.
[2] On this subject see Gibson's Codex, vol. i. p. 268, note (s.)
[3] "Two sentences only added:" this is explained in Gibson's Codex, vol. i. p. 268, note (u).

by the employment of an additional force, and direct a skeleton catalogue of the papers to be made, similar to that he ordered by way of specimen of the papers of 1660.

The work, so far as it has proceeded, does much credit to the officers employed, and Sir John Shaw Lefevre could not, in our humble judgment, do better than continue their services.

We cannot close the Report of our visit to the House of Lords without offering our meed of commendation of the perfect arrangement of, and easy access to, the Acts of Parliament which have been lately arranged in the Victoria Tower.

T. Duffus Hardy.
G. W. Dasent.
Edmond Fitzmaurice.

W. G. Brett,
Secretary.

May 1869.

Holland. I cannot but at least give you a lyne for a letter, you have given me so diligent & good account of your imployment, for (though my judgment goes not with it, yet) I cannot but comend your care & dexteritie in mangin of it; & in the next place, I desyre you, to thanke all the Officers, in my name, for there obedience; & the rather, if that it it is contrair to there judgements (& in this, nather, I cañot dislyke them) & in particular the Officers of those Regiments that ar & shall be disbanded, for there affection showen to me in desyring remaineing volõtiers, asseuring them that when God & the Parlament shall give me meanes, I will shall see them rewarded; for you, ye may easilie beliue thinke that since I approue you in this, I am the lykelier to trust in some imploiment one other; where my judgement does more fullie concur: & so I rest.

[Endorsed by the King] Copie of my letter to Holland the 10 July 1641.

[Numbered] 22.

[In the King's handwriting. The errors and alterations are as they stand in the MS.]

$\frac{26}{16}$ januer. 10.

Mon cher coeur je croyois partir de min qui est le 17 janier mais le vent a estte sy grande que len na peu enbarquer mes hardes aujourduy toute fois jespere que demin il sera fait et ainsy sy le vent vient bon je parteray jeudy dieu aydant jay tant daffaires sur mon depart a quoy je ne matandois point que je suis extrememant tourmantee du mal de teete qui fait que je mesteray en syfre par vn autre se qui jovois fait moy mesme autrement ayant beaucoup de lettres a escrire en-rance Wat estant reuenu et le ranuoyant encore je vous diray seuellement quil ma raporte de rance se que je pouvois desirer: adieu mon cher coeur.

tournes.

Qy. o. Sic. In the handwriting of Queen Henrietta Maria.

s o n n e o f K.D.
thear beeing hear a 47. 35. 39. 40. 7. 35. 16. 192. that
h a t h a r e a t c r d i t w i
Sic. 31. 17. 46. 31. 21. 51. 7. 17. 45. 11. 50. 5. 27. 45. 58. 27.
t h h i s f a t h e r
45. 31. 31. 27. 47. 15. 17. 45. 31. 7. 50. goeing now
f r o m Ho t h n u f h t
16. 51. 39. 42. 164. 260. 45. 31. 39. 62. 15. 31. 45.
f i t t o h i m t n s o
Sic. 15. 27. 45. to speake 45. 35. 31. 27. 42. 45. 39. 47. 35.
l i c i t e K.D. t h e
23. 27. 11. 28. 46. 7. 192. at his ariuall for 45. 31. 7.
d i s p a t c h e o f a r
5. 27. 47. 33. 17. 45. 11. 31. 10. 36. 16. 6000 17. 50. 72.
m e s s e n t t o N t o
66. 42. 10. 47. to be 47. 10. 39. 46. 46. 35. 226. 45. 36.
a r m e t h e s c o t c h e of
17. 50. 42. 7. 46. 31. 7. 47. 11. 35. 45. 11. 31. 7. k 1.
t h e p a r t y of i m
45. 31. 7. 33. 17. 50. 46. 74. k 1. 189 or to 27. 42.
p i o y a n y o t h e r w a y Sic.
33. 27. 35. 74. 17. 39. 74. 35. 45. 31. 10. 51. 58. 18. 74.
W.M. b e e i n g
189. shall thinke good. 220. 13. 10. 7. 27. 39. 21.
r e t u r n e d
50. 10. 46. 62. 50. 39. 7. 5. hath advertised 260.
t h a t s o m e i n g l i s h
45. 31. 18. 46. 47. 35. 42. 7. 27. 39. 21. 23. 27. 47. 31.
c a t o l i c k s i n F.
11. 18. 45. 35. 23. 27. 11. 25. 47. 28. 40. 148.
t h i r p u r s e s t o
haue layed 45. 31. 27. 51. 33. 62. 50. 47. 7. 48. 45. 35.
g e t h e r f o r s u p l y
21. 7. 46. 32. 7. 51. 15. 35. 50. a 47. 62. 33. 23. 74.
of a r m e s f o r
k 1. 17. 51. 42. 7. 47. 16. 36. 50. 19. 260. doth thearfore
d e s i r e t o a d n e r
5. 10. 47. 27. 51. 7. 189. 45. 35. 17. 5. 62. 10 50
t i s e W.M. of t h e p e a c e
46. 27. 47. 7. 220. k 1. 45. 31. 10. 33. 23. 18. 12. 10.
w h e a r t h e y ar t o b e
58. 1. 10. 17. 50. 45. 32. 7. 74. a 3. 45. 37. 13. 10.
s e n t a n d s e n d t h n
47. 10. 40. 46. 17. 40. 5. 47. 10. 40. 5. 45. 32. 7.
l e t e r s i n t h e p a c k
23. 10. 45. 10. 51. 48. 27. 40. 45. 31. 7. 33. 17. 12. 25.
e t of Brown o r a n y o t h e r
7. 46. k 1. 94. 35. 50. 17. 40. 74. 36. 46. 31. 7. 50.
[w] a y t o W.M. w r i t
58. 17. 74. 45. 35. 220. 189. may 58. 50. 27. 45. 7.
t o W.M. i n t h e c i p h e r
45. 36. 220. 27. 39. 45. 31. 7. 11. 27. 33. 31. 7. 50. 89.
h a t h w i t h
31. 17. 45. 31. 58. 27. 45. 31. 260.

[Addressed] Au Roy
Monseigneur.

[Endorsed by the King] 16 Jan. 1643.

[Endorsed by others] 10. ~~Not sent.~~
1643
1643
translated & sent
to y^e^ Lords.

[Seals (two) injured.]

[Deciphered by the King.]

Translation.

Jan. 26.

My deare harte. J made an account to depte yesterday being the 17 Jan. but the windes were soe boysterous, that my goods & luggage could not be sent aboard to day, howsoeuer J hope it will be done to morrow, if the winde serues J mean to be gon on Thursday God willing; J haue soe much vnexpected busines now vpon my depure, which causes me to be extreamly troubled w^th^ the head-ach & to make use of another for the writing in Cypher, which J would haue done myselfe, but that J have many lres to write into France. Watt being come thence & sending him backe againe; J shall only tell you that he hath brought me all that J could desire from thence. farewell my deare heart.

Turne ouer.

There being here a sonne of K.D. that hath great creditt w^th^ his father, going now from Ho. 260 thought fitt to speake to him to solicit K. D. at his arriuall for to dispatch of 6,000 armes to be sent to N. to arme the Scottch of the party of 189, or to Jmploy any other way 189 shall thinke good. W. M. being returned hath aduertised 260 that some English Catholiques in F. haue layed their purses together for supply of armes for 189. 260 doth therefore desire 189 to aduertise W. M. of the place where they are to be sent, & send the letters in the packet of Brown, or any other place to W. M. 189 may write to W. M. in the cipher 189 hath with 260.

[Endorsed] 10.
Au Roy Monseigneur.
16 Jan. 1643.

Translation.

$\frac{26}{16}$ Ianuary.

My deer hart J did think to goe from hence to morrow which is the 17 of Ianuary but the wind was soe great that on could not imbarke my stuff this day, but J hope to morrow it wilbee don and soe if the wind bee good J will part Thursday God willing. J have soe much busynes vppon my departure which J cannot attend beeing extremely trobled with the headake

which makes mee that J will put that in Cyphers by another which otherwise J would have don myself hauing mayny Letters to write into France. Watt beeing come back and J sending of him back againe. Sic. J will only say that hee hath braught from France that which I could desire. Adieu my deer Hart. Turne.

There beeing heere a sonn of K. D. ~~who~~ that hath great credit with his ffather going now from Ho. I 260 thought fitt to speake to him to sollicite K. D. at his arriuall for the dispatch of six thowsand Armes to bee sent to N. to arme the Scotts of the esier your Party of you 189 or to imploy any other way you 189 shall thinke good, W. M. beeing returned mee hath advertised 260 that somme English Catholicks in France have layd there purses togather for supply of Armes for J 179, 260 doth therfore desire you 189 W. M. to advertize 220 of the Place where they are to bee sent and send the Letters in the Packet of Browne or any other way to W. M. 220. you 189 may write, W. M. to 220 in the Cypher you 220 mee. you 189 hath with 260.

[Endorsed] 1643. 16 Jan. 1643.
To the King my Lord.

Walsall ce samedi 8 julliett.

Mon cher coeur. Progers vous ora dit la prise de burton: qui fut apres ma letter escrite: nos gens en ont estte cy encourges qui sy: se nut estte vre commandement absolu de ne marester point nous orions estte a Darby et certainement lorions pris: mes moy seulle et cette pour ne le pas faire afin de ne perdre point de tamps je suis ariuee a se soir en ce lieu ou je demeureray de min nos soldats estant fort las: et aussy: quils ont tant plundre que jl ne seroit marcher auec leurs paquets: et ne les veule point quiter tellement quils ont demin pour les randre: milord capell sera ysy demin: et nous resonderons nre marche et sil plait a dieu lundy nous partirons et yrons par le chemin que vous maues mande par fred.

dimanche 9 juliett.

Comme je escriuois cette letter parsons est ariue et ma randu vre letter: je lay redespeche alinstant au prince rupert pour sauoir: se quil vouloit que je fisse et luy ay mande lestat de nre armee je ne liyray pas de maduanser demin: pour pouuoir aler par aucun des deux chemins: je croix que vous naues pas seu des Qy. eu. nouuelles descose de longtamps: je vous en voye vne lettre qui vous en aprandra: je vous la voulois en voyer par Progers mais je loublie. Les lettres que jay reseeues de France massure que vous ores de se peis la tout ce que vous desireres: Ma[d] de Cheureuse gouuerne tout et se desclare vre agent commi Watt me mande je nescris point tout ce sy en sifre non estant point de besoing: et suis sy fort harasce qui ce jour je me donne toute lagee qui je puis: nous auons estte deux jours sans manger de viande qui le dernier vne fois de la froyde et de puis newarke josserois dire que je nay pas dormi 3 heures par nuit: mais tout cesy me plait puis qui cest pour vous: et pour vous faire voir par toute mes actions que je nay plaisir que celuy ke vous seruir et destre auons.

Milord Capell est ariue et nous auons resolu nre marche de demin qui sera a Kingesnorton M[r] Capell nous afait i l g u i t e s h e r voir que sy 27. 23. 52. 62. 28. 45. 9. 66. 4. 48. 31. 10. 50. o p s h i e r p e i i l a 35. 33. 47. 31. 27. 8. 50. que se 34. 8. 27. 28. 23. 17. 69. p e r d u 3. est tout 33. 8. 50. 5. 62. cest pour quoy sy 66. 4. ~~46~~ a u n c o u 189. 18. 69. 2. 70. intantion de donner 62. 40. 11. 35. 63. p a a l e u r 33. 17. 138. 18. 24. 8. 62. 50. certainement jl fault a u o i r t o [u] t e l e s f o r 18. 62. 35. 27. 50. 45. 35. 62. 46. 8. 23. 7. 48. 15. 35. 50. c e s p e u t 11. 9. 48. quil ce 66. 33. 10. 63. 45. 70. 4. 72. mais autrement jl est comme je crois necessaire que 202. c a p e l l r e t o u r n e 11. 17. 33. 8. 23. 24. 50. 7. 45. 35. 62. 50. 40. 8. je vous prie de me mander vistemant vre resolution la desus: car lors que je trouueray que 260. 66. 70. peut paser l e r a u o y f a seuremant 260. 3. 23. 8. 50. 17. 62. 31. 77. 51. 18. 70. 4. m a n n o m i n 68. jl trouue que d 5. 44. 17. 40. d 3. 41. 35. 42. 17. 40. d e t o m a r c h e 5. 7. 45. 35. 42. 17. 50. 11. 31. 8. jl ne sont qui 800. f o o t e h o a r s [s] o t 15. 35. 37. 45. 7. 65. 31. 35. 18. 50. 48. jls 48. 35. 40. t s m i l l e 45. 47. 66. 4. 70. 44. 27. 23. 24. 10. vne prompte responce je vous prie car jl est tres nessesaire nos forces en lincolnshiere ont disfait vne troupe de lennemy de 70 chevaux et ont tout pris aussy je oublie auons dire que tutbuery est auons les ennemis layant quite sur ce qui nous auions en voye de burton quelques forces pour les prandre et nous y auons garnison.

[Endorsed by the King] 9 July 1643.

[Numbered] 19.

[In the Queen Henrietta Maria's handwriting. Deciphered by the King.]

Bathe ce 21 Aurill

Mon cher coeur. fred: cornwalis vous ora dit tout nre voyage jusques a Adbury et lestat de masante de puis mon ariuer en ce lieu je me suis trouuee plus mal tant dans lendormisement que jay qui mon ruine est or que ments jespere que le repos de aujourduy me fera du bien: je vois demin a bristou pour vous ranuoyer les charettes: jl y en a beaucoup desjre de retournees: milord dilon ma dit non pas directement de vre part quoy quil dire que vous laprouues quil estoit apropos que jusse a escrire vne lettre aux commissionaires dirlande: de cette effect: quil devoit ce desporter des choses quil avoit mit dans leur papier pour cette heure: et les assurer que lors que vous series en vne autre condition que vous neste que vous leur donneries contantement: jay cru la chose de vn sy grand engagement que je ne losse faire sans vre commandement cest pour quoy sy jl vous plait que je le fasse en voy es moy ce que vous voulles que je escrive afin que je ne fasse pas plus que ce que vous, ordoneres: et aussy que estant vos commendiments vous tenus ce que je promesteray car je serois bien fachee descrire rien que je ne vouluse tenir et quant vous me lores promis je me sieray: je crois aussy que descrire a milord muskery: sans les autres sera uses: car la lettre que je luy escrire sera demamin et sy est a tout les commissionaires elle sera par le secretaire: adieu mon cher coeur je ne puis escrire davantage sy non que je suis absolument auous.

[Addressed] Au Roy Monseigneur.

[Endorsed] 17, 1644.

[Endorsed by the King] 21 Ap: 1644.

The King to his Nephew.

Buckingham, 25 June 1644.

Nepueu / it is a greate contentment to me, to fynde but a m ~~e~~ you so reddy to follow my directions b 1. 14. 24. 81. s o r y to Rp m i s i n f o 57. 44. 74. 67. n 1. fynde 354. 25. 30. 58. 31. 48. 8. 45. r n e d n u t o n l y 75. 26. 2. 5. 90. 49. 56. 78. 89. 46. 48. 27. 68. of matters but of s o m e p e r s o n s for b 1. k 1. 58. 47. 26. 4. 85. 37. 1. 66. 57. 46. 50. 59. c 5. Rp c a l e d a s t r I never hard 354. 11. 15. 29. 2. 6. 84. 16. 87. 59. 78. 74. a n g e r n o r of 15. 49. 18. 3. 75. 86. 48. 47. 66. the greatness k 1. y o u r army r u d g e d n o r 67. 46. 74. 64. 106. 19. 65. 75. 5. 20. 4. 5. 88. 50. 44. 64. put w h e t h e r p r s h o the question k 5. 53. 38. 3. 78. 39. 4. 65. 354. 59. 39. 47. u l d be in to a treate y & for 77. 27. 6. a 4. admitted e 5. n 1. 16. 384. 67. a 1. c. 5. Ld d i g b y P. Rup. is 261. 7. 30. 18. 21. 70. upon my word 354. f 1. mistaken a Kinge hath f o u n d e h i m c 5. 241. e 2. 8. 44. 74. 48. 5. 1. 87. 38. 30. 24. 81. u e r r y of P. R. i n t e r c 75. 2. 64. 66. 68. sencible k 1. 354. 31. 49. 79. 2. 65. 3. s t s but for the o t h e r 58. 79. 59. the right way b 1. c 5. n 3. 47. 80. 40. 4. 66. t dwd? & h o p e 82. 80. 56. I will not answer a 1. 39. 45. 35. 2. er this P. R. will f y n d e King doe come to your hands 354. 03. 9. 69. 49. 6. 3. 241. hath to doe P. R. j u s t i c e in l: e 2. resolued n 1. c 2. 354. 32. 76. 59. 79. 32. 12. 4. k 2.

will wᵗʰ s a f t y to this 421. wᶜʰ cannot be done p 5. 57. 14. 8. 78. 67. n1. n4. Army u n t i l l P.R. to Kinge g e n 100. 74. 48. 79. 30. 27. 29. 354. send n1. 241. 20. 4. 5. r a l g o r i n g 66. 17. 28. 90. 18. 44. 64. 30. 48. 18. so referring the rest to this bearer, I rest,

Your louing Oncle & most faithfull frend

CHARLES R.

[Endorsed] 29. 1645.

[This letter, saving the deciphered portion, is in the King's hand.]

29.

Oxford Wedensday 26 March 1645.

Deare hart, I could not get thy Dispaches wᶜʰ Petit brought before yesterday, wᶜʰ I red with wonder anufe, to fynde thee interpret my letter marked 16 as if I had not beene well satisfied with something in thy letter by Pooly: I confess that I expressed ~~agn~~ anger in that letter, but it was by complaining to thee, not of thee: & indeed when I am accused of concealing my Affaires from thee, ether by negligence or worse, I cannot bee well pleased, & though I am behoulding to thy loue, for not beliuing, I am not the more obliged to my accusers good wills; albeit the effects thereof, (by thy kyndeness), is most welcome to mee & certainly I know nothing less in thy power then to make me be dis- & am seldom other then pleased with thee: I haue beene angry with my selfe, for not expressing my Affection to thee, according to my intentions; so far haue I alwais beene, from taking any thing vnkyndly of thee: As for my desyring thee in to keepe my Dispaches to thy self, it was particular, (& not in generall) conserning those of Irland, not knowing whether thou thought secresy in that business so requiset as I knew it to be, for many ar of that nature as ar fitt to be showen, & wher~~in~~ they ar of an undouted kynde, there I confess ~~ther~~ needs no items; but where I am not sure of thy concurring opinion, thereto giue thee a causion, may show my want of judgement, but not of confidence in thee: In a word sweet hart, I cannot be other then kynde to thee & confident of thee; & say what thou will, thou must, & does know this to be trew of him who is eternally Thyne.

[Endorsed] 22. 29. To my Wyfe 26 March 1645. by Sakfeeld.

[In the King's handwriting. The corrections and additions occur in the original.]

Oxford, Thursday 3 Aprill Deare hart/ my last was by Petit, since wᶜʰ, there hath beene some little refreche- neere Dorchester ment of good newes, Goring ~~hauing~~ hauing routed a Thousand of Cromwells horse & Garret done as much to two Regiments of Midletons horse & some few foote yesterday morning in Wales; Some rambling Rebelles Forces faced Bambery (about two thousand in all horse & foote) hoping to surpryse, as wee suppose, the E. of Northamptons Regiment of horse but failing of that, marched before & so ar returned from whence night to~~ward~~ Chiping-norton × × × × × × × × they came towards Warwicke × ×* ~~I rather judge ther former~~ so much for newes.

I cannot yet tell thee, the precise day of my marching beliue from hence, but I ~~hope~~ fowerteene dayes, will be the my utmost of stay heere, wᶜʰ I hope will be sooner then Sʳ Tho: Fairfax will be able to take the feeld, the London leauies, both of Men & Mony, going, yet, very but slowly on: it is now just three Weekes since ~~Petit~~ I receaued any of thyne by the Ordinary, or any other, way (Petits letters came six dayes after him selfe, upon wᶜʰ I doe not reckon) wᶜʰ for this two Monthes past, I beliue thou canst not say of me, this is no complaint I asseure but impatience for not hearing frome thee; & ~~thinke~~ thee ~~not~~ that thy letters ar most wellcome to me, thought with ~~there were~~ but two words of kyndeness ~~in them~~ mention without any word of my assistance, of wᶜʰ some- I confess tymes thou may want matter, but, I am sure, not of the other, in wᶜʰ the variety is infinit, albeit the subject be but one.

I receaued As I was wryting this thyne of the 31 March, wᶜʰ much both amazed & trobled mee to fynde thee still com- concerning plaining ~~for the nonaryvall of~~ Colsters Ship, since Petit, who came 3 Weekes agoe, asseured me of her safe aryvall at Callice, but cheefly that thou hast beene put to such straites, for wᶜʰ, I should nether forgiue my selfe nor any body else that I knew guilty: howsoeuer I am so sencible of the misfortune of it, that I cannot haue a quyet thought, untill some of thy cheerfull lynes doe reuiue my mynde, as for my sones jurny to the west, I put no question but that (by the grace of God) wee shall haue comfort of it, & so farwell deare hart.

[Written in the margin] A proposition hath beene made me concerning 540. 371. 477. 322. going into 194. (as Digby will particularly informe thee) but, in this, I will doe nothing, without thy councell, wᶜʰ I desyre to haue with all possible speede.

[Endorsed] 5. 32. To my Wyfe 1⅓ Aprill 1645. By P. A.

[The whole of this letter is in the King's handwriting. The corrections and additions occur in the original.]

Oxford Fryday 11 Aprill 1645.

Deare hart/ I am made beliue that this conueyance will be both safe & speedy—wherfor I cannot lett it slip & ~~I hope~~ though thou ~~let~~ omittes dyuers occasions of that wryting to me yet ~~it~~ is no warrant for me to follou thy example, it not being waranted by the law of Kyndness ~~no more then for me to be angry with thee for any thing, (for thou maist doe that will troble, for what greeve me, nay what I will not name, but Anger is a Passion, I am not capable of, as in relation~~ enjoynes me ~~to thee~~) but ~~I am enjoyned by~~ the same Law[&] to deale freely with thee by confessing that thy last melancoly letter, seconded by thy sylence does troble me, beliuing that something wᶜʰ displeaseth thee must bee the Cause, otherwais thou would not so soone forget, what thou wrot by Pindar of the 13 March, (thy words ar je ne veux perdre nul occation descrire) wherfor I pray wilfull for nothing but ~~uoluntary~~ sylence ~~will~~ can looke lyke un thee wyt, let it be what it will ~~my loue tome it into~~ -kyndness I expect no volumes a word or two satisfie me betweene vs): ~~one kynd word from thee, mends this, therefor I expe that kyndness wais of expression as euen & remember hath many habits chydingses oftymes one, communicating of vexations another~~ but anuf of

* This portion of the cancelled sentence is illegible.

this I know thy affection will not be long in my debt in the least circumstance of kyndness: I had more to wryt but being often interupted & the Mess: more but that I am eternally thyne staying I will say now no ~~I haue nothing to ad of newes to yesterdayes letter but that the Rebelles ar preparing my sumons~~.

[Endorsed] 29. 35.

To my Wyfe 11 Aprill 1645.

[The whole of this letter is in the King's handwriting. The additions and corrections occur in the original.]

147.

P a r i s a p r i l Q. h a
27. 20. 10. 23. 18. 21. 66. 3. 10. 23. 49. 21. 149. 14. 20.
t h beene i l l theese Days of a n
26. 50. 338. 23. 49. 12. 541. 3. 377. 71. 477. 20. 11. 21.
a g u e w^ch is the c a u s e she
67. 25. 55. 22. 561. 430. 540. 19. 20. 55. 18. 33. 534.
w r i t e s not to your M. she c o m
1. 10. 23. 62. 22. 18. 472. 547. 573. 445. 534. 19. 36. 15.
m a n d s me to say t h is to you
7. 20. 61. 6. 18. 461. 547. 516. 62. 14. 430. 547. 574.
s o m e o t h e r t h i n g s
18. 36. 15. 22. 16. 26. 14. 33. 10. 79. 62. 50. 57. 11. 25. 18.
I h a d in c h a r g e w^ch I
429. 14. 20. 6. 79. 431. 19. 14. 66. 10. 25. 22. 561. 429.
have w r i t t e n to D. the w^th in a
412. 30. 10. 23. 26. 72. 33. 61. 547. 140. 570. 431. 20. 21.
f e w days P e t i t s h a l l
24. 65. 30. 377. 18. 27. 58. 26. 75. 72. 79. 41. 14. 20. 49. 12.
be r e t u r n e d in the m e a n
348. 10. 65. 26. 55. 10. 11. 33. 42. 431. 540. 15. 22. 20. 11.
e s p a c e s h a l l
33. 34. 18. 3. 20. 19. 22. 573. 445. 71. 14. 66. 49. 12.
have n o e m o r e t r o u b
412. 11. 16. 33. 4. 15. 16. 10. 58. 56. 26. 10. 46. 47. 13.
l e from 196.
49. 65. 394.

[Your] [M.] n e e d be in n o
573. 445. 61. 22. 58. 6. 348. 431. 11. 16. 21.
p a i n for Q. for their i s n o
3. 20. 57. 11. 393. 149. 393. 551. 23. 18. 21. 61. 36. 34.
a p p e a r a n c e of m u c h
20. 27. 3. 22. 20. 10. 66. 11. 9. 33. 477. 15. 28. 19. 14.
t r o u b l e to her o r any
44. 26. 10. 36. 28. 43. 49. 22. 547. 420. 16. 10. 331.
d a n g e r
6. 20. 11. 25. 33. 10. 77. 44. 21.

[Written by the King]
Account of letters
Newes not all to be towld
nor all trew
40,000 pistols.

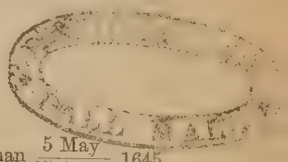
[Addressed] 147.
[Endorsed by the King] 40.

from 196. the $\frac{21}{11}$ Aprill 1645
re. 18. Ap.

[Deciphered by the King. The errors occur in the original.]

Paris m a y 5^th I write
255. 15. 66. 40. 44. 5. 79. 429. 30. 10. 75. 26. 33. 34. 26.
this with much more comfort
14. 430. 570. 15. 28. 19. 50. 15. 36. 10. 33. 56. 19. 36. 15.
then I did the last
24. 16. 10. 26. 540. 61. 429. 6. 75. 42. 540. 49. 67. 71. 26.
to your Ma^tie the Queene is now recovered
547. 573. 445. 149. 430. 11. 36. 30. 34. 10. 22. 19. 36.
of all her distempers
55. 65. 10. 22. 6. 477. 20. 49. 12. 420. 6. 430. 26. 65. 15.
only their remaines
3. 22. 10. 41. 479. 49. 40. 551. 10. 33. 15. 66. 68. 11. 33.
a little cough and l o o s e
71. 79. 20. 440. 19. 16. 55. 25. 14. 330. 49. 36. 46. 18. 22.
n e s w^ch a r e n e the r of
11. 33. 18. 561. 20. 10. 33. 34. 61. 22. 540. 73. 477.
d a n g e r n o r m u c h
6. 67. 11. 64. 33. 37. 74. 61. 16. 10. 21. 15. 55. 19. 14. 21.
t r o u b l e she is s t ill
62. 73. 16. 55. 13. 49. 22. 534. 430. 18. 26. 75. 12. 49. 4.
u e r y w e a k e s o e that
55. 22. 10. 40. 44. 1. 58. 52. 2. 33. 56. 71. 36. 33. 545.
your M. w i l l r e c e a u e
573. 445. 30. 75. 49. 12. 53. 10. 33. 19. 22. 75. 70. 51.
nothing from her S^t h is w e e k e w e e
468. 394. 420. 64. 14. 430. 1. 22. 58. 2. 51. 4. 30. 22. 58.
a r e in great h o p e that t h is
8. 66. 10. 65. 431. 404. 14. 36. 27. 22. 545. 62. 50. 430.
s i c k n e s w^ch h a t h beene a
71. 57. 19. 2. 61. 65. 18. 561. 14. 67. 26. 14. 338. 20. 21.
u e r y s h a r p on e
55. 33. 10. 40. 44. 79. 18. 50. 52. 10. 3. 479. 22. 34.
w i l l haue d o n n her good for her for
1. 75. 12. 49. 412. 6. 36. 11. 61. 420. 405. 393. 420. 393.
~~k~~m e r i n d i s p o s i t i ons
15. 22. 10. 21. 68. 61. 6. 23. 18. 3. 46. 41. 57. 72. 23. 479.
I haue w r i t t e n a t
18. 429. 412. 1. 10. 75. 26. 72. 65. 11. 56. 20. 26. 21.
l a r g e ~~for~~ by her c o m mand to Digby
49. 20. 10. 25. 33. 343. 420. 19. 16. 15. 7. 330. 547. 140.
79. 44. 21. 196.

[Mem. in the King's hand]
Rebells Monies
Sturcy pour Stwassy Doury
[Addressed] 393. 220.
[Endorsed by the King] 39.



from L. Jerman 5 May / 25 Aprill 1645.

[This letter is partly deciphered in the King's handwriting. The corrections occur in the original.]

Paris
~~Mr Mills~~ May My last giuen
255. 460. 12. 79. 462. 49. 66. 18. 26. 21. 64. 68. 55.
your Ma^ty I hope before now
22. 61. 573. 445. 429. 14. 36. 3. 22. 348. 393. 33. 4. 11.
that comfort which this shall
46. 30. 545. 19. 36. 15. 389. 561. 62 14. 430. 18. 14.
confirme Queens
66. 49. 12. 21. 19. 479. 24. 23. 10. 15. 33. 149. 18.
health mends dayly
56. 14. 22. 52. 49. 26. 14. 21. 15. 33. 11. 6. 18. 377. 49.
butt she is yet too weake to
40. 345. 534. 430. 572. 547. 16. 21. 30. 58. 5. 2. 547.
giue your Ma^ty an ac count of
25. 75. 39. 22. 573. 445. 20. 61. 34. 66. 19. 32. 36.
itt by her owne hand
70. 45. 26. 477. 75. 62. 343. 420. 36. 30. 61. 53. 14. 330.
some little cough remaines
18. 36. 7. 33. 440. 19. 36. 39. 25. 50. 56. 10. 33. 15. 20.
that keeping her from
23. 11. 18. 545. 2. 58. 51. 27. 431. 64. 420. 394. 18.
sleeping a nights
49. 22. 51. 3. 68. 11. 25. 21. 20. 74. 11. 23. 25. 14. 26.
makes her strength returne
18. 77. 15. 20. 2. 58. 18. 420. 18. 26. 10. 33. 11. 25. 26.
but slowly
50. 34. 10. 65. 72. 70. 73. 61. 345. 18. 12. 46. 30. 49.
she hopes the cuntry ayre
40. 534. 50. 36. 27. 22. 18. 540. 368. 20. 40. 10. 58.
will hasten it for which
56. 30. 23. 12. 49. 411. 22. 45. 44. 57. 26. 393. 561.
end she will remoue within
383. 534. 1. 75. 49. 56. 10. 51. 15. 16. 39. 33. 570.
a fortnight God willing
431. 20. 389. 470. 25. 16. 42. 34. 30. 23. 12. 49. 431.
to Saint Germains
64. 547. 18. 20. 23. 11. 26. 8. 25. 58. 10. 15. 66. 68.
Q. Regent and all this Court
11. 18. 160. 330. 20. 12. 49. 4. 26. 50. 430. 369.
haue been and continue infinitly
412. 338. 330. 19. 36. 45. 26. 23. 11. 70. 33. 431. 24.
kind and respectfull
57. 11. 75. 26. 49. 40. 2. 23. 61. 42. 330. 10. 51. 18. 3. 65.
to her and but for the
19. 26. 59. 55. 12. 49. 547. 420. 330. 345. 393. 540. 18.
substantiall things
55. 13. 18. 26. 20. 11. 26. 75. 66. 49. 12. 56. 26. 50. 431.
for the support of the
64. 18. 393. 540. 18. 28. 27. 3. 16. 10. 62. 477. 540.
affairs of England not to be wished
337. 477. 145. 472. 547. 348. 30. 23. 18. 14. 58. 6. 21.
otherwise our expectations
16. 540. 10. 1. 23. 18. 22. 74. 16. 55. 10. 79. 22. 9. 27. 33.
of the Duke of Lorraine
19. 26. 66. 26. 75. 479. 18. 477. 540. 371. 477. 49. 46. 10.

now neare
73. 66. 68. 61. 53. 11. 36. 30. 34. 11. 22. 52. 10. 58. 4.
an end haue kept Q. of Eng: from being able to
66. 11. 383. 412. 2. 51. 3. 26. 149. 394. 348. 334. 547.
press them herein in other things
3. 37. 58. 71. 41. 22. 539. 416. 431. 16. 540. 10. 8. 62.
if that faile she
50. 431. 95. 71. 74. 75. 59. 545. 24. 67. 75. 49. 534. 30.
will resume such
23. 49. 12. 21. 10. 65. 18. 55. 15. 33. 34. 18. 28. 32. 50.
other propositions
77. 16. 540. 73. 44. 3. 10. 16. 27. 46. 18. 68. 62. 57.
as may be most vsefull
479. 18. 21. 67. 18. 460. 348. 15. 16. 18. 26. 555. 24.
to your releife Queen
55. 49. 12. 547. 573. 10. 22. 49. 33. 75. 59. 22. 149.
Eng. hath receaued of late
14. 66. 26. 14. 21. 10. 51. 19. 58. 57. 70. 22. 6. 477.
cheirfull newes
49. 66. 62. 33. 34. 19. 14. 51. 52. 10. 24. 39. 12. 49.
from all parts concerning your Ma^{ties}
471. 394. 66. 12. 49. 497. 71. 363. 573. 445. 18. 337.
affaires nothing contributes so much
468. 19. 479. 62. 10. 75. 13. 55. 26. 33. 18. 4. 18. 36.
as that to her health
8. 15. 39. 32. 14. 56. 20. 18. 545. 547. 420. 14. 65. 67.
God giue your Ma^{ty} a
12. 26. 50. 53. 64. 16. 42. 44. 25. 23. 55. 22. 573.
progress this
445. 20. 21. 3. 10. 36. 25. 10. 65. 18. 21. 62. 14. 430.
summer suteable to
41. 47. 15. 7. 33. 10. 21. 18. 39. 23. 6. 334. 547. 540.
the hopes of the beginning of itt
14. 16. 27. 51. 71. 477. 540. 348. 25. 23. 11. 61. 68. 45.
25. 477. 75. 26. 79.

196. Lord Jermine.

[Addressed] 220.

[Endorsed by the King] 41.

From the L. Jermaine ½ May 1645.

[Endorsed in another handwriting] Concerning France & Lorraine.

[This letter is *not* deciphered by the King.]

Betton Wedensday 21 May 1645.

Deare hart / when I first intended to send this bearer Adryan May to thee, it was to know of the healthe, as being sicke, now, I thanke God, it is to bring me word how thou art recouered, as lykewais to excuse my not sending to thee sooner (the expectation all this whyle of a Passe from London being the Cause) w^{ch} though, thy
I am confident, ~~is~~ needlesse knowing ~~to~~ loue to me & knowledge of me, yet my verry misfortune requyres an expressing
apologie, the seeming to be negligent in ^ Loue being a falt if past in sylence let the necessety be neuer so euident: I will not troble at this tyme with newes, because they will not be freshe, before they come to thee; only for the generall state of my affaires I asseure thee that they haue a much hansomer asspect this yeare then they had the it was
last, w^{ch} though ^ not ydle, yet I beliue this will be of much more action; at least of greater consequence; for speedely
Armies, of bothe sydes, ar all drawing ^ together, so that it is probable anufe that a Criticall blow may be giuen, within this two Monthes: I haue commanded this beare to bring me a particular account of thy health & euery circumstance w^{ch} belongs to it, wherfor I desyer thee, for my satisfaction, to giue him verry full information; as well concerning thy mynde as boddy; for, I know, when either is trobled, nether can be well; And when I am not fully asseured of thy perfect disposition in bothe nothing else is a contentment to ~~me~~ him who is

[Endorsed by the King] 4. 44.

To my Wyfe 21 May 1645
by A. May.

[The whole of this letter is in the King's handwriting. The errors and additions occur in the original.]

May it please yo^{r} Ma^{tie}.

day Fairfax Cromwell
This 74. 123. 381. 83. 1. 33. 40. 17. 306.
and Browne are hither
77. 93. 83. 50. 34. 41. 36. 31. 44. 75. 91. drawne 163.
and haue with their forces consisting
93. 157. 298. 281. 23. 33. 377. 53. 82. 114. 53. 25. 55.
of about twelue 1000 horse and foot and
70. 182. 80. 233. 97. 82. 279. 497. 174. 93. 375. 82. 93.
about twenty of Battery and
97. 278. peeces 233. 50. 11. 72. 71. 44. 33. 84. 83. 93.
Artillery environed vs they
326. 44. 30. 61. 26. 34. 235. 46. 22. 73. 426. 281. 84. 83.
with them
haue alsoe brought 298. 281. 18. 81. and 74 diverse
boates bridges
51. 40. 12. 70. 45. 53. 76. 52. 33. 23. 21. 7. 45. 54. 76.
and blindes and haue not
93. 50. 5. 181. 20. 46. 54. 93. 157. 226. 70. 73. only 73.
all t ak e n away
90. reddy 80. 71. 13. 27. 45. 32. 78. 10. 511. 82. our
market but begin to make
17. 12. 33. 27. 45. 71. 74. 104. 105. 7. 181. 76. 273. 419.
a pp r o ch es they
their 13. 49. 47. 33. 41. 2. 15. 45. 55. 75 with 80. 281.
haue gott from vs all godstow
84. 157. 77. 7. 40. 70. 136. 291. 90. reddy 9. 40. 21. 53.
and wolvercott
71. 40. 37. 93. 73. 36. 40. 4. 61. 44. 33. 1. 42. 72. 79.
where they haue their Quarters and haue made
302. 281. 84. 157. fixed 284. 456. 55. 75. 93. 157. 218.
a bridge ouer the
a 50. 34. 25. 20. 9. 44. 74. 41. 62. 46. 35. 75. 281.
Charwell Marston
2. 15. 10. 34. 306. 83. betwixt 17. 14. 34. 54. 71. 41. 32.
and Woluercott and haue
76. 93. 36. 42. 4. 60. 45. 35. 2. 43. 72. 75. 93. 157.
Quarters all the neerest s
456. 53. 74. in 90. 281. 231. 53. 71. 77. village 53. 73.
to Oxford as wee very quickly
273. 436. 80. and 78. soe 95. 296. shall 294. 252. 203.
be here d to very great distress
73. 105. 169. reduce 20. 73. 273. 294. 149. 124. 70. 34.
of People
45. 55. 53. 78. having abundaunce 233. 47. 44. 41. 49.
in Oxford and but very small pro
6. 46. 74. 181. 436. 93. 104. a 294. 53. 19. 90. 78. 244.
of Victualls
porc̃on 233. 60. 23. 2. 71. 62. 90. 54. 75. with 79. the
conse quence of this Place is
114. 53. 57. 68. 62. 45. 31. 2. 44. 74. 233. 282. 239. 178.
such as no att present more concernes
267. 95. 226. thing 94. 243. 268. 79. 216. 186. 57. 40. 35.
your Ma^{tys} seruice and Crowne
72. 54. 314. 418. 55. 73. 481. 93. 1. 33. 40. 36. 31. 45.
and Lo. Gor wee heare about Taunton
93. 382. 178. is now 296. 168. 97. 73. 70. 10. 61. 32. 72.
~~such~~ soe farr absent is
235. 74. 266. 80. 64. 11. 33. 34. 81. 10. 50. 268. 80. 95.
impossible for him to
it is 186. 48. 40. 53. 55. 23. 50. 4. 57. 75. 134. 164. 273.
com to releife
115. 273. our 33. 44. 4. 53. 25. 65. 46. 82. 77. wherefore
the Lords here doc humbly beseeche
281. 406. 53. 169. 118. 14. 61. 19. 50. 5. 85. 81. 105. 53. 44.
your Ma^{ty} ly to take
57. 3. 16. 75. 314. 418. p̃sent ^ 203. 273. 70. 10. 27. 46.
the most speedy and effectuall
73. 281. 217. 264. 84. 93. 44. 66. 64. 57. 1. 70. 63. 90. 80.
order for instant
234. 20. 46. 35. 75. 134. 181. 53. 70. 11. 30. 72. 73. 33.
releiuing this place your Ma^{ty}
10. 4. 45. 24. 62. 182. 78. 282. 239. 82. and 77. 314. 418.
best knowes what there is
105. 54. 71. 75. 188. 55. 301. difference 71. 169. 74. 178.
att present Chester or any place in
94. 243. 268. 78. betwixt 338. 234. 92. 73. other 239. 181.
England and Oxford I feare the business will
364. 93. 436. with 79. 81. 177. 139. 281. 334. 305. Sic.
admitt noe delay att all
74. 10. 21. 18. 25. 72. 226. 22. 57. 6. 13. 86. 81. 94. 90.
nor I be able to send any
77. 226. 33. 74. shall 177. 105. 96. 76. 273. 269. 92. other
messenger to your Ma^{ty} and
17. 44. 53. 55. 57. 32. 9. 45. 34. 74. 273. 314. 418. 93.
beseech your Ma^{ty} to
therefore 177. 105. 54. 45. 57. 2. 14. 314. 418. 78. 273.
take itt to heart the hastening
70. 11. 29. 46. 75. 179. 273. 167. 75. 281. 161. 30. 182.

to Oxford speedy releife
78. 273. 436. a 264. 85. 81. 34. 45. 4. 46. 26. 65. 44. 75.
and 81. God ꝑserue yo[r] Ma[tie]. Soe prayes

Sire
Yo[r] Ma[ts]
most humble & most
obedient servaunt.

Ox[on?] 22[o] Maii 427. 340. 420. 290.
att Midnight
94. 17. 24. 21. 30. 25.
9. 16. 71. 73.

[Endorsed] 22 May 1645
S[r] Edw Nicholas to his Ma[ty]
22.

Stone Fryday 23 May Deare hart / this is more to tell thee where I am, then for any great newes I can send ar
thee at this tyme, for since the Rebelles ~~haue~~ gone from Chester, I haue not fixt any certaine Desyne, as not yet being surly informed, what the Scots, on the one syde, or Fairfax (with his new Moulded Army) on the other, ar doing; it is possible wee may meet with some of them to-Morrow, if it be trew (according to some probable intelligence) that ✝ a strong party of Rebelles so
ar coming to Stafford w[ch] if ~~we fynde trew~~ we shall goe asyde to salute them; otherwaise we shall goe to joyne
straight to Vxater & so towards Newarke ~~then~~ with some of my Forces thereabouts, & expect the coming of Charles Garrat & newes from Goring; whom I have comanded to aduance that way, with all speede, because I fynde (most asseuredly) that all the Rebelles Armys ar gathering together Northeward, to distresse this, or (as themselfes usually call it) a King caching, of w[ch] (according to comparatiue probability of former Yeares) they ar lykely to haue smalle comfort: I will not send thee Westerne Newes, but leaue those to my Sone, ✝ lykewaise I hope Adrian May (whom I could not send safely away till now) will picke some good freshe Newes out of the West to present thee with, though what he carryes from hence will be but stale: So praying as hartely for thy healthe as success to my selfe I rest eternally Thyne.

[Endorsed] 1645
To my Wyfe 23 May.
2.

[The whole of this letter is in the King's handwriting, and the corrections occur in the original.]

May it please yo[r] Ma[tie]

Since yo[r] Ma[tie] had notice of y[e] Rebells quitting Oxoñ as soone as yo[u] came to Harborow, I hope yo[r] coming thither could not much preiudice yo[r] Ma[ts] affaires or designes. Though J shall not ꝑsume to advise any thing conc̃ning yo[r] Ma[ts] designes or enterprizes, yet whiles J have y[e] hono[r] to be yo[r] Ma[ts] Secrie my duty obligeth me to signify such intelligence as J receave & humbly to leaue it to yo[r] Ma[tie] to forme yo[r] iudgem[t] vpon it, as yo[u] shall see cause: Jt is most certeyne that whiles y[e] Rebells lay before Oxoñ all officers
their Cheif 41. 64. 66. 23. 1. 44. 33. 53. 82. whispered they feared no thinge
amongst themselves that 281. 84. 139. 22. 78. 226. 285.
so much as yo[r] Ma[ties] goinge to the
266. 215. 95. 314. 418. 53. 75. 9. 43. 182. in 273. 281.
assotiated Counties be fore they had
327. 57. 22. 81. 341. 53. 105. 134. 45. 281. 84. 159. a
force to Collonel who
377. 273. w[th] stand yo[u] & one 345. 304. 83. ~~which~~ 76.
in p r i u a t e
exꝑssed 181. 47. 33. 23. 61. 11. 71. 44. 77. an inclinac̃on
your Ma[ties] s e r u i c e s a
to 314. 418. 53. 73. 54. 45. 34. 63. 26. 3. 46. 74. 54. 12.

i d that if you the north
25. 22. 78. 283. 183. 313. went into 281. 226. 33. 70. 15.
your not get any considerable forces to Sic.
78. 314. would 226. 70. 151. 92. 348. 96. 377. 55. 273.
march with you out of that Country and that you would
222. 298. 313. 232. 233. 283. 341. 93. 283. 313. 297.
there fruitlessly
72. 169. 78. spend all the Sum̃er 64. 34. 62. 23. 70.
but if you ly s tr
206. 203. 80. 104. 183. 313. should present 203. 53. 72.
i k e into the associatede Counties
23. 27. 57. 77. 181. 273. 281. 327. 20. 44. 74. 341. 54.
they were all undone
75. 281. 84. 307. 90. 80. 292. 121. 82. J heare that
S[r] Tho. fairfax he be now marched
381. (thoughe 166. 105. 226. 36. 222. 44.
in to Hertford sheere hath order to
74. 181. 273. 385. 479. 79.) 158. 439. 273. 74. follow
and fight with your Ma[tie] and to
93. 74. 64. 24. 7. 14. 71. 73. 298. 314. 488. 77. 93. 273.
fall on your per son if he can
81. 64. 90. 80. 235. 314. 242. 53. 235. 81. 183. 166. 111.
you are in the field when
82. possibly discerne that 313. 91. 181. 281. 378. 303.
he f i g h t s with you
166. 74. 65. 24. 7. 14. 72. 53. 73. 298. 313. 82. Brereton,
are to joyne with him
Gill and & Cromwell 91. 273. 187. 298. 164. 82. ~~which~~ Sic.
they ed not from hence
74. 381. 81. carry 133. 79. 226. 70. 75. 136. 166. 30. 1.
fower Thousand horse and foote at the
57. 75. aboue 143. 497. 174. 93. 375. 80. 94. 281.
most and of them were much dis
217. 93. divers 233. 281. 17. 75. 307. 215. 124. contented
and he him self hath no at all
93. 166. 164. 53. 44. 4. 65. 76. 158. 226. esteeme 94. 90.
his officers
amongst 165. 233. 65. 24. 3. 46. 34. 55. 75. I formly
Collonell
advertised yo[r] Ma[tie] that there was w[th] yo[u] a 345.
who is Sherif of some sheere that sends intelligence
304. 178. a 482. 233. 262. 479. 79. 283. 269. 54. 74. 395.
to the Rebells
273. 281. 461. 54. 74. J am now more pfectly informed of it & am for certeyne assured that there is
in your westerne Army where
such a one 181. 314. 502. 44. 34. 32. 46. 76. 325. 302.
of haue sent aduertisment to the Gouern[r]
233. J 157. 268. 103. 231. 30. 70. 73. 273. 281. 389.
and person
93. desired him to enquire dilligently after such a 242.
and to his actions
53. 40. 31. (74. 93. 273. obserue 165. 10. 2. 70. 185. 55.)
and to make him sure
75. 93. 273. 219. 164. 272. 75. J shalbe ever faithfull in whatsoever trust yo[r] Ma[tie] shall repose in me, & J humbly beseech yo[u] that my cleere & vnartificiall performaunces of my duty may not (throughe others misiuterꝑtac̃ons or misreꝑsentac̃ons) lessen me in yo[r] Ma[ties] esteeme whiles J remayne really and entirely

Sire
yo[r] sacred Ma[ties]
most humble & obedient
Oxoñ 8[o] Junij 1645. Servaunt,
att midnight. Nicholas
427. 420. 300. 340.

[*Written in the margin*] I haue herein sent yo[r] Ma[tie] a Coppy of a lr̃e J receaved even now from a ꝑsvaunt w[ch] J kepe at y[e] Devizes for better conveyaunce of dispatches to & from y[e] west, whereby yo[r] Ma[tie] will see y[e] good successe y[e] Lo. Goring hath there had. / There are alsoe some come hither from London, who say that they there confessed their Regim[ts] sent into y[e] west were defeated by Lo. Goring.

[Addressed] for yo[r] Sacred Ma[tie]
[Endorsed] Secretary Nicholas
June 8[th] 1645.

[*Not* deciphered by the King.]

To the Right Ho[ble] the Lordes of the House of Parliamente.

The humble Petition of the Parishioners of the parish of St. Leonardes Foster Lane London.

Humbly shewinge That, William Warde late Rector of the said parish church hauinge beene clearely proued

(before the Comitte for scandalous Ministers) an innouatinge, and scandalous Minister, an enimie to the sinceare professors of Religion and most inuective and foule mouthed against Parliamentes, did (beinge a delinquente) resigne vp his Rectorship to the Deane and Chapter of Westm̃, who presently presented one Mr. Beuoies, who for some Reasons best knowen to himselfe, resigned vp the same to the said Deane and Chapter: Your petitioners then addressed themselues by petition to the said Deane and Chapter, the Deane willed them to presente three men, out of which hee made choice of one Mr George Smith, and promised forthwith to settle him in the saide Rectorship. But by reason of the saide Deane his delaies the said Rectorship fell in lapse vnto the Bishop of London, who hath likewise suffered the same to fall in Relapse vnto the Archbishop of Canterbury.

Your petitioners humbly pray your Honors That theire sad condition (as sheepe with out a shephard) may bee considered: And to bee pleased to take some speedy corse that the said Mr Smith (who was elected and approued by the said Deane and by him also promised to bee settled there) may bee placed forthwith in the said Rectorship: The rather for that your petitioners being in number 120 housekepers (the whole parish contayninge not in all aboue 150) haue not had in the memorie of man, a setled godly minister to instructe them

And they shall pray etc.

Richarde Wright
Phillip Rickards.

[Endorsed] 17 Martij 1641.

Parishioners of St. Leonards Foster Lane london. Exped.

To the right honorable the Lords Assembled in the highe Court of Parlament.

The humble petition of William Ld Arch-Byshop of Canterburye.

Humblye sheweth that vpon the Order of this hrble House bearinge date the 17th of thiss Instant March, that he should giue the p̃sentation of St. Leonards Foster Lane to Mr George Smith, yor Lps humble petitioner was willing, & is still to doe as he was requyred. And thiss, though the livinge be nowe in his Legall right to bestowe: And though he knowe manye able Ministers yt want such a p̃fermēt, & Mr Smith a mear Strainger to hime: And though yor Lps former Order of Octob: 23. giue hime leaue to name to yr Hr̃ble House what clarke he pleases to anye Benefice he hath to giue And hath bin of soe readye obedience, as that he caused a p̃sentation to be forthwith drawn, & sealed in p̃sence of thē wch brought ye Order. Onlye he desyred thē to send Mr Smith to hime & he should haue it. And yor Lps knowe it is a dewtye wch yor petitioner Owes to this church & state, to see ye orders & examin ye sufficiencye of such as he p̃sents to Benefices. And wch should he not doe yor Lps might Justlye more then find fault with hime.

Thearfore humblye prayeth yt Mr Smith maye come to yor Lps poore petitioner, that he maye in some sort satisfye his owne conscience, & his dewtye to ye publicke, And noe mā shall be more redilye obaye yor Lps orders in thiss & all things els, then yor deuoted petitioner, & he shall praye as he is in dewtye bound for yor Lps happines.

W. Cant.

24th March.

Sic.

[Endorsed] 24 Martii 1641.

L. Archbp Cant. Exped.

[This petition is in the handwriting of the Archbishop.]

My Lords,

I did yesterday satisfie the Justice of the Kingdome by the passing of the Bill of Attaindour against the Earle of Strafford: but Mercie being as inherent & inseperable to a King as Justice, I desyre, at this tyme, in some measure, to show that lykewais, by suffering that vnfortunate Man to fullfill the naturall curse of his lyfe in a close Imprisonment; yet so, that if euer he make the least offer to escape, or offer, directlie or indirectlie to medle in anie sorte of publike business, espetiallie with mee, by eather messadge, or letter, it shall coste him his lyfe, without further Processe: This, if it may bee done, without a discontentment to my People, would be an vnspeacaple contentment to mee: To wch end, as in the first place, I, by this letter, doe earnestlie desyre your approbation ~~& consent~~ (& to endeare it the more, haue chosen him to cary it, that of all your Howse, is most deare to me) so I desyre that by a conference, ye would endeauor to giue the Howse of Comons contentment lykewais: asseuring you, that the excersing of Mercy is no more pleasing to me, then to see bothe my Howses of Parlament, ~~willing~~ content for my sake, that I should moderat the seueritie of a Law, in so important a Case: I ~~can~~ will not say, that your complying with mee, in this my ~~most earnest desyer,~~ intendit Mercie, shall make me more willing, but certainelie, it will make me ~~make~~ more cheerfull ~~in granting~~ ~~ic grant~~ your just Greeuances: but if no lesse then his lyfe cann satisfie my People, I must say Fiat Justitia: Thus againe earnestlie recomending the consideration of my ~~desyre~~ intention unto you, I rest.

If he must Dey, it wer a Charitie to repryue vntill Saterday.

Your vnalterable affectionat frend.

Charles R.

Whythall the 11 of May 1641.

[Addressed] To the Lords Spirituall & Temporall now assembled in Parlament.

[The whole of this letter is in the handwriting of Car. 1. The errors and corrections occur in the original.]

Belvoir Castle.

30*th June* 1869.

By permission of His Grace the Duke of Rutland I examined the MSS. in the muniment room at the Castle.

There are here, and also in one of the private rooms of His Grace, many ancient letters from the reign of Queen Elizabeth downwards. From a box (labelled as "containing old letters") in this room, those I was informed were removed which now form the series in volumes in the private room, doubtless of great interest, but as the librarian, in answer to my inquiries respecting them, said he was not at liberty to show them without a direct order from the Duke, and as His Grace's letter to the Secretary of the Commission was apparently confined to the MSS. under the care of Mr. Green, his agent, I did not think it right to renew my request. Another visit to Belvoir for the purpose of examining the letters would be most desirable if the Duke would accord his permission.

There are in the muniment room many family letters of the 17th and 18th centuries.

The deeds in this room are upwards of 4,000 in number, and by far the greater number are of the 12th, 13th, 14th, and 15th centuries. I examined many hundreds of deeds, so as to be able to give an approximate statement of the numbers in those centuries. Several hundred court rolls and rolls of bailiffs' accounts (of the latter a large mass of about 200 are labelled as

being of the 14th, 15th, 16th, and 17th centuries, but I think that few, if any, will be found of the 14th). Rentals and accounts in books, rolls of pedigrees, and inventories, volumes of MS. on parchment, and miscellanies, including many household books of early date.

Francis Peck, a well-known antiquary of the last century, had the loan of and made copies of and extracts from a great number of the deeds, rolls, and books in this room, and his collections were largely used by Mr. Nichols in his History of Leicestershire. It appears from Nichols' Anecdotes that Peck's collections for Leicestershire were after his death sold to Sir Thomas Cave.

The greater number of the early deeds and rolls are in 60 old drawers, numbered from 1 to 60, in the centre of the room; and the remainder are in several of the numerous drawers ranged round the room and a few above. The deeds and rolls in the first 43 of the old drawers were in 1823 sorted, and labels on those drawers give in alphabetical order the names of the places to which the contents relate. For the use of the Commissioners and with a view to assist inquirers into local history, I have in an appendix to this report given a list of the places copied from the labels. The deeds are too early to affect title.

The contents of the room being so extensive and varied, it may be convenient to class them and to indicate those particular items which are within the scope of the Commission. The numbers in brackets refer to the old drawers with the same numbers.

Register of the lands and tithes of Belvoir Priory, large folio on parchment, of the end of the 14th or beginning of the 15th century. The register is complete in 100 folios; then follow additions, a Papal Bull, rentals of the 15th century, and other additions, the latest of 18th Henry 8.

Cartulary of Belvoir Priory; a fragment, p. 78 to p. 91; a folio on parchment, written apparently towards the end of the 14th century.

Register of Croxton Abbey; a parchment 12mo. of 151 leaves, including a fly-leaf, in writing of the end of the 13th century down to fol. 89, and thenceforth of the 14th century. It contains details of the possessions and privileges of the abbey as far as fol. 89. The remainder of the volume is occupied with Alchemical Notes, "Generales procurationes ad causas et negotia," with forms of Letters of Excuse on several occasions, Forms of Visitations, and an Account of a Visitation in 1325, omitting the names of persons and places (13). The Register ending on fol. 86 is of great interest; the descent of each manor from the Conquest is generally briefly stated, and it throws light on the measures of land and state of husbandry in early times. Some of the entries show, from the words used, that the compiler copied much earlier documents framed when the properties were in lay hands. It should be noticed that a large portion of it has been printed by Mr. Nichols, in the History of Leicestershire.

A roll of the 13th century (No. 13), being a register for Croxton Abbey. From this I think it probable that much of the 12mo. register was taken (13).

A 4to. volume of parchment, containing rentals at various periods of Croxton Abbey. The first is of 11 Henry 8 on 23 folios; the next, 15 Henry 8 of five pages. After fol. 34 some leaves are wanting or misplaced. Folio 46 (?) begins "Annotatio reddituum nos-" trorum in villa de Croxton," ending on fol. 60. The writing of this is of the 13th century. Then follows "De terris et nostris et libertatibus per loca" on 12 folios. The next leaf is numbered 24, and the foliation goes on to 28; the next are 33 to 37; the next are 38 to 40. These are in writing of the 14th century. On 43 bis and remaining leaves are entries of occurrences, temp. Henry 4, Henry 5, and Henry 6 (13).

(Quære whether this is what Nichols calls the 4to. Domesday, in his Hist. of Leicestershire?).

Part of a cartulary on eight leaves of parchment, small folio, of the 15th century. Contains copies of grants of property in Tyddeswell and elsewhere, chiefly to the Foljambes (37).

Household Books.—In drawer 55, and at the top of the boxes under the first and second arches on the right, are many old paper volumes of household accounts of the 15th, 16th, and 17th centuries. There is one Household Book for various places, 21 Henry 7. Household Books of the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, and 8th Earls of Rutland (Henry 8 to Charles 2). There are nine of the 1st Earl, commencing in 1525 (one in very bad condition); two for the 2nd Earl, and several for each of the other Earls. One or two more are in the drawers.

Letters.—There are in the room a bundle of 18 letters from the Privy Council in 1549, and a great many family letters of the 17th and 18th centuries.

Bills and Accounts.—Personal account book of Sir John Manners of Haddon, 1563.

Bills selected as curiosities (for servants' and labourers' wages), 1631–1700 (46).

Lord Roos's London Bills, 1660–1663.

The Haddon caterers' weekly accounts, 1676.

Buttery books, 1673.

And many other private and personal accounts from the 16th century downwards.

Inventories.—List of furniture in Rievaulx Abbey, temp. Henry 8, folio, on paper, much faded and very tender. (This has been copied by Mr. Raine.)

A very long roll containing inventory of effects at Belvoir on the death of Francis, Earl of Rutland, 1632.

Inventory of goods of Lord Roos at Belvoir, 1662.

Inventory of the Earl of Rutland at Croxton Lodge, 1642.

Inventory of the effects of Lady Manners at St. Dunstan's-in-the-West, 1651.

Inventory of goods at Haddon, 1637.

Inventory of furniture at Haddon, 1623.

Inventory of effects at Croxton, 1663.

Inventory of plate, 1671 and 1674.

Inventory of furniture at Belvoir, 1671 and 1722.

Inventory of furniture, linen, &c., 1693, 4, 5, and 6.

Inventory of the effects of Lord Sands at the Vine, 1540 (30 folios).

Miscellanea.—Plea Roll of 18 skins. Placita apud Westm. coram Jo. de Metingham et sociis suis Justiciariis domini Regis de Banco de termino Pasch. anno regni regis Edwardi filii regis Henrici vicesimo secundo.—Malore.

Roll of one skin. Pleas of Assize at Cardiff before Averii Trussell, Sheriff of Glamorganshire, 1 Henry 5.

A very large roll (perhaps 50 feet long), about one foot wide, called "A pedigree from Adam," ending with the year A.D. 688. It contains a great mass of universal history, written in English about the beginning of the 15th century.

A folio (paper) of the 17th century, containing some copies of letters and the case of the Barony of Roos.

Some papers indorsed "Soldiers sent into Ireland, "March 25, 1590."

Disposition generale de Mons^{r} le Marechal de Coutades pour l'attaque de l'armée alliée a Minden 1 Aout 1759, avec la relation de la battaille; qu'on suppose d'etre celle de M. le duc de Broglie (fol., paper, 7 leaves and 2 plans).

Agreement by two persons to serve, with 10 archers, Mons. Maheu de Gourney in the war in Spain, Portugal, and elsewhere; 4 Richard 2 (10).

Charter of King Richard 1, confirming to William, son of William de Berkeley, the grant which Robert, Earl of Gloster, made to William, son of the said William, of lands at Eddres. Tested at Kahagnes, 28 January, 10th year of his reign (seal gone).

Grant by Amicia de Redvers, Countess of Devon, Lady of the Isle [of Wight] to the Abbey of Brummere (with seal). (51.)

Deed of Geoffrey de Insula regarding a former gift to Quarr Abbey (with seal). (51.)

In the library are a few MS. volumes. Three of them may here be noticed.

(1.) A large folio MS. on parchment, of the 15th century, containing a translation [by Lydgate] into English verse of Bocaccio's Fall of Princes.

Begins—

He that whilom did his diligence
The boke of Bochas in French to translate
Owt of Latyn, he called was Lawrence.

First book begins—

When Joh. Bochas considered had and soght
The woful fal of mighti conquerors.

The volume ends with "Words of the translator."

"With letters and lines go little book trembling," &c.

(2.) A folio MS. on parchment of the 13th century. The table of contents gives nine items, of which the last three are:—Valerius Ruffinus de uxore non ducenda.—Tractatus de tribus sororibus contendentibus que illarum esset formosior.—De Hereticis inventis apud Tholosam. Unfortunately half of the eighth and the whole of the ninth tract have been torn out.

(3.) A *splendid* Psalter of the 12th century, on vellum. Small folio. Adorned with illuminations in gold and colours. In the lower margins are coloured drawings beautifully executed, representing figures in various acts and attitudes and sports, monsters and grotesques. It is a *magnificent* work of English art

of the 12th century, and if it has not been it should be fully described.

My thanks are due to the Librarian for his attentions in the Library, and to Mr. Green for his services and great urbanity in the Muniment Room.

ALFRED J. HORWOOD.

APPENDIX.

Drawer.

1. Ailerton and Little Glen.
2. Aldewick, Ashley, Appleby (co. Warwick), Alfreton, Aversham Kelham, Ashford, Aston (Cold), Auburn, Allerton, Adestock, Ashover, and Alton.
3. Bagworth, Barkeston Plungar.
4. Bakewell [and other Derbyshire places].
5. Barson (co. Warwick), Barlebrough, Barton, Badlington, Buckingham, Beety, Bawderby, Berwick-on-Tweed, Beverley.
6. Belvoir, Wigton Hospital.
7. Bigsby and Barnard Castle.
8. Barton.
9. Bennington and Bisbrooke.
10. Blaby, Bourn, Bothamsall, Bradmeer, Badeley, Bowden, Brancepeth, Burney, Brislington and Bradby, Birchover, Bridlome, Byland, Bridelestone, Beamsley and Clapham Bridge, Boylston, Burgh (Lord), settlement of his lands, Buxton, Bella Land Abbey.
11. Branston and Bubwell.
12. Botterford and Normanton.
13. Croxton (co. Leicester).
14. Curbar, Claxton, Chatsworth, Culver, Culton (co. Bucks), Crosby Grange, Collington (North), Chelmerden, Canney (?), Chilwell, Cothon, Culverton, Clifton, and Church Cotherston, Clipston Park, Carlton (South), Cherwick, Chardell, Coltam, Coone, Clifton Campbell.
15. Derby, Darley and Denton, Dewham, Donington Castle, Derehope Park, Draycot, Dishley and Dethick.
16. Eastwell, Eaton, Eagle Eaton (Cold), Elendon, Everton, Edinghall, Eastbourne, Elton and Winster (co. Derby), Eastcayles, Enfield, and Edel Easthorpe.
17. Foston, Froggatt, Fretton (co. York), Flodsham, Fulbeck, Fleet (co. Lincoln), Faldingworth.
18. Granby, Gonerby, Grantham Soke (Ct. Roll), Glossop and Chapel le Frith, Gayton, Garrendon, Grafton, Gillingham, Gringley (co. Notts), Glanford Briggs, Gratton (co. Derby).
19. Haddon, Harthill, Hellcar, Holme, Hazelbache, Hope, Hucklow (Little), Holmesfield (all in Derbyshire).
20. Halloughton, Halden, Hassop, and Hartington.
21. Helmesley, Hamlake, Housham, and Homildon.
22. Hose, Holwell, Hurby, and Horningwold.
23. Ilkestone, Ingmanthorpe, Isham, and Ilfacome (?).
24. Kelleby, Knaptoft, Knipton, and Knighton.
25. Kniveton, Kilvington (North), Kibleton, Kighley, Kirkby (Misputon), Kirkencroton, Kilvington, Kirk Langley, Kingston, Killum, Keddington, and Kingston.
26. Lubberthorpe, Leicester, Linton, Litton, Lingesdon, Lindon, Lissingle, and Lutchurch.
27. Middleton, Manthorpe, Melton Mowbray, Melton Fors, Meeburn, Mayford, Mansfield, Mulcalf Marston, Millingtoune (?), Milltoun, Minting Park, Mathersey Thorpe, and Radburn Makeley.
28. Muston.
29. Nottingham, Norton, Newark, and Newstead (co. Lincoln).
30. Oswald Kirk, Osberton, and Oswardbeck.
31. Plungar, Pembroke, Pellarton, and Pipe Redwarne.
32. Redmile Tyssington, Radford, Radford (Earl), Roos, Radburn, Reppingdon, Renalxton, and Rowsley.
33. Rowsley (and Repsley).
34. Saltby, Sproxton, Statherne, Stonesby, Sutton, Sinerhill, and Stanton.
35. Savoy Hospital, Sampston, Shalford, Shelford, Saperton, Scallowcroft, Sheepshead, Screveton and Austen, Sutton-upon-Soar, and Sutton Beniston, Skiptone, Stackpole, Stanstead, Spoondon, Strugglethorpe, Shuttle Park, Sleighthorne Dale, Sinfleet, and Shilton Foulyatt.
36. Thorpe Arnold.
37. Tuthby Wennerton, Thirlby, Tidswell and Staunton, Tickhill, Tavistock, Trowell, Tallington, Tansley, Tonge and Norton, Thornton on the Hill, Thurgarton, and Thorpe on the Hill.
38. Uppington, Uttoxeter, Uppington, Underwood.
39. Waltham.
40. Whitwell.
41. Woolsthorpe.
42. Wrawley, Wansey, Wetherby, Wharlop and Castle Donington, Withamfield, Walthamstow, Wombleton, Weybridge, Warter, Warsopp, Whirtinton, Wintetoun, Woolscott, Wiverton, Waterfulforth, Whistanton, and Wigwell.
43. Youlgrave and Yarley.

KIMBOLTON CASTLE.

July 3, 1869.

With the permission of His Grace the Duke of Manchester I examined the MSS. in his Muniment Room and Library at Kimbolton Castle.

The early charters are not many. There is a charter of King Henry 2 (tested at Walteham) granting certain lands to the Church of St. Mary of Brellington and the canons there as freely as Henry 1 granted it, and confirming grants by other persons of other properties. The parcels occupy 19 lines of the charter, and the properties and names of the grantors are given. A part of the seal in red wax remains.—There are three grants by Geoffrey de Mandeville to the Convent of Watton in the 12th century.—There is a deed of Gilbert, son and heir of Gilbert de Gaunt (dated 1278), by which he agrees to indemnify the co-executors with him of the will of his late father, they having declined to intermeddle, and left the management of affairs to him. The seal of green wax, two inches broad; arms, barry of eight, a bend.

Grant in French by Humphrey de Bohun, Earl of Hereford, Essex and Northampton, 45 Edward 3; with seal of arms.

Confirmation by the Earl of Salisbury to the Prior and Convent of Twynham of messuages and land, 20th August, 48 Edward 3; with a large seal in red wax (slightly imperfect), which for beauty of execution cannot be surpassed.

A conveyance dated in 1608 of 214 acres of land to Erasmus Dryden, of Cannons Ashby (the father of the poet), and signed by him.

There are five privy seal warrants by Henry 8; one for Anthony St. Leger, one for Anthony Denny; one for Thomas Lord Audley of Walden, Chancellor, directing payment to him of 500*l.*, and a receipt at the foot signed by him. A contemporary document annexed explains the motives of the grant. Two for William Gonson, "squire of our body;" in one the money is said to be to pay mariner's wages, soldiers' coats, &c., and the rate of pay and price of each coat is given. The King's autograph is on each. (This William Gonson was afterwards Vice-Admiral and Commissioner of the Admiralty for Norfolk and Suffolk for certain purposes.)

The arguments upon the abdication of King James 2, 1688, folio, paper, 265 pages. (17th century.)

A collection of proceedings in the House of Commons about impeaching the Earl of Clarendon, late Lord Chancellor, with the debate and speeches, &c., 1667. Folio, paper. Begins, Mr. Edward Seymour charged him *vivâ voce*. This occupies 239 pages.

Conference, 19th and 20th April 1671, on the subject of the Bill for the impositions on merchandize.

Conference as to trials of peers and peeresses for treason or misprision of treason. (17th century.)

Francis Walsingham's letters and negotiations. Folio, paper, 234 leaves. End of the 16th century.

Inside this is a MS. table of rather recent date, showing "how it differs from the printed book," * and stating that from 348 of the print is not in the MS.

Inventory of papers at Whitehall, small folio, four quires unbound, 92 leaves in all;—

folio 2, "Old things," Edward 3 downwards, three pages.

folio 4, Temp. Hen. 8.

folio 5, Anno 1521.

The last year is 1589. The entries generally begin "A bundle of, &c.," or "a parcel of, &c." Sometimes the items are given. At folio 7, a bundle of 10 years, touching the proceedings at Rome in the King's cause this yeare (1531).

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* Perhaps the printed book is "The Compleat Ambassador," by Sir Dudley Digges, which contains a great number of Walsingham's letters.

This seems an interesting and important document. (? Whether the same *pro tanto* as Add. MS. Mus. Brit. 11595.)

The foundation of the University of Cambridge, with the names and arms of all such noble persons as have been Earls of Cambridge and Chancellors of the University for 100 years last past; names of founders and benefactors of the colleges, schools, and library; of the masters and number of fellows of every particular college; magistrates, governors, and officers; and students in 1662. Collected by S. G. Sanderson :—

On folio 26 are the arms of Edward, Earl of Manchester, the Chancellor. All the arms are beautifully drawn and coloured. Folio, paper, 33 folios.

La premiere apologie faicte par Monsr de Villeroy, premier Secretaire d'estat de France—addressée à Monsr de Rambouillet son inthyme amy. Folio, paper, about 80 leaves. (This, I think, has been printed under a different title. *See* Brunet.)

Begins, "Le plus grand contentement . . ." Ends, "Faict a Villeroy le huietième jour d'avril mil cinq "cens quatre vingts neuf, signe De Neufville."

It is an interesting narrative of Huguenot times.

Three 12mo. note books of debates in the House of Commons, 1620–1 and 1625. One has only a few pages written in pencil. Another contains a good deal in short hand.

Compotus of Robert Glasyer, canon, collector of rents within the precinct of St. Bartholomew's Close, from Michaelmas 26 Henry 8, for one year. (A paper roll, 7 feet long.)

The celebrated *Rows Roll*. (This was printed a few years ago.) The drawings in outline, and lightly coloured, are very delicate and good.

Bishop Davenant's opinion about taking the oath against the change of Church Government. Signed, John Sarum. (He died 1641.) Five pages in folio.

Two deeds of sale in market overt of articles of jewellery: 1 James 1. Each is under seal.

Letter dated Fowy, March 1633, from Charles Fitz Geffery, giving an account of the thunderstorm.

A large folio paper. Household Expenses at Gorambury for 1637, 8, and 9.

A Warrant with Sign Manual of George 2, dated in 1745, authorizing the Earl of Manchester to make musters in arms against the Pretender.

A Letter dated 21st November 1745, giving an account of the movements of the Rebel Army.

"Domus Regis Angliæ.—The true copie of an old "book made in the reign of Edward 3." Begins, "First "our Sovereign's household is now discharged of the "Privy Seal . . . ." Ends, "No yeoman presume to "receive."

(This tract is not among the ordinances of the Royal Household printed by the Society of Antiquaries in the last century.)

Certain discourses written by Sir Francis Vere, Knight. The Calis Journey; folio, paper. 17th century.

(This I suppose is part of what was printed under the title of "Commentaries, &c.")

Notes of a Journey on the Continent, 1699–1702. Fol.

Folio, 1614. The Treatie at the Haghe concerning trade in the East Indies and the Whale Fisheries in Nova Scotia.

A long poem, 4to., paper, about first quarter of the 17th century, begins—

"Whilom divided from the main land stood
"A forest in the circle of a flood
"Which was the Caledonian wood yclept."

A bundle of papers labelled "Huntingdonshire Militia and Lord Lieutenancy" (1715–16 and 1745).

List of the House of Commons, 1614 (cotemp. MS.).

A Cambridge Madrigal regarding an Oxford Ballad. In English and Latin; beginning of the 17th century.

There is an extensive collection of Letters illustrating the 17th and 18th centuries.

A letter of Charles 1 to the Earl of Manchester, desiring him to join the Standard at York, 1st April in the 14th year of his reign.

Copies of letters from Frankfort and other places, 1634.

An extraordinary original letter from John Marston to Lord Kimbolton, offering to disclose a plot; very pressing. (17th century.)

A great number of letters and copies of letters connected with the Earl of Manchester's embassy to Venice in 1697, and his embassy to Paris a little later: the King's instructions on his going to Venice. The like when he went to Paris soon afterwards. For this period—

There are 14 folios which contain a great part of the Earl's correspondence. A 15th contains miscellaneous letters and papers, 1707–1737.

The Notarial Act of hiring a palace at Venice for the Earl, with a long Schedule of the furniture, pictures, &c., in the palace. (An interesting document in Italian.)

The Earl's credentials to the Emperor, the Duke of Tuscany, and the Doge of Venice.

Letter to the Doge on the recall of the Earl, and speeches and replies at Venice.

Letters from Venice and Vienna to the Earl of Sunderland.

King William's appointment of the Earl to be Ambassador Extraordinary to Paris, and instructions thereon.

A great number of letters and copies of letters, some to Mr. Blaithwayte, and some to Secretary Vernon, 1700–1701.

Other letters (unsigned copies) from the Earl in Paris, 1699–1700, addressed to the Earl of Jersey.

Correspondence of the Right Hon. Lord Grantham, Secretary of State, with Alleyne Fitzherbert, Minister Plenipotentiary at Paris, 1782–1783 (427 pages).

Letters of A. Fitzherbert to Lord Grantham during the same period (216 pages).

Letters of Charles James Fox to the Duke of Manchester at Paris, 1783 (339 pages).

Letters of the Duke to Fox during the same period.

Negotiations of Mr. Grenville at Paris, 1782.

Copies of letters to several persons abroad (evidently spies) in France and elsewhere, asking for information. They are to address their letters to a feigned name (given), and the name is often changed, 170½ to 170¾.

Copies of letters from Paris in 1701 from some person employed by the English Government to give information of the movements of the French and other foreign troops, specially on Naval Affairs. Very interesting.

Correspondence of C. J. Fox with the Duke of Manchester in 1783, and of the Duke with British Ministers at Foreign Courts, and *vice versa*.

Letters to and from French Ministers. The Duke's credentials to Paris, 1783.

A bundle indorsed "Letters and Documents on "Political Matters, 1780–1790."

Horace Walpole's letters to George Montague, in number 266, bound in one volume. (These were printed 4to., London, 1819.)

The 15 folio volumes before mentioned contain most interesting and important State Papers and Letters. There are letters of William 3, Sophia, Electress of Hanover, George her son (afterwards King George 1), the great Marlborough, Prior, Addison, and other men of mark. One volume contains a list of Plate lent to the Earl out of the Royal Jewel House, when he went to Venice; 8,116 oz. = 3,054*l*. 12*s*. 10*d*. Another contains Précis of Negotiations at Venice, 1560 to 1670 (about 10 folios). Venice, 1609, Sir Henry Wotton, Ambassador. The volumes contain letters to the Duke from many of the Courts of Europe. They need and are well worthy of an Index.

From the above slight notes of MSS. likely to be useful, it is evident that the Kimbolton Library possesses important materials for history.

The Walpole letters have been printed; Earl Russell has printed many of Fox's letters; the Duke of Manchester has used many of the letters of the last two centuries in his work intituled "Court and Society from "Elizabeth to Anne;" and many in the 15 folio volumes will doubtless be found in Cole's Memoirs of Affairs of State, fol. Lond. 1723. But much remains to be utilized.

The Duke's agent at Kimbolton was most assiduous in providing for my convenience and comfort in examining the MSS. He very kindly caused all the old deeds to be brought from the Muniment Room into the Library, where I examined them and the other MSS. at ease. He was good enough to point out several books of rarity in the Library.

The Muniment Room I fear is incurably damp. The deeds, ancient and modern, were very damp, and will certainly suffer damage if allowed to remain there. Worms are in the wood of the little black boxes. The Commissioners will, I trust, draw to the Duke's notice these dangers.

ALFRED J. HORWOOD.

Blickling Hall, Norfolk.

July 12th, 1869.

By permission of the Marquess of Lothian, I examined the MSS. at Blickling Hall. There are, as the Librarian, the Rev. James Bulwer, informed me, many MSS. of the Classics, Mediæval Missals, and Books of Hours (which he had not then time to show to me), but not many MSS. of the nature desired by the Commissioners.

The first and second mentioned below would, however, make any library remarkable.

A folio Psalter on vellum, written in Lombardic characters, with Anglo-Saxon glosses over many of the words. It is not later than the 9th century, but is unfortunately not complete.

An 8vo. sized volume of Anglo-Saxon Homilies of the 10th century, on parchment.

A folio volume (paper) containing a miscellaneous collection in writing of the end of the 16th or beginning of the 17th century. It contains amongst other things—

"The order of the Coronation of our late Kynge of famous memorye, Kynge Henrye the eyghte, who was crowned the 23rd of June 1509." (3 leaves.)

The interment of King Henry the fyveth. Begins, "This noble prince deceased y^e^ last day of August, "A.D. 1422." Ends, "With such armes beaten in them "as shall be thought necessary." (These are not taken from Fabian, Grafton, Hall, or Hollinshed.)

A translation out of French of a Treatise intituled the Arbor of Battailes, by Mr. Roger Fremys, dedicated to Charles the 5th King of France by Honorius Bonhor, Prior of Salom and Doctor in Degrees.

Copy of the Writ, 5th March, 5 Edw. (I. ?), to the Sheriff of Gloucester, directing a return of the Hundreds in his bailiwick and the names of the Lords thereof, and a copy of the Sheriff's Return. (6½ leaves.) The Return begins by a statement that in Gloucestershire there is no city. (Not printed in the "Rotuli Hundredorum.")

The Cycilian Commonwealth and the answer to it. (Folio, paper, 17th century.) The above is the title. Then follows—

(1.) An advertisement written to a Secretarie of my Lord Treasurer of England by an English intelligencer as he passed through Germanie into Italy concerning another book newly written in Latin, and published in divers languages and countries against her Majesties late proclamation for search and apprehension of seminarie priests and their receivers. (2.) Also of a letter written by the Lord Treasurer in defence of his gentry and nobility, intercepted, published, and answered by the Papists, Anno Domini 1592.*

Letter to the Lord High Treasurer, beginning, "Loving Sir,—If my former letters written to you "from Middleborough, Collen, Hidleborough, and "Franckford, &c. &c. . . ." (3½ leaves.)

The extract and abbreviation of the book of John Philopatris against her Majesty's proclamation. (28 pages.) [John Philopat is the pseudonym for Father Persons, the well-known controversialist of this period, whose book here referred to was printed in 8vo. in 1592.]

In another handwriting follows another treatise, headed, "To the indifferent reader. The present estate "that the realm of England is come unto. . . ." (Then follows about 20 lines in verse.) "When Queen Mary "that lately possessed the Crown, &c.," ends, "I "make the reader to suspect the discredant English "Gospell of heresie and the Gospellers as libellers of "malicious lies." (This is seemingly written against the proclamation of Nov. 1591.)

A folio volume, paper, 17th century, containing Arguments and Judgments in Hampden's Ship-Money Case. The table of contents gives—

Ship Money; argued by Sir E. Littleton for the King. Mr. Holborne, of Lincoln's Inn, reply. Sir John Banks, Attorney General for the King. Baron Weston, Judge Jones, Lord Chief Justice Bramston, for the King. Baron Denham and Baron Davenport's opinions for Mr. Hampden. Sir John Finch, Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, for the King. Prefixed are cotemporary copies of the King's writ for ship money, and of the Judge's opinions on the legality thereof. 1636.

Folio, paper, 17th century. Another volume on the ship-money case, containing St. John's argument for Hampden and the arguments of Littleton, Holborn, and Banks, as in the preceding volume.

Institution, power, and jurisdiction of Parliament, &c. from a MS. found among the papers of the late Judge Hales, the original in his own hand writing. Folio, paper; end of 17th century. (This has been printed.)

A History of the World, in French, from Adam to Pompey. Large folio, double columns; writing of the 14th century (early), begins, "Avant diex ot fait le "ciel et la terre et les eawes douces et salees." . .

A folio volume, paper, end of the 17th century, pp. 279:—

1st. Histoire de la persecution des Ministres Hongrois. The preface is dated 1689, and signed Abraham van Port.

2nd. Apologie pour les Ministres evangeliques accusés d'être complecis de la rebellion de Hongrie, presentée par Messrs. les Etats Generaux des Provinces unies à l'empereur des Romains Leopold 1^er^, par Mons. Hamel Bruininx leur resident à Vienne en l'an 1675, and a supplement by the same.

Two large folio volumes, paper, 18th century. The first is full, the second only half full. The contents are copies of letters to Mr. Grenville, Lord Halifax, and the Earl of Sandwich from John, 2nd Earl of Buckinghamshire, while he was Ambassador to the Court of St. Petersburgh. The first letter is dated 24th September 1762, and the last is dated 12th January 1765.

These letters are of great interest, giving insight to the Court of Catherine the 2nd, and its political and social intrigues, as well as its relations with this country. There is an account of the murder in prison of the Prince Ivan in 1764, when his delivery was attempted by Lieutenant Mirowitz. The writer says that Mirowitz was a descendant of the Hetman Mazeppa, who assisted Charles 12 in his invasion of Russia (the same Mazeppa who has been immortalized by Byron).

There is a copy of the Ambassador's speech to the Empress on his departure for England; and of her reply; the latter in French.

The letters from the English Secretaries at St. James' to the Ambassador are not at Blickling Hall. Copies of them are doubtless at the Foreign Office.

As the MSS. at Blickling Hall which required my examination were not very numerous, the above notice is brief. But the Report would be long if it entered into the courtesies which the owner extended to me on the occasion of my visit.

Alfred J. Horwood.

THE HATTON COLLECTION.

Thirteen chests of papers belonging to the Hatton Collection have been examined. They were all in a state of chaotic confusion. Documents of inestimable value were mixed up with papers comparatively worthless. Anglo-Saxon and early Anglo-Norman instruments were lying side by side with charters of the 16th and 17th centuries. Large masses of political papers and domestic letters were found scattered about in indescribable disorder. The whole of the collection has been sorted under subjects, and the following inventory of them prepared at the Public Record Office.

Schedule to MSS. belonging to the Hatton Collection.

Ancient Deeds and Charters.

Saxon	- - - - - -	15
Special	- - - - - -	7
1123–1153.	R. Earl of Warwick. Seal broken.	
1141–1182.	Arnoul, Bishop of Lisieux. Seal broken.	
1167.	Matilda, Empress.	
1184–1219.	David, Earl of Huntingdon (King).	
	Ernald de Powys. Two seals, one R. de roini.	
1186.	Edmund, son of Henry 3. St. Hugh of Lincoln.	
Papal Bulls	- - - - -	6
12th century.	Mixed seals - - -	140
13th century.	Good seals - - -	97
13th century.	Fine seals - - -	156
13th century.	Ordinary seals - -	247

* These seem to be by William Cecil, Lord Burghley. See Cooper's Athenæ Cantabrigienses, vol. 2. col. 256. No. 2. Printed at London, 8vo. 1592.

13th and 14th centuries.	Fine seals -	12	
Do.	Ordinary seals -	249	
Do.	Without seals -	255	
			1,184
14th century, temp. Edward 3.	Very fine seals - - -	9	
Do.	Ordinary seals - - -	111	
Do.	Poor „ - - -	238	
Do.	Without „ - - -	179	
14th and 15th centuries.	Very fine seals -	41	
Do.	Good „ -	40	
Do.	Ordinary „ -	212	
15th and 16th centuries.	Poor „ -	566	
Do.	Without „ -	191	
			1,587
	Total -		2,771

Including the before mentioned there are—

Early deeds, charters, &c.	With seals - -	243
„ „	Without seals -	127
Deeds, charters, &c. temp.	Hen. 3. and Edw. 1. -	646
„ „ „	Edward 2. - -	223
„ „ „	Edward 3. - -	555
„ „	from Rich. 2. to Will. 3. -	1,090
	Total -	2,884

CORRESPONDENCE.

Abingdon, Lord, to the Earl of Nottingham. 4th Aug. 1702.
Returns thanks for favour shown to his cousin D'Oyly.

Aæria, Josep de, to D. Methuen. 9th Oct. 1702. (Spanish.)
Informs him that the express sent to Algarbe has returned; and the Fleet [Rooke's?] having left the Bay, the Governor returns the letter. There is also a memorandum of arms and ammunition for the Junto of the Three Estates.

Agar, Thomas, to Viscount Hatton. 4th Sept. 1684.
Requests his Lordship to have a good buck killed for his fee, as Surveyor-General of His Majesty's Woods, South of the Tweed.

Aglionby, William, to [Earl of Nottingham?]. 1704. 3 letters.
Regrets his Lordship [Nottingham] has resigned the office of Secretary of State; acknowledges favours bestowed, and thanks him for placing him at his present post. Secretary Hedges has given him notice of being recalled; he thinks the Duke of Somerset has suggested it to the Queen, through the false calumnies of two persons, &c.

Ailesbury, Lord, to Lord Hatton. 11th Nov. (16)82.
Recommends a Mr. Berard, as Governor to Lord Grey.

Ailesbury and Elgin, Lord, to Lord ——. 12th Jan. 1735. 2 letters.
Letters of friendship.

Allen, J., to Viscount Hatton. 6th Nov. 1684.
Concerning an alliance with a daughter of the Earl of Clare.

Allestre, Richard, to Lord Hatton. 6th Dec. 1679.
Of no interest.

Altham, Ro., to Lord Hatton. April, May, and Oct. 4 letters.
Concerning the education of Lord Grey. Mr. Williamson's objections against Mr. Pulkyn (sent by my Lord Bishop's servants) are considered frivolous by Lord Grey. Has waited on Lord and Lady Nottingham, but has little hope of success.

Andros, A. (?), to Lord Hatton. 1670 and 1671. 5 letters.
Relate chiefly to the Government of Guernsey.

Andros, C., et al., to Lord Hatton. 1677, 8, 88, 97, and 99. 8 letters.
Relating to affairs in Guernsey and Jersey.

Andros, E., to Lord Hatton. 1682, 3, 8, and 1704. 4 letters.
Relating to Guernsey, &c.

Andros, J. (?), to Lord Hatton. 1670, 1, 4, 5, 6, 84, and 89. 11 letters.
Relating to Guernsey and payments to soldiers, &c.

Andros, Thos., to Lord Hatton. 6th June 1696.
Relating to affairs of Guernsey.

Anley, John, to Lord Hatton (1 to Col. Hatton). 1673. 6 letters.
Complains of the manner in which he has been treated by Captain Stock, and at not hearing from his Lordship during the time he has been in London upon his Lordship's affairs; relates how they were attacked by a Dutch Caper on their journey from Guernsey to England, &c., &c.

Appollonio, Gulielmus. 3rd May 1644.
Relating to ecclesiastical affairs.

Arlidg, Abraham, to Lord Hatton and another. 1687, 8, and 9. 8 letters.
Solicits the place Mr. Montague held, as collector of rents, he knowing all his Lordship's tenants (about Hatton Garden), having lived so long in Hatton Garden. Also relating to a lease of the Parsonage house there, and some building matters.

Armagh, Narcissus (Marsh), Archbishop of, to the Bishop of London [Henry Compton]. 7th June 1703.
The Archbp. waited this morning upon the Duke of Ormond with a memorial relating to the quarter's rent due, and informed him that the Queen's letter of translation (from Dublin) was not meant to deprive him of his rent. The Duke stated the Queen was adverse to the bestowing it upon him, and that she had given 200*l.* out of the rent to the Blue Boy's Hospital. The Duke will try to obtain 600*l.* (being the residue of 800*l.*) for him. Has no prospect of supporting his family, being at the expense of building a public library. Mentions, they are sure of a Parliament, and only two Bills have been thought of for the Church. Thinks an Act for uniting and dividing parishes would be most necessary for the good of the Church.

Arnold, Thos., to Lord Hatton. 1680 and 1682. 6 letters.
One relates to his resigning the Vicarage of Gretton; others of no importance.

Arundell, John, to Lord Hatton. 1st May —.
Gerrard Morphy (who piloted the late King into Ireland), Master of the St. Francis ketch, of Waterford, was driven into Guernsey by contrary winds, &c., laden with the goods of a Roman Catholic. Requests directions from his Lordship how to proceed further in this affair.

Asaph, William (Lloyd), Bishop of St., to Lord Hatton. 6th April 1689.
Recommends Capt. Sidney Godolphin, whom his Lordship has appointed Deputy Governor of Guernsey. The Captain desires a few lines from his Lordship (Hatton) to the Earl of Shrewsbury for his dispatch, that he may go and look after his business.

Ashburnham, Lord, to Lord Hatton. 18th March 1699.
Trusts that the detention of Mr. Bouhalt, for some weeks during his (Ashburnham's) removal into Sussex, will not be prejudicial to the good intentions his Lordship has for his good.

Aston, Sir Walter. 29th July 1624.
Ambassador at Spain. Copy of the Memorial he gave to the King of Spain; also a copy of the letter written by the Spanish Ambassador to the King of England against the Duke of Buckingham (1624).

Athol, Marquis of, to ——. 1703. 3 letters.
Omitted writing through the deaths of his mother and father and also through the fatigue of Parliament. Has found many persons in Scotland who would not pay the Cess. Writes about various Acts (especially the Claim of Rights, brought in by the Duke of Argyle); and about the Oath of Allegiance, and liberty of preaching in meeting houses. Perceives it's a time of division, not of healing, between Church and State affairs; and that anti-Monarchial principles are likely to get a strong footing. Hopes to have his Lordship's assistance (if necessary) in obtaining the grant of a Dukedom, which the Queen had signed for his father, which is now detained by the Commissioner that others may be appointed before him. Thinks it unreasonable in this session of Parliament to declare an English successor. Will do all he can to serve the Queen. Mr. Ogilby will give his Lordship an account of their proceedings in Parliament. (From Scotland.)

Atterbury, Lewis, to Lord Hatton. 4th May 1688.
Asks for the Incumbency of Billing for his son (who has translated Absolom and Achitophell into Latin verse), should the present possessor not recover.

Aungier, Francis, to ——. 8th Oct. 1670.
Letter of thanks for favours, and excuses for not writing.

Ayloffe, Guicciardini, to Christopher Hatton. 20th Jan. 1636.
Has sent the Patent and letter from his Lordship. There has been some mistake in recommending to him (Hatton) a deputy.

Ayshford, J., to ——. 21st Sept. 1689.
Relative to the sale of some land.

Balliard, Margaret, to Lord Hatton. 18th July.
Two petitions.

Baillieul, Rachel, to Lord ——. 1696 and 1699. 2 letters.
Requests his Lordship's interest to procure her son's discharge from the navy, and to give him a gunner's place in Guernsey.

Baker, S., to "my Lady Cisly." Undated.
Of no interest.

Baltemore, Lord, and Col. Touchett, to Lord Hatton. 1671, 2, and 3. 7 letters.
Relative to difference between Lord Hatton and a Mr. Langhorne, wherein they act as arbitrators; also a letter of condolence upon the fatal accident (through fire) at Castle Cornet, wherein Lady Hatton and his Lordship's (Hatton) mother lost their lives.

Barbarini, Cardinal. 13th Feb. 1644.
Instructions transmitted to ——.

Barbour, Richard, to Lord Hatton. 1667, 77, 8, 9, 80, and 81. 9 letters.
Relative to affairs in Guernsey, and more particularly to robberies and the desertion of soldiers there. In one he sends his duty to the Duke of Monmouth.

Barkshire, Earl of, to Mr. Chester. 2nd June 1626.
Letter of thanks to the University of Cambridge for nominating him to the Chancellorship of the same.

Bathurst, Moses, to Lord Hatton. 1st Nov. 1684.
As his Lordship has appointed a day concerning the accompts of the late Treasurer, he will defer his intended journey into Warwickshire, and will give notice to his deputy to attend at Lord Cullen's house with thē books.

Baynes, J., to Lord Hatton. 21st May 1673.
Of no importance.

Beale, Bartholomew, to ——. 6th Feb. 1670.
Requests the accounts and vouchers of monies expended out of the Exchequer upon the Island of Guernsey, as he is to report the same to His Majesty.

Beauvoir, Anne de, to Lord Hatton. 25th Jan. 1685.
To procure her son a place with the Bishop of Oxford, &c.

Beauvoir, C. D., to Lord Hatton. 6th June 1681.
A letter of complaint concerning the chasing of deers, &c.

Beauvoir, Daniel de, to Lord Kirby [Hatton]. 23rd June 1674.
His Lordship's absence causes a bad effect in the Island (Guernsey).

Beauvoir, G. de, et al., to Lord Hatton. 1674. 3 letters.
Relates to Guernsey. Gives an account of the funeral of Mr. Baily. Mr. John Sausmares is chosen Judge Delegate. There is a rumour amongst the Bailly's friends that he will beg of the King to annex the tithes of St. Martin's parish to the seigneury of Sausmares; and that he will try to obtain the nomination of the Greffier's office, and the King's Sergeant's place, as well as the sale of all Advocates' places, &c.

Beauvoir, James de, to Richard Beauvoir. 23rd Ma. (16)74 (?).
Recommends Jacques Braches as Provost, vice James Nicolle, deceased.

Beauvoir, James de, to Visct. Hatton. 1685, 6, 7, 8, 9, 91, 6, 7, and 8. 22 letters.
Relate to the affairs of Guernsey, and the probable war with France.

Beauvoir, Jeanne, to Lord Hatton. 1679, 1685, and 1688. 3 letters.
Of no importance.

Beauvoir, Peter de, to Lord and Christr. Hatton. 1666, 7, 9, 70, 4, 5, 6, and 7. 15 letters.
Relative to affairs at Guernsey. Calls his Lordship's attention to the withholding of the money from the inhabitants, granted to them by the King; of the scarcity of wheat; of the soldiers being in want of provisions and pay; and the Islanders for carriages for the guns, powder, and matches. There is news concerning the Courts of Law and Church affairs.

Beauvoir, Richard de, to Visct. and Chr. Hatton. 1663, 70, 1, 2, 5, 6, 7, 80, 1, 2, 7, 8, 95, 6, 7, and 8. 44 letters, addressed from London, Paris, St. Malo, &c.
Condoles with his Lordship upon the death of his father. Thanks him for proving his innocence to the King in the affair of sending Lord Lucas's speech to Guernsey. Recommends M. de Brisac to his Lordship, who has been driven from France for his preaching. Writes about the Papists in the Island (Guernsey); wishes his Lordship was there. Some of these letters give general news, and are of interest (see 11th Dec. 1688). "The King, Queen, and Prince of Wales has "retired," &c. "This day the Lords Spiritual and "Temporal met the Lord Mayor at Guildhall, and "have appointed Lords Pembroke, Waymouth, Cul-"peper, and the Bishop of Ely, to go to the Prince "of Orange to desire him to take the government till "such time as the Parliament has settled affairs," &c.

Beauvoir, W. de, to Lord Hatton et al. 1663, 70, 4, 5, 6, 89, 95, and 99. 18 letters.
Congratulatory letters upon his succeeding his father as Governor of Guernsey, and upon his marriage. Condoles with his Lordship upon the death of his daughter, Lady Betty, &c. Contain general news relative to Guernsey.

Belgici." "Summarium facultatum Nuncii. Undated.

Belhaven, Lord.
Case concerning the election of the Shire of Orkney and Zetland, &c.

Bellomont, Lord, to Lord ——. 27th Sept. 1690.
Relating to a person of the name of Skinner.

Bely, M., to Lord Hatton. 1687.
Of no importance.

Benton, H., to Visct. Hatton. 4th March 1685.
Desires his Lordship to write to the Lord Bishop, or the Lord Keeper, and join with him in what he wrote, &c.

Berdmore, John, to Lord Hatton. 10th April 1688.
Of no importance.

Berkeley, Lord, to Lord Hatton. 1683 and 1687. 2 letters.
Relative to some money lent. Understands his Lordship is building a chapel in Hatton Garden: if he has not engaged a preacher, recommends Thomas Dent, who is known to many of the parish.

Berkeley, (Lady) E., to Lady Hatton. 14th Feb. and 7th August —. 2 letters.
Mentions the private wedding of Lady Alethea to Sir E. Hungerford's eldest son, &c.

Berkeley, F., to Mr. Hatton. Undated.
Of no importance.

Berkeley, J., to Lord Hatton. 18th March and 1st April. 2 letters.
He applied to Mr. Keck for his Lordship's payment, who has received no orders about it; now applies to his Lordship.

Bernard, John, to Chr. Hatton. 13th April 1663.
Of no interest.

Bernard, Sam., to the Earl of Nottingham. 15th Aug. 1694.
Gives an account of the Martinico Expedition, and the attack made by the French on the 17th June. It is followed by another letter dated 20th Sept. 1694. Interesting.

Bertie, Charles, to Lord Hatton. 1695, 1702, and 1703. 4 letters.
Will do all he can with the Lord President and others in reference to his Lordship's affairs in Guernsey. Election at Uffington passed without any opposition. Election news. Has strong hopes it will prove a Church of England Parliament. Prays for a northerly or easterly wind to calm the rage of the coffee houses about the Fleet. Recommends Mr. Payne (a Frenchman) to the Free School at Guernsey, in the place of the late master, deceased. Hears the Duke of Leeds is dead, at Bath. The Duke of Leeds and all Bertie's family are greatly concerned for the Duchess, who is dying of dropsy at Wimbledon. Lord Nottingham has got him, and many of his Lordship's (Hatton's) house to be a contributor to La Signora Francesca Margarita's charming voice.

Bevis, T. (?), to Lord ——. 23rd Nov. 1675.
Of no importance.

Biggs, Dorothy, to Mr. Strethay. 12th April 1690.
Relating to money due to her by Lord Hatton.

Blantyre, Lord, to Lord——. 9th Sept. 1702.
Relating to the disposal of Commissions of Deputy Admirals of Scotland, Judge Admiral, &c., whereby 800*l.* or 900*l.* can be made. Explains how he is placed in the disposal of the same by the Dukes of Richmond and Queensbury; asks his Lordship to see the Duke of Queensbury about the same.

Blathwayt, William, to Lord Hatton and the Earl of Nottingham. 1684, 1702, and 1703. 6 letters.
Upon Mr. Secretary Jenkins's motion yesterday made in Council, the King granted Lord Hatton leave to come to England. Begs his Lordship (Nottingham) to determine the establishment of the Duke of Schomberg's Dragoons, the officers calling for money to make the levies; trusts he will think of the notice to be given to the officers of the 1,500 troops that are to embark next month (August) about the 10th. It will be necessary to order bedding and tents for the six companies of Brigadier Seymour's marines, who are ordered to embark at Plymouth. Other military news.

Blechynden, T., to Lord Hatton. 1678, &c. 4 letters.
Returns thanks for favours shown to him. Gentlemen have been canvassing a month for the Parliament. "The defeat of the Turks is here much lessened, as if "little more than raising the siege; and that since "the Turks have been in a posture to receive the

"Poles with equal loss." Last week was fatal to several duellers. The most eminent he hears of, was that of a brother of Sir Humphrey Foster's.

Blount, —, to Lord Hatton. 11th Sept. (16)81.
Of no interest.

Bobinet, Jean, and anr. 14th Jan. 1672.
Their evidence, upon a post mortem examination made by them, upon the bodies of the mother and wife of the Governor of Guernsey (Lord Hatton).

Bolingbroke, Lord (?), to Lord Winchilsea. 23rd Feb. 1744.
Of no importance.

Bommare (?), J., to Lord Hatton. 1696. 4 letters.
Relative to an appointment to a church in Guernsey.

Bonamy, John, to Lord Hatton. 1677, 1696, and 1697. 4 letters.
Asks his Lordship to grant licences to persons named, to transpor twool to Guernsey, &c.

Bonamy, John, to Lord Hatton. 1688, 1697, and 1699. 6 letters.
Thanks his Lordship for favours. Gives an account relative to the new Canons made by the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Bishop of Winchester for the Church of Guernsey. Begs to have the place of Chaplain in the Island. Asks his Lordship to write to the Secretary of State in his behalf, concerning a lawsuit in London before the King and Council, against John Priaulx, on the mobilary succession of Peter Bonamy, his nephew.

Bonamy, P. to Lord Hatton. 1675, 9, 81, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9. 36 letters.
Relate principally to ecclesiastical affairs in Guernsey.

Bord, Jean, to Lord Hatton. 7th July 1681.
Solicits the place of King's Sergeant in Guernsey, should Pierre Guille die of his present malady.

Boreman, Wm., to Chr. Hatton. 1669. 3 letters.
Concerning the purchase of Church Bampton.

Boston. An Address to the King from the Borough of —. Undated.

Boteler, Wm., to Chr. Hatton. 15th May 1669.
Relating to a debt of 32*l.* for a horse.

Boucaud, J. de, to M. Hatton. 16th June 1654.
Of no importance.

Bouhault, J., to Lord Hatton. 1686, 7, 8, 98, and 99. 13 letters.
Of no importance.

Bouillon, Jean, to Lord Hatton. 1674 and 1678. 2 letters.
Relating to Guernsey, &c.

Bourne, Ja., to Lord Hatton. 1685 and 1691. 3 letters.
Of no importance.

Boutteiller, E., to Lord Hatton. Undated.
Relates to the office of Bailiff in Guernsey.

Bower, George. 6th Sept. 1782.
Gives an account of chasing a supposed French ship: enclosed is also an account from the Captain of the Scarborough (8th Sept. 1702), of coming up with a French Man of War, and on looking out made 30 more, who afterwards steered East.

Bradshaw, Ned, to ——. 28th Dec. (16)71. Useless.

Braisbe, Thos., to Lord ——. 19th Jan. 1699.
Solicits the place of Master Gunner at Guernsey, vice Mr. Herte, deceased,

Bramston, Geo., to Lord ——. 12th Feb. 1703.
His opinion (according to the Queen's command) relative to the Ship Sta. Theresa, of Lisbon, captured by Capt. Littleton, of H.M.S. Medway.

Brenand, Wm., to Lord ——. 26th March 1704.
Letter of thanks.

Brereton, —, to Lord Hatton. Undated.
Desires his Lordship to intercede with the Bishop of Oxford on behalf of his brother, who had been expelled from Christ Church, Oxford, and to get him reinstated.

Breton, Thos., to ——. 2nd April 1688.
Does not know how it will be settled who is to be Custos Rotolorum, although he got the Commission sealed last Thursday for Lord Mordant, but Lord Nottingham labours to have Lord Hatton continued. There can be no Sessions next week, for the Act is not passed for settling the Oaths; and little business can be done till after the Coronation. It is as uncertain as ever whether King James be alive or dead, or where he is. There are many foot companies being raised, but does not hear of any horse, &c.

Breval, D., to Lord ——, 1697 and 1698. 11 letters.
Recommends various French servants to his Lordship.

Brevet, E., to Lord Hatton. 1681 and 1695. 2 letters.
Return thanks for recommending him to the Bishop of London; and also for the appointment to the Church in Guernsey, in the place of M. De-la-Nöe.

Brewer, John, to Lord ——. 6th June 1702.
Is disappointed at not obtaining the place he expected.

Bridgman, Wm., to Lord Hatton. 1673 and 1698. 3 letters.
Lord Arlington sends the form of a proxy, and condoles with him upon the sad misfortune that has happened in the Island. Copies of letters sent, with orders from the Admiralty concerning the Squadron expected from the Straits with Sir George Rooke. H.M.S. Lark is appointed to attend on the Isle of Guernsey, in the place of the Swallow, &c.

Briscoe, —, to Lord Hatton. 15th Feb. 1683.
The Assize begins on the 27th inst., and the Judges intend to ride the Circuit on horseback, so they will be at Northampton at one o'clock on that day, &c.

Briscoe, D., to Lord Hatton. 1696. 4 letters.
His brother Ellis is taken prisoner by the French; begs his Lordship's assistance to procure his exchange; has applied to Secretary Trumball: hears he is carried to Dunquerque.

Brissac, J. de, to Lord Hatton. 1687. 3 letters.
Relate to ecclesiastical affairs.

Brochard, —, to Lord ——. 1672. 2 letters.
Relate to France, and its ships.

Brock, Anthony, to Lord Hatton. 6th Aug. 1678.
Concerning some licences.

Brooke, Ar., to Lord ——. 1681 and 1691. 2 letters.
Of no importance.

Browne, Richard, to Chr. Hatton. 1st Dec. 1665.
There is a rumour here (Oxford) that the French have made an attempt upon Guernsey, but were repulsed. The three French Ambassadors and the Earl of St. Albans happened yesterday to meet upon the way (about 10 miles off), where they alighted and discoursed for half an hour. The Lord Chancellor and the Archbp. of Canterbury are recovering from their illness. Is informed by Sir William St. Rany, that M. Herault, the French Minister at London, is dead, &c. &c.

Bruce, Lord, to Mr. Sackvill (*vice versa*). Aug. and Sept. 1613.
Account of their duel; also some verses upon the death of Mr. White, of Magdalen College, Cambridge.

Bruce, Sir Alexander, to Lord ——. 1702. 6 letters.
Relate to the Scotch Parliament, and the Act concerning Presbyterian Government; and how he is expelled the House for saying "Presbyterian Govern-" ment was no point of the Protestant Religion," &c. &c. Very interesting.

Brudenell, Lord, to Lord and Lady Hatton. 1646, 7, and 1660. 5 letters.
Relative to property at Kirby, &c.

Brudenell, (Lady?) F., to Lord and Lady Hatton. 3rd Jan. and undated. 3 letters.
Mr. Shinn has proved his marriage with Lady Ogle, but she will not live with him for fear of being "rotten " before she is ripe." Lord Suffolk, since he lost his wife and daughter, lives with his sister Northumberland. They have here strange Ambassadors, one from the King of Fez, the other from "Muscovett." All the town has seen the last: he goes to the play thrice a week, "and stinks so, that all the ladies are " not able to take their muffs from their noses all the " play-time." Believes her sister Mary will be married within a month to one of 2,000*l.* a year. The Lampoons that are made of most of the town ladies are so nasty, that no woman will read them, else she would have got them for her.

Buckingham, Duke of, to the Earl of Nottingham. 24th Aug. 1703.
Asking him to appoint a meeting at seven o'clock.

Buckly, Wm., to Lord Hatton. 1684. 2 letters.
The Lord Keeper has sent for a copy of the Commission. Thanks God the King is in a hopeful way to recover, &c.

Bullyvant, Jeremiah, to Lord Hatton. 1690, 1, 2, and 1703. 4 letters.
Of no interest.

Burchett, J., to Mr. Warre. 12th Sept. 1702 (with an inclosure, 6th Sept. 1702).
Sends extract of a letter from Capt. Beaumont, Commander of the Squadron off Dunkirk, for the information of the Earl of Nottingham, concerning the withdrawal of the Dutch Ships, &c.

Burdett, Wm., to Lord Hatton and another. 1682, 3, and 4. 5 letters and an inclosure.
Relate to money affairs.

Burgrave, Robert, to Wm. Longueville. Undated.
Concerning the probate of the will and estate of Lord Grey.

Burniston, Carolina, to the E. of Nottingham. 1st Feb. 1705.
Asks for assistance to obtain what was due to her deceased husband from the "Honble. Old Company."

Burt, Nicholas, to Lord Hatton. 1680. 2 letters.
Of no interest.

Button, Wm., to Sir Chr. Hatton. Aug. 1614.
Of no interest.

Bynns, John, to Lord Hatton. 1681. 3 letters.
Relate chiefly to military affairs at Guernsey, &c.

Cambridge, University of. 6th June 1626.
The answer made by the University to the King's letter (which is attached) relative to the election of the Duke of Buckingham to the Chancellorship: also the answer made to the Duke's letter.

Canterbury (?), the Archbishop of, to the King. Undated.
Concerning the nullity of the Earl of Essex's marriage, and the King's answer to the same. (A copy.)

Canterbury, (Thomas Tenison), Archbp. of, to Lord Hatton. 1697, 1701, and 1703. 3 letters.
Relates to the alteration of the Canons for Guernsey; and to a conference from the House of Parliament.

Capelin, Richard, to George Holmes. 18th Aug. 1664.
Of no interest.

Capell, Arthur, to Sir Chr. Hatton. 10th Aug. 1642.
A ship has arrived from Holland with stores. Had speech with the King yesterday, and believes within eight days his Majesty will have 2,500 horse well armed.

Cardigan, Lords, to Lord and Mr. Hatton. 1671, 83, 1725, 7, 8, and 9. 12 letters.
Relate chiefly to private affairs.

Carey, Abraham, to Lord Hatton. 1681, 2, 6, and 7, 9 letters.
Relate chiefly to affairs at Guernsey.

Cary, E., to Mr. Hatton. Undated. 8 letters.
Of no interest.

Careye, Isaac, to Lord and Col. Hatton. 1664, 8, 71, 4, 5, 81, and 4. 11 letters.
All relate to affairs at Guernsey, but nothing of any interest.

Careye, J., to Lord Hatton. 1696. 2 letters.
Concerning the office of Greffier and licences for wool at Guernsey.

Carey, Nathaniel, to Lord Hatton. 1st March 1686.
Concerning licences.

Careye, Pierre, to Lord Hatton and another. 1663, 70, 87, and 98. 5 letters.
Relate to affairs at Guernsey, principally about Capt. J. Bonamy's death; licenses for wool, and his being deprived of his Commission as a Lieutenant of a company.

Careye, Thomas. 28th Dec. 1672.
His deposition concerning Charles de la Marche's Sermon against the (Stuart) Royal Family.

Cardonnel, Adam de (Collector of the Customs at Southampton), to Lord Hatton. 1671 to 1698. 74 letters.
Relating to his office; amongst which are some interesting news concerning the Fleet; the Conspiracy (Titus Oates') against the King, with the names of some of the supposed conspirators; the Act to remove all Papists 10 miles from London; the murder of Sir Edmond Godfrey, &c. &c. (Some are very interesting.)

Cardonnel, Mary de, to Lord and Chas. Hatton. 1618. 3 letters.
Of no interest.

Carlingford, Lord, to Lord [Nottingham]. 30th Nov. 1702.
His nephew (Mr. Throgmorton, Chamberlain to the Duke of Lorraine) brings a Commission to the Bishop of Osnaburgh. Recommends to his Lordship the interest of his family. Rejoices with him on the glory of the last Campaign.

Carlisle, Edward [Rainbow], Bishop of, to the Countess of Thanet. 27th May 1676. A letter of thanks.

Carmarthen, Lord. 13th Aug. 1702.
Materials necessary for a design proposed by him concerning some Fire-ships.

Carnarvon, Lord, to Lady Hatton. Jan., March, Nov., and Dec. 4 letters.
Nothing of interest.

Carney, Michael, to Lord ——. 19th Nov. 1689.
Relates to a lawsuit in Holland: asks for payment of his expenses, as he is returning to manage the Duke of Ormond's affairs there.

Carpenter, F., to Lord Hatton. 9th Feb. 1680.
Concerning an insult offered to Capt. Cotton at Guernsey, &c.

Carr, Richard, to Lord Hatton. 1689. 2 letters.
Relates to the Prebendary of Gretton, of which he has been deprived.

Carré, —, to Lord Hatton. 1697 and 1698. 2 letters.
Sends his Lordship two medals, one of Commodus Antoninus, the other of Aurelius; and writes about different antiquities at St. Martin's (Guernsey): and also about the Jesuits.

Carteret, Anne de, to Lord Hatton. 1671, 80, and 83. 3 letters.
Asks his Lordship to allow her to dispose of licences in Sark, in the same manner as was granted by former Governors; also news relating to Sark.

Carteret, Sir E., to Lord Hatton. 1687 and 1688. 5 letters.
Relates to an additional supply of wool for Guernsey and Jersey, and the repayment of *their* expenses in the said business.

Carteret, Sir Philip, to Lord Hatton. 1676, 8, 84, and 88. 6 letters.
Relates to licences for wool. Gives an account of what the officers (sent by the King to Guernsey and Sark) have done relative to the defence of the said Islands; also for repayment to them of their expenses incurred in obtaining an additional supply of wool for the Islands. (*See* Carteret, Sir E.)

Carter, William, to Lord Hatton. 30th Nov. 1686.
Of no importance.

Cartwright, Francis, to Lord Hatton. 1670, 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 78, and 86. 17 letters.
Relates chiefly to the musters in Guernsey and Jersey.

Cartwright, Thomas, to Lord Hatton. 17th Nov. 1670.
Intends to stand with Sir Justinian Isham for election for the county (Northampton); begs the favour of his Lordship's support.

Carverth, Captain Henry, to Lord Hatton. 1674, 5, 7, and 8. 16 letters.
At Windsor he gave the King an account of the abuses his subjects suffer from privateers, and of the affronts he received from the French. The King has therefore (through Lord Ossory's assistance) given him a better ship. Gives an account of his dispute at sea with some Ostend vessels for not saluting the King's flag; how he came across one of the said vessels shortly afterwards, which had behaved insolently to him in the Channel; sent the Captain to London to the Spanish Ambassador to answer the same. There is to be a Court-martial held upon him (Carverth), because (as reported) "that instead of my compelling "them to strike for the King of England, they made "me strike to the King of Spain, and that he is to "be hanged when he comes home." The Council of War is postponed until the Captain of the Ostender arrives. Is much distressed at being deprived of his command. (There is also a copy of letter from Pepys, dated 10th Feb. 1677, acknowledging the receipt of a letter from Carverth concerning his grievances.)

Castile, the Almirante of, to the Queen and Mr. Methuen. 1703. 3 letters and translations. (Portuguese.)
Relating to the Portuguese Treaty.

? Cundra, D. Luis, to the Queen and Lord ——. 1702 and 1703. 8 letters, &c.
(The Portuguese Envoy.) Papers, &c. relating to the Treaty, &c.

Cave, Robert, to Lord Hatton.
Of no importance.

Cave, Thomas, to Chr. Hatton. 3rd March.
Of no importance.

Cavendish, Lord, to Lord Hatton. 2nd Dec. 1679.
Of no importance.

Cecil, T. C., to Lord ——. 30th May 1769.
Of no importance.

Ceraven (?), —, to Captain Winde. 7th Sept. 1678.
Relative to the fortifying and rebuilding of Guernsey; will do well to prepare an estimate of it, and to express his opinion in such terms that the King may perceive he obeys his commands.

Chadwick, Thomas, to Lord Hatton. 14th Aug. 1689.
Of no importance.

Chamberlayne, Edward, to Lord Hatton. 28th Nov. 1692.
Begs his Lordship to recommend his son to the Earl of Nottingham, should he be in want of a Secretary to an Ambassador, he being a good linguist. He is in some sort allied to the King, his grandmother being an eminent lady of the House of Nassau.

Chappell, John, to Lord ——. 1685 and 1686. 13 letters.
Relates chiefly to military affairs at Guernsey.

Charlton, J., et al., to Mr. Le Marchant. 28th Jan. 1698.
The office of Storekeeper of Provisions at Guernsey to be abolished.

Cherry, H., to Captn. Hatton. 23rd April 1698.
Of no importance.

Chesterfield, Lord, to Lord ——, and another. 1661 and 1679. 2 letters.

As soon as he obtains the patent appointing him Justice in Eyre, he will serve his Lordship in the affairs relative to Rockingham Forest, and pay the keepers their wages, which (according to the Duke of Monmouth's papers) have been so long unpaid.

Child, Cæsar, to ——. 5th Sept. 1704.
Relates to the serving of a warrant.

Child, John, to Lord Hatton. 23rd Dec. 1674.
Asks his Lordship to grant licences for wool to such persons as are mentioned in his letter.

Chipp, John, to Lord Hatton. 7th Feb. 1677.
Applies for the office of Receiver of Tonnage, Anchorage, &c., at Guernsey, vice Sergt. Perkins, deceased.

Cholmeley, H., to Lord Hatton. 1679 and 1688. 5 letters.
Asks for his Lordship's interest, as he intends standing as a Burgess for Northampton. An interesting letter relative to the reduction of the King's expenses and parliamentary news. He has been apprehensive of the Dutch landing on the Northern Coast, but the post brought news of their landing at Portsmouth.

Cholmondeley, Lord, to Lord ——. 6th Dec. 1703.
Of no importance.

Cholmley, G., to Lord Hatton. May and June. 2 letters.
Has cashiered the soldier out of his troop who complained to his Lordship.

Clanmaleere, Lord, to Lord Hatton. 1691. 10 letters.
Wishes to have the pension granted to him by King Charles continued; desires his Lordship to recommend the same to the Lord President; will send a petition relative to his being left out of the Civil List.

Clanmaleere, Lady. 27th Jan. 1690.
Appears to a summons issued from the Commissioners of the Revenue relative to 2,500*l.*, now in her hands as Trustee, supposed to be forfeited by the rebellion of Lord Clanmaleere, &c., &c. Her proceedings therein.

Clare, Lord, to Lord Hatton. 1702 and 1703. 5 letters.
Some contain interesting news.

Clarke, George, to Lord Tarbatt and the Earl of Nottingham. 1702 and 1703. 2 letters.
Must apply to the Council for protection of seamen belonging to Scotch ships in the Thames; also a letter concerning the dismissal of the Agent of the Commissioners of Sick and Wounded at Plymouth.

Clayton, Robert, to Lord and Chr. Hatton. 1666, 1684, and 1685. 5 letters.
Of no importance.

Clifford, Lord, to Lord Hatton. 16th Nov.
Of no importance.

Clinton, Anne, to Lord Hatton. 8th March 1694.
Asks his Lordship to use his interest with the E. of Nottingham (one of the Masters of the Charter-house) to name Mr. Wither's son for a scholar's place, he being much more suitable (according to the Founder's intention) than many there.

Clitherowe, John, to Lord Hatton. 3rd Nov. 1684.
Relative to the paying in the monies upon his Lordship's security by Hatton Garden rents.

Cockburn, Dr. J., to Lord ——. 1702, 3, and 4. 32 letters from Amsterdam, &c.
Reasons and proposals for establishing and settling the Worship and Service of the Church of England in Holland, lately begun there by Dr. Cockburn. These letters contain most interesting foreign news.

Cohue, Mace, to Lord Hatton. 1683 and 1684. 3 letters.
One contains foreign news.

Cohue, —, to Lord Hatton. 1672.
Nothing of interest.

Cole, Nat., to Lord Hatton. 27th Sept. 1684 (?).
Nothing of interest.

Cole, Thomas, to Lord Hatton. 1670, 5, 7, and 80. 7 letters.
Lords Halifax and Hollis were yesterday (7th Jan. 1675) put out of the Council, and no cause was assigned for so doing. The coffee houses have six months longer granted to them to vend that commodity. Wishes his son to go to France with the Duke of Manchester's son.

Cole, Thomas, to Lord Hatton. 1675 and 1678. 7 letters.
Has done all he can to get an order to free the vessels (bound for Guernsey and Jersey) from the present embargo; believes it will be dispatched next Council day. Peace is proclaimed between France and Holland. The King is still pressed to enter into a war with France, or disband the army; the latter is most expected. There is to be a general rendezvous at Blackheath next Saturday, and then the soldiers are to march aboard ship; their destination is not known. There are reports that Parliament has adjourned for a fortnight; also, that the French will not hold to their propositions with the Allies, unless the Swedes are placed in the same condition they were before the war. Sir John Holmes has arrived at Spithead from the Downs with his squadron. The King is expected daily at Portsmouth.

Collings, P., to Lord Hatton. 1682. 2 letters.
Of no interest.

Colt, Wm. Dutton, to Lord Hatton. 2nd July.
The man of war appointed to convoy them not coming for several days, they were obliged to take the yacht, especially as they had an express messenger to Denmark, from the King, of great importance. Hears peace is agreed upon between the Northern Crowns and their neighbours, &c.

Colthurst, Thomas, to Lord Hatton. 1697. 4 letters.
Gives an account of his interview with certain gentlemen, relative to an address presented to them, who seek election for their county.

Comeley, George, to Lord Hatton. 1674, 5, 9, and 80. 8 letters.
News relative to Guernsey.

Compton, Spencer, to Chr. Hatton. 9th Feb. 1656.
There is a report that Parliament has met, notwithstanding three several messages from the King yesterday forbidding it.

Conte, J., to Lord Hatton. 21st March 1684.
Of no importance.

Cooke, Edward, to Chr. Hatton. 11th Feb. 1662.
His brother (Rainsford) has promised his interest to Sir William Dudley, but if he does not stand he will give it to him (Hatton).

Cordell, —, to ——. 7th Feb. 1650.
Relating to ecclesiastical affairs.

Cornic, —, to Lord Hatton. 1678. 4 letters.
Nothing of importance.

Corti, Nicholas, to Lady Hatton. 20th June 1648.
Monetary affairs.

Cotton, Andrew, to Lord Hatton. 1679, 80, 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 90. 38 letters, &c.
Relates the insults offered to him by Captain Scott, Lieut. Binns, and others at Guernsey. It is reported that the Queen is pregnant. There is talk of War with the Dutch. News relating chiefly to Guernsey. The French Fleet that was on the coast of Ireland, got into Brest on the 8th or 9th (May 1689) very much battered. News of the fitting out of French ships, &c. &c.

Cotton, Mary, to Lord Hatton. 1679 and 1680. 2 letters.
Of no interest.

Cotton, R., to the Earl of Nottingham. 20th April 1704.
Nothing of importance.

Cotton, Thomas, to Lord Hatton. 20th Dec. 1674.
Informs his Lordship that some of the Islanders (Channel) are going to petition against him: does not know the cause thereof.

Coventry and Lichfield, William [Lloyd], Bishop, to Lord ——. (Circa 1692–1699.)
He is desired to recommend Mr. David to Lord Hatton to be Minister of the Great Church in Guernsey, in the place of the late Incumbent, deceased.

Covert, Anthony, to Lord Hatton. Undated.
Nothing of interest.

Cox, Richard (Lord Chancellor of Ireland), to the E. of Nottingham. 1703. 12 letters.
Relating chiefly to Irish Parliamentary affairs very interesting.

Cox, Richard, to Lord Hatton and another. 1689, 91, and 2. 6 letters.
Nothing of importance.

Creed, Richard, to Lord Hatton. Undated. 2 letters.
Nothing of importance.

Cromarty, Lord, to Lord ——. 8th Oct. 1703.
The Queen's servants are on the road; he will follow; has no "fondness" to be the first relator of a sorry Campaign; had the measures resolved on at the Secretary's Chamber and at the Lord Treasurer's been followed, matters "had been at our hopes." Different measures and persons must be made use of. Hopes the Queen will call the Earls of Breadalbane and Aberdeen to give their opinions, &c. &c.

Cressett, James, to Lord [Nottingham]. 16th June 1702.
Congratulates his Lordship upon his return to public business.

Croth, Wm., to Lord ——. 1st August 1696.
Asks his Lordship to recommend Captain Whittaker of the Larke, to the Admiralty, for the station at Guernsey, which he (Croth) formerly held.

Cullen, Lord, to Lord Hatton. 1681, 2, and 5, and undated. 19 letters.
Nothing of importance. (There is a letter from Lady Cullen amongst them.)

Cummins, Charles, to the Earl of Winchilsea. Undated.
Of no importance.

Cutler, Mary, to Lord Hatton. 15th Jan. 1688.
Monetary affairs.

Cutts, Lord, to the Earl of Nottingham. 1702 and 1703. 6 letters and an enclosure.
Relating to military affairs, wherein is news of the taking of Venlo, the siege of Buremonde (enclosed is a journal of the said siege from the opening of the trenches to the surrender), the attack on Fort St. Michael, &c. &c. Very interesting.

Dakers, Robert, and another, to John Hasilwood. 12th June [temp. Henry 8].
Notice to appear before the Council at Westminster, relative to same lands in traverse, and in the mean time not to receive any rents belonging to the same.

Dalez, Baron, to Lord Galway. 13th Feb. A letter with three enclosures, 1702 and 1703.
Relating to French Protestants in arms in the Scevennes.

Dalgarno, George, to Lord Hatton. 1672. 3 letters.
Nothing of importance.

Dalston, John, to the Countess Dow. of Thanet. 15th May 1676.
Nothing of interest.

Dalston, Thomas, to the Countess of Thanet. 5th June.
Concerning some papers relating to Skipton and Berdon Tower.

D'Allegrete, Marquis of, to Mr. Methuen. 26th April 1703.
Informs Methuen that the King has given orders that the ratification of the Treaty with Holland shall be made anew, leaving out the words desired by M. Schonenberghe. Hopes the Queen of England will interpose her good offices with Holland, to send within three months a ratification without any exception.

Dampiere, Mons. de, to Lord ——. 1703 and 1704. 11 letters, &c.
Relating chiefly to military affairs. Very interesting.

Danby, Lord, to Lord ——. 1679, 1683, and 1684. 3 letters.
Relating to the impeachment made against him by the House of Commons.

Danvers, Daniel, to Lord Hatton. 9th Sept.
Nothing of importance.

Darell, Nathaniel, to Lord and Chr. Hatton. 1662, 3, 70, 1, 9, &c. 16 letters.
Relating chiefly to Guernsey.

Davenant, Charles, to the Earl of Nottingham. 1702 and 1704. 5 letters.
Relating to the Union with Scotland; his opinion on the same; tenders his services as Secretary to the Commission for the said Union. This morning (17th Sept. 1702) nine ships with their convoys arrived from the East Indies; the Bedford (nearly as rich as all the others put together) has not arrived; nor has any ships arrived from Surat; news from those parts are bad, of which Sir William Norris being in chains, is not the worst. It is reported upon Exchange that Fort St. George is besieged; all things there are embroiled, and nothing else could be expected by setting up two Companies: hopes it will not end in the entire loss of the trade to England, &c. Interesting.

Dawson, J., to Lord Hatton. 20th June 1725.
Undergoes great hardships in the sponging house, &c.

Day, John, to the Earl of Nottingham. 1702. 2 letters.
Concerning the sailing of the Charles galley. As the embargo is now taken off, there are several ships already bound for Jamaica and the Leeward Islands.

Delabertouche, P., to Lord Hatton. 1729. 2 letters.
Of no consequence.

Delamarche, G. (?) S., to Lord Hatton. 31st March 1697.
Returns thanks for the place bestowed upon him, lately held by his kinsman, and trusts he will have the same wages, viz., a crown per week.

Dell, J., to Lord Hatton. 27th Nov. 1694.
Of no importance.

Demarces, —, to Lord Hatton. 23rd Jan. 1656.
Nothing of interest.

Denbigh, Lord, to Lord ——. 1702.
Election news. Are pretty sure now to have a Church of England Parliament.

Denbigh, M., Lord, to Lord Hatton. Undated.
Asks his Lordship to intercede with Mr. Traian on behalf of this gentleman for the living of Geyson.

Denham, George, to Lord Hatton. 1692. 2 letters.
Sends prescriptions for his Lordship's son and daughter.

Denny, Daniel, to Lord Hatton. 8th Feb. 1618.
Of no interest.

Derby, Earl of, to ——. 1702. 2 letters.
Asks that Lord Nottingham may remind the Queen of his (Derby's) petition to be the Ranger of the Five Forests and Constable of Lancaster and Liverpool Castles, &c.

Deshayes, J., to Lord Hatton. 1st April 1687.
Of no interest.

Devan, D. 29th April 1703.
A letter (apparently an enclosure) received from ——, being a "Projet pour faire une descente en France."

Devonshire, Lord, to Sir Chr. Hatton. 10th Aug. 1603.
Business for the King has prevented him from doing so much in the matter as proposed to him, &c.

Dewe, Elizabeth, to Lord ——. 8th May 1606.
Of no interest.

Dobree, Elisha, to Lord Hatton. 3rd Sept. 1687.
Relating to licences for wool.

Dobremel, John, to Lord Hatton. 1672, 3, and 8. 3 letters.
Relative to wines.

Dolben, Gilbert, to Lord ——. Undated. 2 letters.
Relating to the Bishop [of Peterborough (?)] being summoned to London, and that "the House has "adjusted the sum and voted it to be due."

Dorset, Lord, to Lord ——. 19th May.
Relative to some fines in dispute, which are supposed to be in favour of the Lord Warden.

Doughty, Mr., to Mr. Stretehay. 17th Sept. 1689.
Note of the fees to be paid for passing a Patent for a Custos Rotolorum.

Downing, George, to Lord Hatton. 9th Jan. 1670.
The Lords Commissioners of the Treasury desires his Lordship to attend them relative to a petition of the Bailiffs and Jurats of Guernsey.

Downton, Henry. 10th Feb. 1636.
His certificate of the Stewardship of Higham Ferrers and Rushden.

Drax, Henry, to Lord and Lady Hatton. 1665 and 1676. 3 letters.
Of no importance.

Dubois, Francis, to Lord Hatton. 1672 and 1675. 3 letters.
Returns thanks to his Lordship for appointing him Master of the School at Guernsey, and asks to have the cure of St. Andrew's parish conferred upon him, now void by the decease of Mr. Jersey, &c.

Dubois, Marie, to Lord ——. 28th May 1675.
Of no importance.

Dubuordieu, M., to Lord ——. 13th April 1703. A letter and an enclosure.
Relating to the Protestants at Cevenes (?).

Duckett, John, to Lord Hatton and others. 1684, 6, 9, 1690, 1, 2, and 3. 17 letters.
These letters relate principally to legal matters: some contain interesting news.

Dudley, Anne and F., to Lord Hatton. Undated.
Of no interest.

Dudley, Augustine, to Lady Hatton. Undated. 2 letters.
Of no interest.

Dudley, W. (?), to Lord Hatton. 1685 and 1696. 2 letters.
Of no importance.

Dugdale, John, to Lord and Chr. Hatton. 1666 and 1685. 2 letters.
His father having informed him that he (Christopher) had lent the Lord Chancellor the picture of Lord Chancellor Hatton, he presumes to send for it, his Lordship being very impatient to have it; will return it as soon as a copy can be taken of it. Acquaints his Lordship of the death of his father, and desires his favour (he having spoken to the Duke of Norfolk and the Lord Treasurer) to speak to the King to nominate him in his father's place (Garter King at Arms), &c.

Dugdale, Sir William.
See Portfolio, p. 30.

Dumaresq, R., to Lord Hatton. 25th Sept. 1682.
Of no importance.

Dumaresq, Ph., to Lord Hatton. 1683 and 1684. 3 letters.
Relating to a book of Collections and some papers by Mr. Poindexter.

Dunensis (Down), Jeremy Taylor, Bishop of, to Lord Hatton and another. 1661 and 1662.
Two letters, one addressed to Lord Hatton (holograph), in praise of him, but if his "letters be un-"welcome, then do not write to me back." The King has been pleased to forgive all the Clergy of Ireland their first fruits and twentieth part, and sends a Lieutenant whom they think will excel the Earl of Strafford in kindness to the Church: the other relates to some accounts owing to one Frank Ash for books.

Dupont-briand, —, to Lord Hatton. 25th March 1684.
Of no importance.

Durand, Pieres, to M. Hatton.
Useless.

Earle, John (Consul in Portugal), to the Earl of Nottingham. 1702 and 1703. 5 letters.
The Winchester has sailed from here (Lisbon) with the Lord Chancellor Methuen. Writes concerning some seamen and the pilotage of the Queen's ships. The Adventure frigate had arrived in six days from Portsmouth with the Prince of Darmstadt, who has not yet had audience with the King. Last night (19th Aug. 1702) "our grand fleet" passed this port for the Straits; two or three small frigates called in here, which pleased the King. Also relating to goods sent for the Fleet, &c. Gives an account of the Dutch convoy being attacked by the French. Interesting.

Edmonds, Thomas, to Sir Chr. Hatton. 22nd July 1614.
Relating to his fee.

Ekeren, an account of what passed at the Battle of, by M. Opdam; enclosed is a letter from the Treasurer, General Hop, to the States General, dated 1st July 1703; and a memoir serving to clear those difficulties objected against the relation given in by M. Opdam. Interesting.

Ekins, John, to Chr. Hatton and another. 1668 and 1669. 5 letters.
Nothing of importance.

Elliot, Stephen, to Lord [Hatton]. 1695. 4 letters.
Has received orders from the Admiralty to follow such directions as his Lordship shall give for his attendance on the Island of Jersey in H.M.S. Maidstone.

Ellis, Bernard, to Lord Hatton. 1675, 8, 9, 80, 1, 2, 3, 7, 8, 9, 91 to 99. 128 letters.
(Ellis was Lieutenant Governor of Guernsey.) General news relating to the civil and military affairs of Guernsey.

Ely, M., to Lady Hatton. 21st April.
Of no interest.

Ely, Peter (Gunning), Bishop of, to Lord Hatton. 18th May 1676.
Relative to a law-suit between them.

Ely, (Simon Patrick), Bishop of, to Lord Hatton. 1694, 5, 7, and 1701. 7 letters.
Relative to some books; the Deanery of G., &c. &c.

Elwell, Dan., to Mr. Longe. 18th Dec. (16)82.
Of no interest.

Essex, Earl of, "The manner and end of the Earl of Essex "in the Tower of London, the 25th of February 1600."

Evans, John, to Lord ——. 10th March 1704.
The commands given to him by the Queen has been very satisfactory in the province of Pennsylvania, &c.

Ewdon, Margaret, to Lord Hatton. 26th August 1679.
Relating to her loss of lodgers through Lord Grey dying in her house of purple fever, and the hatchment being placed there.

Ewer, J. 3rd April 1685.
Relative to the claim of Lord Grey of the office of carrying the Spurs before the King at his Coronation; also the right to other offices.

Exeter, Sir Jonathon (Trelawney), Bishop of, to Lord ——. 1702 and 1703. 2 letters.
Relating to the Militia of Plymouth; the Lieutenancy of the said place, which Lord Poulet expects; the Bishop of Bath's pretensions to the precentorship in his (Exeter's) church, and his intentions for the service of Mr. Finch in his church, &c.

Exeter (William), the Earl of, to the Mayor and Aldermen of Northampton. 1st May 1635.
Recommends to them Thomas Elmes as verderer of Rockingham Forest, void by the decease of Sir Thomas Browne; also that the musters are to be held at Northampton instead of Daintree as heretofore.

Exeter (John), Earl of, to Lord Hatton. 1672 and 1673. 2 letters.
Recommending Robert Boone as Keeper of Gretton Wood, &c.

Eyton, William, to Lord Hatton. 1678 and 1679. 3 letters.
News relating to Guernsey, &c.

Fanshawe, Viscount. The fees for his Patent; also the particular fees to His Majesty's servants upon creating a Viscount.

Fanshaw, Charles, to Lord Hatton. 26th July 1686.
Relating to a pension.

Fanshawe, Elizabeth, to Lady C. Tufton. 29th Nov. 1665.
Mentioning Lady Drax's death.

Fanshawe, Henry, to Lord and Lady Hatton. 1679, 81, and 3. 7 letters.
Interesting news letters upon various subjects.

Fanshawe, Katherine, to ——. 30th June 1667.
Of no importance.

Fanshaw, Thomas, to Sir Chr. Hatton. 1628. 2 letters.
Relative to the purchase of Moulton Park, &c.

Fanshaw. "The manner of consecrating Sir Thomas "Fanshaw's Chapel at Wear Park by the Bishop of "Durham." Curious.

Faria, Joseph de, to Paul and John Methuen. 1702 and 1703.
(See Methuen's correspondence.)

Farmer, H., to C. Hatton. 1662 and 1663. 2 letters.
Relating to a law-suit and summonses for witnesses.

Farmor, W., to Lord Hatton. 1687. 2 letters.
Of no interest.

Farwell, Christopher, to Sir Thomas Morgan. 10th Sept. 1678.
It is reported that the Duke of Buckingham has arrived at Paris, and that his design is unknown to the Councils of England and France. The Prince of Orange has taken Braile (?) and put a considerable force in it. The Dutch have ratified peace with Spain, but will not exchange until Spain has signed it. It is published that all Hollanders can enter any port of France without molestation, &c., which was declared at Fontainbleau on the 3rd inst. It is said the Dutch will not trust them, notwithstanding their promises and passports.

Fauchon, M., to ——. 7th Feb. 1697.
Of no interest.

Fauconberg, Lord, to Lord Hatton. 1698. 3 letters.
Recommends M. Bouhalt for the Mastership of the College or School in Guernsey, which he (Bouhalt) previously held, &c.

Faudrie, Moise, to Lord and Lady Hatton. 1684, 6, 7, 9, and 91. 10 letters.
Relating chiefly to ecclesiastical affairs at Guernsey.

Fautrart, G., to Lord [Hatton]. 1698. 2 letters.
Desires his Lordship to recommend him as a Surgeon in Sir Charles Hare's Regiment, and for the Garrison of Guernsey.

Faux, Guy. Copy of the letter sent by him to Lord Monteagle, whereby the Plot was discovered.

Finch, Lord Chancellor, to Lord Hatton. 13th March 1679.
Requests Lord Hatton to attend the House of Peers to take the Oath of Allegiance and to subscribe a Declaration according to the Act of Parliament disabling Papists from sitting in Parliament, &c.

Finch, —, to Lord ——. 5th Feb. 1713.
On behalf of a man convicted.

Finch, Edward, to his brother. 12th July 1702.
Is still of opinion that it is a good design to augment the poor Bishopric of B.

Finch, D., to Lord Hatton. 7th June 1681.
The Captain of the Fanfan represented to the Admiralty the unfitness of the vessel for the service to which she was appointed, which was considered by them, but they have not thought fit to appoint any other—at least not during this season;—those which his Lordship proposed are disposed of.

Finch, Heneage, to the Earl of Nottingham. 1698 and 1702. 3 letters.
Surprised his Lordship cannot tell what Charles Duncomb's fault was. Election news, and the deferring of the grants to the Earl of Derby of the Rangership of the Five Forests and the appointing of him as Constable of Lancaster and Liverpool Castles; some hundreds of votes depend upon these offices. Desires his Lordship to ask Mr. Blaithwaite to remove the soldiers from Newton, who may be troublesome at the election, which is expected to take place shortly; advises that they be sent to Prescot, but requests that none may come into these towns.

Finch, J., to Lord Hatton. 1688, 9, 94, and 1706. 7 letters.
Relating chiefly to his wife's illness and some books.

Finch, L. W., to Lord [Hatton]. 2nd Oct. 1691.
Recommends M. Beavoire to his Lordship: asks to confer on him the living of St. Peter's Church, Guernsey.

Finch, M., to Lady Halifax and another. 19th Sept. 1703. 2 letters.
Of no importance.

Finch, W., to Lord Hatton. 5th Sept. 1690.
Of no interest.

Fiott, Thomas, and another, to Lord Hatton. 1674, 5, 7, 80, and 9. 5 letters.
Relating chiefly to licences for wool.

Fitz-James, Harry, to Lord Hatton. 27th Dec. 1685.
Of no importance.

Fleetwood, Miles, to Lord Hatton. 1678, 9, 80, 2, 4, 5, 6, and 98. 9 letters.
Recommend various persons for places. Justice Scrogg is lately made Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench, vice Raynsford, &c.

Fleetwood, W., to Lord Hatton. 1671, 8, 82, 3, 5, 92, and 7. 7 letters.
Relating to the Court Leet at Higham and Raunds. Yesterday ( ) King James 2 was proclaimed King, and this day ( ) was published a Proclamation signifying the King's intention to continue all in their respective offices until further orders.

Fletcher, J., to Lord Hatton. 1671. 5 letters.
Relating to affairs of the Lieutenant Governor of Guernsey; his desire to serve and be under his Lordship, and asking him to recommend him to the King.

Foley, Robert, to Lord Hatton and Sir Charles Lyttleton. 1685 and 1699. 2 letters.
The Lord Keeper has received his Lordship's letter on behalf of Dr. Freeman, and requests him to inform his Lordship that he has conferred the Prebendary of Peterborough upon Mr. Taylor, of Harlow (his private Chaplain), vice Dr. Llewellin, deceased, being patron of Harlowe in his own private right, and not as Keeper of the Great Seal, &c.

Follais, John, to Lord ——. 28th Oct. 1695.
Relative to some wine.

Forster, Samuel, to Lord ——. 29th Sept. 1703.
Relating to a loan and a mortgage.

Fotherby, Ant., to the Dow. Countess of Thanet. 1667 and 1673. 2 letters.
Of no importance.

Fotherby, T., to Mr. Warre. 9th Sept. 1702.
Relating to a voyage.

Fouler, John, to Lord Hatton. Undated.
Asks for an advance of pay. States that ammunition is low in the Castle at Guernsey.

Fox, Stephen, to Lord Hatton. 21st Oct. 1673.
Recommending a Mr. Richardson to be Ensign.

Frampton, Robert, "once Dean then Bishop of Glou- "cester," to the Earl of Nottingham. 20th Dec.
Asks his Lordship to recommend Dr. John Gregory to the Queen for the Deanery of Gloucester, should Dr. Fare, the now Dean, not recover.

France, Louis 14, King of, to the Princess Royal of Orange. 24th March 1660. Copy of a letter from.

Frechville, Anne, to Lord Hatton. 3rd April 1695.
A certificate relative to Peter Balliol, Esq., of Guernsey, who was imprisoned and ruined for his loyalty to King Charles 1.

Freeman, Ed., to Mr. Goode. 4th March 1675.
Of no interest.

Freeman, Sam., to Lord and Lady Hatton. 1679, 84, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 90, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 1700, and 4.
46 interesting letters relating to the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge refusing to obey the King's mandates, more especially that for conferring a degree upon Father Francis. The Papal Nuncio's visit to Windsor; the displacing of the Aldermen of London; Bellarmin's Notes of the Church. In one of the letters there is an account of the King's reception at Oxford, and the answer made why they could not accept the Bishop of Oxford as President of Magdalene College. The imprisonment of the Bishops in the Tower, and an account of their being brought up to the King's Bench, and their commitment being irregular. On the trial being adjourned for a fortnight, and their being bound over to appear, the Archbishop in 500*l.* and the Bishops in 250*l.* each, on their way to the water-side "and so to Lambeth there was the greatest "throng of poople that ever I saw (10 deep on each "side on their knees begging their blessing), and the "hugest hallo and huzza re-echoing from one shore "to the other as ever I heard." Also, an account of the trial, with the names of the council, jury, &c., and the summing up (condensed) by the Chief Justice. Mention is made of Archbishop Usher's Book of Letters, wherein are one or two of Bramhall's concerning the plot of the Papists and the number of them in Parliament. News relating to ecclesiastical affairs, &c. &c.

Fuller, W., to the Earl of Nottingsam. 11th July 1704.
Desires his papers to be burned, provided they are of no use to his Lordship, or for the public good.

Fuller. Relative to the serving of a warrant, 1701.

F. F., to Sir C. Hatton. 3rd Jan. 1640. Is much afflicted at the displeasure which the House of Commons has conceived against him. Is now at the Hague. Prays God to bless this Parliament.

Gabetis, Thomas, to the Countess Dow. of Thanet. 1676. 4 letters.
Of no importance.

Gage, Richard, to Lord Hatton and another. 1678, 2, 7, 9, and 90. 11 letters.
Relating chiefly to legal affairs.

Gale, or Sale, William, to Lord Hatton. 1684, 90, 1, and 3. 15 letters.
Every one is expecting news from the West, and a speedy end of their troubles. His cousin (through illness) is parting with all his horses; if his Lordship has not left off breeding horses, he has a colt of one of the finest Turkish mares in England, who was got by Lord Shaftesbury's Turk out of Tregonnell's famous mare Snorting Bess. He would have run her against any mare or gelding at Newmarket at 12 stone, had she not put out a blood spavin. If he should be named for Sheriff, desires his Lordship to prevent it. The Queen has gone to visit the Princess at Tunbridge. Asks him (Hatton) to obtain a letter from the Earl of Nottingham to the Master of Trinity College, Cambridge, on behalf of Mr. Bissett for a fellowship there; he is an extraordinary learned man, but without friends; was Captain of Westminster School and Senior of his year at Cambridge, &c. &c.

Gallway, — to Lord ——. Undated.
Recommends M. Carré (a refugee minister) to his Lordship for the vacant benefice of St. Saviour's, Guernsey.

Gampleshon, Henry, to Lord Hatton and another. 1676 3 letters.
Of no interest.

Garric, D., to Lord Hatton. 1694. 3 letters.
(This is probably some relation to the celebrated actor.)

Getsthorp, Peter, to Lord Hatton. Undated.
Of no interest.

Germany, Leopold 1, Emperor of. His Declaration sent to the Elector of Mayence, dated Vienna, 23rd Dec. 1703. (Copy, with an enclosure.)

Gibson, Charles, to the Earl of Nottingham. 1702. 2 letters.
Asks his Lordship to procure him to the office of transporting prisoners of war between Dover and Calais. The Archbishop of York has written in his behalf.

Gibson, —, to the Archbp. of York. 15th Sept. 1702.
Thanks him for writing to the Earl of Nottingham on his son's behalf, who informs him nothing can be done therein until the Queen returns from Bath, and Parliament meets. He can be recommended by Sir Robert Cotton and Sir Thomas Frankland. His great disaster at the "Groyn" in 1694 made him glad to accept the joint command of the Dover packet boats; he lost all when Every, the "grand pirate," sent him ashore (ill of a fever) with 16 more, and then went off with his ship Charles 2nd, Every then being his son's mate. Sir Charles Hedges, who was Judge of the Court at the trial of six of Every's crew in 1696, knows the truth of this.

Godolphin, —, Lord Treasurer, to the Earl of Nottingham et al. 1689, 1702, 3, and 4. 48 letters and drafts.
Letters relating to the Earl of Marlborough, foreign affairs, Parliamentary news, Council matters, the Army and Navy, Treaties, the West Indies, the Enterprise against Cadiz, Chateauherault's Fleet, Comté Wratislau, Sir Cloudesly Shovell, Sir George Rooke, Lord Peterborough, &c. &c. General news relating to the affairs of the Country; most interesting, nearly all being holograph.

Godolphin, Sidney, to Lord ——. 1689. 3 letters.
Has received a commission from the Prince of Orange to act as Deputy Governor of Guernsey, &c. &c.

George, Prince of Denmark, Lord High Admiral. 13th June 1702.
His instructions to Admiral Benbow relative to the French fleet of 17 men of war, who are designed to transport the Duke of Albuquerque to Vera Cruz with 1,500 men, &c.

Goode, Henry, to Lord Hatton, 1680, 2, 4, 5, 8, 9, 90, 1, 2, 7, and 8. 18 letters.
Containing ecclesiastical news. The Earl of Halifax is made Marquis, and also Lord Privy Seal. Sir William Prichard is declared duly Lord Mayor by a majority of 14, after a close scrutiny, which has caused much rejoicing by the loyal party. Subscriptions for obtaining a charter for Weldon. It is reported the Duke of Monmouth has advanced as far as Taunton Deen with a force of 20,000, &c. &c.

Goode, William, to Lord Hatton and another. 1673, 4, 5, 6, and 7. 18 letters.
Relating to the Assizes, rents, woods, &c., principally of a private nature. Mr. Fleetwood is elected for Northamptonshire by a majority of 190 votes.

Gives instructions how to search for the original grant of Gretton and Weldon Wood (temp. John) in the Tower, &c. &c.

Goor, F. W., to "Their High and Mighty Lordships." 25th April 1703.
Gives an account of the Battle near the village of Fintbogh, by Beul.

Gore, Thomas, to Lord and Chr. Hatton. 1668, 9, and 70. 27 letters.
Relating to the sale of Bramptons; the possession of Gretton; Lady Thanet's mortgage, &c. (all of a private nature.)

Gorges, Richard, and another, to Lord Hatton. 1690 to 1700. 91 letters.
Relates to the marriage of his niece and the settlement made upon her. The dividing of Hatton Garden into plots for building. They are in great grief at the loss of the "Smarna" fleet. It is reported that 12 of the largest merchantmen ran purposely ashore on the coast of Portugal, and were then set on fire: the fight was maintained all day; we had the best of it at the beginning until Turville came up with his squadron; at night we bore away, but what has become of them is not known; trusts they have made for the port of Kinsale. Monetary affairs. Concerning the sale of Bramptons and Maydwell. Has had to defend the Corporation of Fenns against a bill preferred to the House of Commons by the Corporation of Lynn for taking away of a sluice of theirs which cost 8,000*l.* Gives an opinion relative to some clerical affair. Fears this Parliament will leave some, if not great taxes behind them, for they have a great work to do. The Act is passed to reduce the Army. Some think the Malt Tax will be continued for paying the disbanded men. It is believed the King of Spain is dead. The Archbishop may have occasion to use his authority with the Bishop of his (Hatton's) diocese for neglecting his duties, similarly to Dr. Barlow. The Irish forfeitures will ease them but little in taxes, there being so few buyers; and the Scotch Union has met the same fate that similar projects have. Thanks to the assistance of the King and Council, and the diligence of the Deputy Lieutenants and Justices of the Peace in the Isle of Ely, they have been preserved from a great mischief, if not destruction. Does not believe the Dutch Government could, or can do them or the public any good to preserve peace. Smithfield is so overstocked with cattle, that the price has fallen 5*s.* in the 1*l.*, and hay is 3*l.* 5*s.* per load. The Duke of Shrewsbury would be a greater person than he is, if his health would permit him to stay at Court; but it is wonderful that the laborious diversion of fox-hunting should agree so well with his Grace. Trusts the House of Commons' late address to the King will cause him to make more, and better justices of the peace. Sir Edward Seymour on Sunday last kissed the King's hand at Kensington. The King has given orders for new commissions to be made out for justices of the peace and deputy lieutenants all over the country, &c.

Gorstelow, Leo., to Chr. Hatton. 19th Jan. 1669.
Of no importanoe.

Gosselin, Jean, to Lord Hatton. 5th April 1687.
Thanks him for granting a licence for 10 tods of wool.

Gosselin, Mary, to Lord Hatton. 12th July 1687.
A letter of thanks.

Gosselin, P., to Lord Hatton. 1674, 5, 7, 80, 4, 7. 9 letters.
Relating to corn, wool, coal, leather, the manufacture of stockings, &c., in the Island of Guernsey.

Goudge, Edward, to Lord Hatton. 19th Feb. 1695.
Of no interest.

Gower, J. Leveson, to Lord ——. 11th July 1702.
Wished his Lordship's letter had contained the resolutions which were promised that he should have, as soon as he, (Hatton), had concerted matters with the gentlemen of the country, &c. Does not know whether his Lordship's petition to the Queen had the effect intended, but he has not received any commands. Hatton's commission as Custos was ready some time before he (Gower) left London, and nobody inquired for it.

Grahme, J., to the Earl of Nottingham. 1702 and 1703. 3 letters.
Relating to election news, scarcity of money, and the low rates of corn, wool, cattle, &c. &c.

Grahme, Ra., to Lord ——. 25th Nov. 1678.
Staley is to be hanged to-morrow; Coleman was arraigned yesterday and will be tried next Thursday. There is a report that the King of Spain has sent a letter stating, that if any Jesuit or priest suffered here, he would not let any of the King of England's subjects leave Flanders alive.

Granger, Eliz., to Lord ——. 14th Aug. 1688.
Solicits her husband's discharge from the army, he having an opportunity of entering the Custom-house, London.

Grantham, Hugh (Auditor to the Duke of Suffolk). 11th April 1541.
Receipt given by him for 9*l.* due to his Grace.

Granville, J. (Lord?), to Lord ——. 6th Aug. 1702.
Concerning the elections in Cornwall; and gives an account of the state of the militia.

Greaves, J., to Lord Hatton. 3rd April 1685.
Election news, wherein the names of Sir Roger Norwich and Sir John Egerton are mentioned.

Gregge, Benjamin, to Lord Hatton. 28th June 1690.
He is commanded by the Commissioners, to request his Lordship to pay the poll tax raised by Act of Parliament for reducing Ireland, and prosecuting the war against France. There is an enclosure requesting his Lordship to inform the Commissioners, (by whom it is signed) of the value of his personal estate, and whether he holds any public office.

Greene, Francis, to Lord Hatton. 1670, 1, 4 to 1681. 79 letters.
(Greene was Receiver of the King's Revenue at Guernsey.) These letters relate entirely to Guernsey affairs. Nothing of any importance.

Green, Rev. Samuel, to Lord ——. 1727 and 1728. 3 letters.
Of no interest.

Greenwood, Nathaniel, to Lord Hatton. 14th June 1697.
Relating to a dispute by some person of the town of Northampton and John Bamford, late Constable.

Grey de Ruthin, (Henry Yelverton), Lord, to Lord and Lady Hatton and others. 1683, 4, and 5. 42 letters.
Is grieved to hear of the death of his niece. Lord Manchester is dead at Montpelier. Intends to leave Venice for Rome on Ash Wednesday to see the ceremonies of the Holy Week. His journey to Venice was fortunate, for the death of the Doge and election of another caused many ceremonies to take place. The Emperor has had good fortune here (Venice), for the Senate has determined to declare war against the Turks next spring, and are putting out 100 galleys, which are very forward. The Princes of Moldavia and Wallachia have taken the oath o Allegiance to the King and Estate of Polandf Several towns have been burned, and 40,000 Tartars slain. The Grand Vizier is beheaded, and his brother appointed in his stead,—he who took Candia and Newhavsel? Some say the Bailo (?) of Venice is prisoner at the Porte; it is also said that Count Teckly and the King of Poland have at last agreed. The letter he desired in his last from the Princess of Orange will be useless, for there is no passing into Germany without great hazard. Cardinal Howard has given him letters to most of the Princes of Italy, who have regaled him. To-morrow he has audience with the Duke of Modena. Will not be in Paris for two months. The plague and famine has destroyed almost half the troops of Germany. The King has issued his declaration which is to be read in all churches. The discourse here, is of the two Kings meeting at Dunkirk; few believe but that the Dukes being there, the French hold us as firmly as an Article of faith. The Churchmen are like to carry it in the City. The Lord Chancellor's death is much lamented by both parties. Lord Chief Justice North is said to have the place, to the great grief of "Lord What de "call ỹ" (What dye call us), who, it is reported, "makes interest to succeed the Archbishop to take "the place of the Chancellor." Scroggs is to be Chief Justice. Lord Churchill leaves for England on Sunday. Sends his Lordship (a copy of) the letter the Prince of Orange wrote to the army. The Queen of France has died through a fit of apoplexy. The war between France and Spain destroys all correspondence. The King recommended Sir Thomas Meres for Speaker, but the House chose Mr. Seymour, whom the King refused, whereby the Lord Chancellor was put to some inconvenience, he being only provided for the formalities of his Majesty refusing it; He said no more, than that, since he (Meres) was unanimously chosen, if he had the King's approbation he would endeavour to serve the House to the best of his power; but the Chancellor was commanded to desist and the House to choose a new Speaker. On their return the House voted it their right and privilege (to elect a Speaker), offering at the same time to produce precedents where the Speaker had acted without having the King's appro-

bation. The House asked time to consider of it, and the King gave them till Tuesday; in all this proceeding there has not been a dissenting vote. The Court party is in some distress, since Sir John Earnely is their only speaker. They are resolved to venture a hundred dissolutions rather than not ruin the Lord Treasurer. Mr. Powel told them they might see by the last Parliament and the new elections, that a dissolution had only turned out those who were prejudicial to the nation's interest, and the oftener they changed, it would produce more clearly that effect. Will find his enemies increased in their House since he has shown such ingratitude to the Duke; yet they say he has not at all mended their councils; if they bring in new articles, the sending of the Duke away is likely to be one; the dissolving the last Parliament contrary to the Council's advice; and the denial of the Speaker, since the King told him the night before that he was the last man he would refuse for that employment. There is a new witness of the Plot, who confirms everything; he was accused by Dugdale, taken, and, upon the hope of pardon, has made a full discovery. The three men are condemned for the murder of Godfrey, and more priests are continually being taken. They are in great expectation of the new Parliament, and descant on the name of every member as soon as they hear of his election. The Marquess Russell has recovered from the small pox. Writes on behalf of Miles Fleetwood, who will stand for their county. On Sunday night there was a great fire in the Temple, which nearly burned it down. Lord Feversham is dangerously wounded in the head and little hopes entertained of his recovery. A brother of Sir Thomas Fanshawe's shot one Throgmorton (a Lieutenant in the Guards) through the arm for some injuries received. Neither the King nor the Lord Treasurer appears, not even so much as to bid any one stand for election; but the Duke is much employed. Lord Brudenell comes to Chapel next Sunday; he has kissed the King and Duke's hands. Begs that he may communicate to Lord Faulkland and those who possess the Patent to fish the King's Sea—of the loss of the ship near Guernsey laden with jewels—that is, if his Lordship does not intend to fish for it himself, he (Grey) having a mind to follow the humours of the times and venture a little money in it. There is no certain news from Oxford, yet he learns that Lord Devon has come in and given his bond for the payment of the money (30,000*l.*). Lord Mount comes up again for his house, and this Chancellor, it is said, intends to sue him for Scandalum Magnatum. The Pope's Nuncio is invited to the Lord Mayor's feast. Is at Leicester with the Princess, who is guarded by 3,000 horse and 800 foot. Hull is taken, and a Protestant garrison placed there, as also in York and Scarborough. They expect to hear of Carlisle being taken by Lord Lumley, &c. &c.

Griffin, Lord, to Lord ——. 15th April 1728.
Writes on behalf of a lad unjustly accused of deer-stealing.

Griffin, Edward, to Lord Hatton. 13th Jan. 1685.
Understands his Lordship is going to marry again; can recommend a young lady of good family to him.

Griffin, Essex, to ——. 27th April.
Of no interest.

Griffin, J., to Lord Hatton. 1693, 6, and 1702. 6 letters.
Relates to the licensing of public houses. Contrary to expectation and the assurances of the Whigs, they have thrown them both out at the election for Northampton, and Sir Matthew Dudley and Mr. Tate are chosen. Believes it may have sent Lord Spencer home melancholy. Has spoken with Sir —— Isham and Mr. Cartwright relative to the County election, who say that nothing but a slackness on the part of Lord Exeter can lose it for them, therefore, desires his Lordship to write to him on their behalf, &c. &c.

Griffith, Lancelot, to Mr. Pulkins. 20th Aug. 1679.
Relating to money affairs. It is reported here (Lester Fields) that Jenison and his brother have made some extraordinary confessions concernining the Plot, and have got their pardons sealed.

Grimston, A., to Lord Hatton. Undated. 6 letters.
Relating to marriage affairs.

Grosvenor, E., to Chr. Hatton. 19th July 1659.
Of no interest.

Gryll, Wm., to Lord Hatton. 14th Dec. 1697.
As they are disbanding the army and raising independent companies to Governors, he is ambitious of serving his Lordship as first Lieutenant in the Castle of Guernsey, &c.

Guilford, Lord, to Lord (Hatton). 1683, 4, and 5. 3 letters.
Relating to the position of Governors in making appointments, &c. Advises that all papers designed for the hearing of the King and Council should be short, plain, and capable of clear proofs; reasoning and arguments will be better entrusted to his friends. Upon his (Guilford's) representation, the King has commanded Lord Sunderland to inform his Lordship that he dispenses with his being upon the Island (Guernsey) this winter. Writes about some books lent, viz., the Placita Parliamentaria, Cartæ Antiquæ, and Miscellaneous Records, Parliament Rolls, temp. Henry 6, Journals, temp. Elizabeth, James 1, and Charles 1.

Guille, J., to Lord Hatton. 1673, 4, 5, 81, and 4. 5 letters.
Relating to affairs of Guernsey.

Guille, Peter, to Lord Hatton. 22nd Sept. 1676.
Relating to a fee, called St. Martin's, taken from him.

Guille, Richard, to ——. 8th April 1674.
Of no interest.

Gunning (?), Peter, to Lady Hatton. Undated.
Of no interest.

Halifax, Lady, to Lord ——. 1703. 3 letters.
Interesting.

Hardy, Thomas, to Lord ——. 1693, 4, and 5. 20 letters.

Harley, Lord, to Lord ——. 28th Sept. 1713.

Harrison, Knightley, to Lord Hatton. Undated.

Harrys, E., to Captain B. Ellis. 12th Jan. 1695.

Highmore, Dr., to Dr. Harvey. Part of a letter from. Undated.

Harwood, Anthony, to Lord ——. 3rd July 1692.

Hascard, Gregory, to Lord Hatton. 5th June 1694.

Hasell, Edward, and others, to the Countess Dow. of Thanet and another. 1675 and 1676. 17 letters.

Haslewood, A., to Mr. Streethay. 1707 and 1710. 2 letters.

Haslewood, John, to Lord ——. 6th Jan. 1702.

Hatton, Alice. Principally addressed "to her Brother." 65 letters.
(Not arranged in chronological order.)

Hatton, Anna, to Lord Hatton. (Not arranged.) 12 letters. Nearly all undated.

Hatton, A. E., to Lord Hatton. (Not arranged.) 74 letters. Nearly all undated.

Hatton, C., to Lord (Hatton). One letter dated 1667; the others from 1670 to 1705. 1,021 letters, containing general and very interesting news. Arranged in years only.

Hatton, Charles, to Lord and Chr. Hatton. 1665. 4 letters.

Hatton, C., to ——. Various dates. 24 letters.
(These letters are sent by different persons whose christian name begins with C.) Unarranged. Some are drafts.

Hatton, Lady E., to Lord Hatton. Various dates. 157 letters, unarranged.

Hatton, Eliza, to Mr. Chr. Hatton et al. (Unarranged.) 42 letters.

Hatton, Isabella, to ——. 27th Oct.

Hatton, Jane, to Lords Hatton and Nottingham. (Unarranged.) 11 letters.

Hatton, John, to Lord Hatton. 29th Aug. 1704.

Hatton (?), H. (?) E., to Lord Hatton.

Hatton, Mary, to Lord Hatton and others. Various dates. 245 letters, unarranged.

Hatton, Pr., to Lord Hatton. Various dates. 56 letters, unarranged.

Hatton, P., to (her father) Lord Hatton. Various dates. 25 letters, unarranged.

Hatton, Robert, to Lord and Lady Hatton. 1648 and 1649. 3 letters.

Hatton, Susan, to Lord Hatton. Undated.

Hatton, Thomas, to Lady and Sir Chr. Hatton. 1642, 7, and 50. 4 letters.

Hatton, W., to Lord Hatton. 1703 and 1704. 13 letters.

Hatton, William, to Lord and Chr. Hatton. 3 letters.

Hatton, Dr., to Lord Hatton and another. Various dates. 31 letters, unarranged.

Hatton (?). Letters without signatures, probably from some of the Hatton family. Unarranged. 35 letters.

Haviland, De ——, to Lord Hatton. 1671 and 1675. 25 letters.
Some are interesting.

Haviland, Jean de, to Lord Hatton. 29th Jan. 1675.

Haviland, John de, to Lord Hatton. 1672, 4, 5, 7, and 81. 5 letters.

Haviland, William. Testimonial as to character whilst at Oxford.

Haward, William, to Lord Hatton. 23rd March 1689.
Relative to the title of Duke to be conferred upon His Royal Highness ——.
Hawkins, James, to Lord Hatton. 1725 to 1728. 13 letters.
Hawley, William, to Lord Hatton. 1687. 6 letters.
Hayes, Elie des. Charges made against him. (Undated.) 1 letter and 3 enclosures.
Heath, Richard, to Lord Hatton. 21st Jan. 1672.
Hedges, Secretary, to the Earl of Nottingham. 1702, 1703, and one of 1709. 54 interesting State Papers (letters?).
Herbert, J., to Mr. Stretehay. 5th June 1710.
Herbert, H., to Lord Hatton. 1670 and 1671. 3 letters.
Herivell, M., to the Bailly, &c. of Guernsey. A petition.
Heron, Edward, to Lord Hatton. 1639. (Enclosed is a summons to appear at Lambeth.)
Hervey, Francis, to Chr. Hatton and Sir Chas. Littleton. 1668 and 1669. 3 letters.
Heselrige, Robert, to Lord Hatton. 1685, 7, 9, 90, 1, 2, 5, 8, and 1705. 15 letters.
Hibberd, William, to John Stretheay. 1701 and 1702. 5 letters.
Hickman, —; to Chr. Hatton. 1660.
Hill, Lord, to the Earl of Nottingham and another. 1704. 2 letters. Interesting.
Hill, Joseph, to the Earl of Nottingham. 1702 to 1704. 8 very interesting foreign news letters, all addressed from Rotterdam.
Hill (?), —, to Lord [Nottingham]. 1703. 5 letters and (2 enclosures, one from Count de la Tour, the other from Count d'Aversberg). Interesting.
Hill, William, to Lord ——. 24th Aug. 1704.
Hinchinbrooke, H., to ——. Part of a letter.
Hodgson, Thomas, to Lord Hatton. 1685, 9, and 90. 4 letters.
Holburne, Francis, to Lord ——. 1757. 3 letters.
Relating chiefly to Lewisburgh. Interesting.
Holden, James (was Consul at Spain), to Lord Chancellor Methuen. 5th Oct. 1702.
Gives an account of his endeavours to deliver Methuen's letter to Admiral Rooke.
Holford, Jane, to Mrs. Fanshawe. Sept. 1600.
Holled, Jonathan, to Chr. Hatton. 1667. 3 letters.
Hollyman, Robert, to Lord ——. 1699. 3 letters.
Homesby, George, to the Countess Dow. of Thanet et al. 1674, 5, 7, and 8. 12 letters.
Hompwood, Charles, to Lord Hatton. 3rd Oct. 1670.
Hoo, J., to William Longvill. 11th Aug. 1712.
Hopkins, Eli, to Mr. Horton. 8th July 1694.
Horton, John, to Lord Hatton. 1685 to 1702. 146 letters.
Amongst which, some contain interesting news.
Horwood, —, to Lady Hatton. 26th March 1664.
Howe, James, to Lord Hatton. 1673, 5, and 8. 5 letters.
Howe, J., to Lord ——. 1702. 10 letters.
Howston, W., to the Earl of Nottingham. (On religion.)
Hughes, H., to the Earl of Nottingham. 1704. 2 letters. Interesting.
Hughes, Paul, to Mr. Stretehay. 12th Aug. 1703.
Hughes, Thomas, to Lord Hatton. 24th March 1671.
Huntingdon, Lord, to Lord ——. 15th August 1687.
Hutchins, F., to Mr. Heysham. 15th Jan. 1703.
H., G., to Lord Hatton. Undated.
Ingram, Thomas, to Mr. Hatton. Undated.
Interrogatories and Depositions made by the Duke of Ormond, Sir George Rooke, Captains Fletcher, Watton, Hughs, and Jennings, Sir Stafford Fairborne, John Greyden, Albert Bourger, Colonel Carle, and others, relative to the attack made upon Cadiz, 1702.
Ireland. "A letter of news from Ireland, containing, amongst other things, the new Lord Deputy's Entertainment, and taking his place there, 1633. Together with the orders made by the Lord Deputy to be observed by Secretaries and Gentlemen Ushers."
Ireland. "Liste de quelque Officiers François à la Pension "de sa Majesté en Irlande."
Ireland, W., to Richard Langhorne. 14th July 1667.
Isham, J., to Lord Hatton and another. 1698, 1701, and 1702. 8 letters.
Election news, and relating to the Chancellorship of the Duchy ——.
Izod, Francis, to Lord Hatton. 1670, 1, and 2. 5 news letters.
Jackson, Francis, to Lord Hatton. 19th April 1727.
Jackson, Thomas, to Lord Hatton and another. 1674. 2 letters.
James, Charles, to Mr. Strethay. 1st May 1705.
Jeffreys, An., to Lord Hatton. 1687 and 1689. 2 letters.
Jeffreys, Chr., to Lord Hatton and another. 1685, 7, and 95. 4 letters.
Jeffreys, George, to Lord Hatton. 1640 to 1685. 255 letters. Arranged in years only.
Jeffreys, George, to Lord Hatton. 12th March 1698.
Jeffreys, John, to Lord Hatton. 1670, 5, and 6. 6 letters.
Jenkins, L., to Lord ——. 1680. 3 letters.
Jenkinson, Nathan, to Lord Hatton. 27th April 1682.
Jersey, Lord (Lord Chamberlain), to Lord ——. 1703. 3 interesting letters.
Prior, the poet, is mentioned in one.
Jodrell, Paul, to Lord Hatton and another. 1701, 5, and 6. 9 letters.
Johnson, J., to Lord Hatton. 1696. 2 letters.
Johnson, M., to Lord Hatton and another. 1679 to 1696. 11 letters.
Johnson, William, to Lord Hatton. 1684 to 1698. 21 letters.
Jones, David, to Lord ——. 9th Oct. 1730.
Jones, Elizabeth, to Lord Hatton. Undated. A petition.
Jones, Hugh, to Mr. Mountage. 30th April 1681.
Jones, Roger, to Lord Hatton. 28th Nov. 1688.
Jones, Ro., to Chr. Hatton. 25th May 1668.
Jones, Samuel, to Lord Hatton. 11th June 1726.
Jones, sen. and jun., William, to Lord, Lady, and Chr. Hatton et al. (?). Between 1640 and 1680. 269 letters.
Jorett (?), John, to Lord Hatton. 1701 and 1702. 2 letters.
J. B. An advertisement for the Gazette.
J. W. to Lady Hatton. 16th Dec. 1650.
Keck, Anthony, to Lord Hatton. 1689 to 1708. 54 letters and receipts.
Keill, James, to Lord ——. 6th Nov. 1703.
King, Lord Chancellor, to Lord Hatton (with enclosure). 19th Oct. 1725.
King, Sir Edmund, to Lord Hatton. 1677 to 1704. 310 letters and 30 prescriptions.
Some of these letters contain very interesting news.
King, Gregory, to Lord Hatton and another. 1702. 2 letters.
King, Robert, to Mr. Strethay. 19th April 1703.
Kingsmill, B., to Lord Hatton. Undated. 3 letters.
Kirkham, Charles, to Lord Hatton and another. 2 letters.
Knight, John, to Lord Hatton and another. 1682, 7, 9, and 91. 6 letters.
K. A. (?) to ——. 19th March 1639. Indorsed "Funerall "Tapers."
L'Abbe —— to Lord Hatton. 1703 and 1704. 4 letters.
La Grange to ——. 16th Sept. 1697.
Lambert, J., to S. Smyth. 7th Sept.
Lane, F., to Lord Hatton and another. 1681, 90, and 91. 5 letters.
Lane, Richard, to Lord, Lady, and Sir Chr. Hatton. 1630 and 1649. 3 letters.
Lane, R., to Lord and Chr. Hatton. Undated. 12 letters.
Lane, Thomas, to Lord Hatton. 4th July 1684.
Lane, William, to Sir Roger Norwich. 11th March 1684.
Langham, John, to Lord Hatton et al. 1656, 62, 5, and 78. 9 letters, &c.
Langhorne, Lætitia, to Lord Hatton. 1696 and 1697. 5 letters.
Langhorne, R., to Lord and Chr. Hatton. 1664 to 1678. 119 letters, some containing interesting news. Arranged in years only.
Langhorne, Sarah, to Lord Hatton. Undated.
Langhorne, sen., Thomas, to Lord Hatton. 9th Nov. 1686.
Langhorne, Thomas, to Lord Hatton. 22nd Jan. 1686.
Lanier, John, to Lord Hatton. 1679, 83, and 4. 8 letters.
Lantrow, Joshua, to Lord Hatton. 1725, 6, 8, 9, and 31. 25 letters, &c.
Lantrow, Martin, to Lord ——. 2nd Feb. 1725.
La Plate to M. Hatton. 22nd Aug. 1658.
Latimer, William, to Richard Pace.
Lawe, T., to Lord Hatton. 2nd June 1691.
Lawrence, Thomas, to Lord Hatton et al. 1671, 3, 4, and 5. 5 letters.
Layton, William, to George Jeffreys. 8th June 1681.
Leake, Andrew, to ——. 21st Nov. 1703.
Le Bas to Lord ——. 17th May 1702.
Le Blanc to Lord Hatton. 1726, 7, and 9. 3 letters.
Le Breton, Edouard, to Lord Hatton. 29th July 1673.
Lee, John, to ——. 20th May 1702.
Lee, Robert, to Lord Hatton. 1677, 1698, and 1699. 12 letters.
Lee, William, to Lord Hatton. 20th July 1694.
Leechus, Jere., to ——. Undated.
Leede, Anne, to ——. 15th May 1684.
Legg, J., to ——. 1688.
Legge, John, to Lord Hatton. 24th Oct. 1687.
Legge, G., to Lord Hatton. 1673, 8, and 80. 3 letters.
Le Hardy, Jeanne, to Lord Hatton. 1679, 84, 5, 6, 7, 9, 94, and 5. 13 letters.
Le Hardy, Philip, to Lord ——. 26th Oct. 1695.

Le Marchant, Eleazar, to Lord Hatton. 1681, 7, 8, 9, 93, 4, 6, 7, 8, and 9. 25 letters.
Le Marchant, —, to Lord Hatton. 1669, 70, 1, 2, 3, 4, 7, and 9. 25 letters, &c.
Le Marchant, W., to Lord Hatton. 1665, 6, 70, 1, 4, 7, 86, 7, 8, 96, 7, 8, and 9. 41 letters.
Le Mesurier, John, to Lord ——. 6th July 1695.
Le Mesurier, J. (?), to Lord Hatton. 1675 and 1676. 6 letters.
Le Mesurier, Nicholas, to Lord Hatton. 1676, 7, 9, 80, 96, 8, and 9. 13 letters.
Le Moyne to ——. 1706. 2 letters.
Le Neve, W. (Clarencieux), to Sir Chr. Hatton. 24th Sept. 1640.
An interesting news letter.
Lethieullier, Chr., to Lord Hatton. 1st April 1681.
Lewis, J., to Lord Hatton. 4th Dec. 1686.
Lexington, Lord, to Lord ——. 19th Aug. 1702.
Lincoln, John (Williams?), Bishop of, to Mr. Tittley. Undated.
Lincoln, Thomas Barlow, Bishop of, to Lord Hatton. 10th March 1687.
Ling, Nicholas, to Lord Hatton. 1672 and 1678. 4 letters.
Lisle, R., to Sir Chr. Hatton. 1st Aug. 1614.
Lister, Katherine, to Chr. Hatton and Elizabeth Bodvill. Undated. 13 letters.
Litchfield, William, to ——. 6th March 1695.
Llewellin, David, to Lord Hatton. 1682. 2 letters.
Lloyd, Richard, to Lord ——. 1750. 2 letters.
Lloyd, William, Bishop, to the Earl of Nottingham. 14th Oct. 1703.
Lluellyn, Martin, to Lord ——. 21st June 1704.
London, H. Compton, Bishop of, to Lord Hatton. 1680. 12 letters.
Longford, Lord, to Lord Hatton. 29th May 1677.
Longland, John, to Lord Hatton. 10th Sept. 1689.
Longueville, De, —, to Lord Hatton. Undated. 34 news letters.
Longueville, H., to Mr. Stretehay. 1690 and 1691. 8 letters.
Longueville, W., to Lord Hatton et al. 1676 to 1713. 521 letters.
Some are interesting. Arranged in years only.
Lovell, Sala, to Chr. Hatton. 1662 and 1663. 9 letters.
Loving, John, to Lord Hatton. 1670 and 1671. 10 letters.
Loving, Richard, to ——. 15th March 1702.
Louth, William, to Lord Hatton. 10th Oct. 1697.
Loyde, John F., to Lord Hatton. 2nd April 1675.
Lyttleton, C., to Chr. Hatton. 1657 to 1667. 37 letters.
Lyttleton, C., to Lord Hatton. 1670 to 1704. 916 letters.
Most interesting. Containing much Court news, &c., &c. Not arranged.
Lyttleton, E., to ——. 21st Jan.
Lyttleton, G., to Lord Hatton. 1681 to 1685. 25 news letters.
Lyttleton, Henry, to Chr. Hatton. 1662 and 1663. 4 letters.
Lyttleton, K., to Chr. Hatton. 3rd Sept. 1662.
Lupsetus, (?), Thomas, to Richard Pace. 12th Nov.
L. E. to ——. 9th Nov.
L. W. to ——. 20th May 1712.
Macarty, Charles, to Lord Hatton. 1686 and 1687. 15 letters.
Macdowal, Andrew. 1710 and 1711. (Receipts).
McKenzie, Robert, to Lord ——. 1703. 4 letters.
Major, Peter, to Lord Hatton. 1675 and 1676. 5 letters.
Major, Mary, to Lord Hatton and another. 1685. 2 letters.
Manley (or Manbey), R., to Lord Hatton. 1671, 2, 3, 4, and 8. 9 letters.
Manchester, R., Earl of, to Lord Hatton. 1679 and 1681. 7 letters.
Manchester, C., Earl of, to Lords Hatton and Nottingham. 1701, 2, and 3. 3 letters.
Manchester, Anne, Countess of, to Lord and Lady Hatton. Undated. 21 letters.
Manlove, William, to Alice Hatton and another. 1701 and 1709. 2 letters.
Mansfield, Lady E., to ——. 12th Dec. 1767.
Marigore, —, to Lord Hatton. Undated. 2 letters.
Marlborough, Earl of, to the Earl of Nottingham. 2 letters.
Marlborough, Sarah, Duchess of ——.
See portfolio, p. 30.
Marsh, Narcissus (afterwards Archbishop of Armagh, &c.), to ——. 21st January 1672.
Martin, Catherine, to Lord Hatton. 23rd May 1675.
Martin, Henry, to Lady Hatton. 11th Oct. 1649.
Martin, Jean to Lord Hatton. 1674 to 1689 and 1699. 102 letters and 7 enclosures.
Martin, John, to Lord Hatton. 1671, 5, 7, 8, 80, and 90. 12 letters.
Martin, Laurence, to Lady Hatton. 26th Feb. 1710.
Martin, N., to Lord Hatton. 1676, 7, and 82. 4 letters.
Martin, P., to Mr. Strethea and others. 1697, 1707, 8, 9, 10, 12, and 14. 8 letters.
Mather, Cotton, to the Earl of Nottingham. 26th Nov. 1703.
Mather, Increase, to Lord ——. 6th Dec. 1703.
Mathew, Sir William, to Lord ——. 1704. 3 letters.
Mauger, Peter, to Lord Hatton and another. 1671 and 1693. 2 letters.
Mawll, S., to Lady Hatton. 1650, 1, and 3. 15 letters.
Mawson, Jo., to Lord Hatton. 1671. 2 letters and an enclosure.
Mayniall, F., to Mr. Streethay. Undated.
Mead, John, to Lord Hatton. 5th Jan. 1726.
Medley, Thomas, to the Dow. Countess of Thanet and another. 1676, 87, and 91. 3 letters.
Meldrome, George. (Representation of the Commission of the General Assembly).
Metcalfe, Roger, to Lord Hatton. 6th April 1727.
Methuen, John. Correspondence of, with the Earls of Nottingham and Manchester, the Almirante of Castile, Joseph de Faria, Duke of Ormond, Sir George Rooke, &c., &c. Containing 64 letters and 4 enclosures, in all 129 papers, &c.
There are instructions to Methuen, letters from the Almirante, J. de Faria, and translations of various letters; also Articles of Treaty with Portugal, &c. &c. (? 1702, 3, and 4).
See portfolio, p. 30.
See Castile, Almirante of, and Faria, Joseph de.
Methuen, Paul, to the Earl of Nottingham. 1702, 3, and 4. 38 letters and 2 enclosures.
Relating to Portugal. Interesting.
Midleton, Earl of. "His Paper, 1702."
Middleton, David, to Lord Hatton. 1678. 2 letters.
Miremond, M., to the Lord Treasurer. 1703. 3 letters.
Mitchell, Sir David. 1702.
Instructions to. Draft in the hand-writing of the Earl of Nottingham.
Monamy, A., to Lord Hatton. 1687 and 1696. 3 letters.
Monteage, John, to Lord Hatton. 1684 and 1693. 3 letters.
Monteage, Deane, to Lord Hatton. 1687, 8, 9, 90, and 4. 97 letters.
Some are news letters. Arranged in years only.
Monteage, S., to Lord Hatton. 1670 and 1674 to 1687. 334 letters, &c.
(A few contain news). Arranged in years only.
Montrose, Duke of, to Lord ——. 19th Feb. 1715.
Moorall, Thomas, to ——. 1679.
Mordaunt, Har., to Lord Hatton. 1697. 2 letters.
Morgan, Delarivers, to Lord Hatton. 12th Jan. 1672.
Morgan, Fr., to Lord Hatton. 1678. 3 letters.
Morgan, Thomas, to Lord Hatton. 1670, 1, 2, 3, 4, and 8. 28 news letters.
Morrison, R., to Lord Hatton. 1679 and 1681. 2 letters.
Morrin, E., to Lord Hatton. 26th Oct. 1697.
Mortimer, Benjamin, to Lord Hatton. 15th Sept. 1672.
Mostyn, Lady E., to the Earl of Nottingham. 1703. 6 letters.
Mostyn, Sir R., to the Earl and Countess of Nottingham. 1703. 6 letters.
Mostyn, Thomas, to Lord ——. 1757. 2 letters.
Mottes (or Mottet), Alfonse de, to Lord ——. 1703. 4 letters.
Mountague, (Lord ?), to Lord Hatton. 13th Jan. 1672.
Mountague, Lord, to ——. Undated.
Montagu, Lord, to Lord Hatton. 1698 and 1699. 3 letters.
Mount . . . . . to Lord Hatton. (Partly destroyed by damp). 2 letters.
Mountague, A., to Lady Hatton. Undated. 3 letters.
Mountague, Edward, to Lord and Lady Hatton and others. 1652, 3, 62, 71, 3, 8, 80, and 5. 15 letters.
Mountague, Eliz., to Lady Hatton. Undated. 3 letters.
Mountague, Katherine, to Lady Hatton. Undated.
Mountague, Walter, to the Earl of Manchester. 21st Nov. 1635. (A copy).
Mountagu, W., to Lady and Chr. Hatton. 1668, &c. 6 letters.
Mountnorris, Francis, Vice-Treasurer of War in Ireland, prisoner in Dublin Castle. 12th Dec. 1635.
Musgrave, Sir Chr., to the Earl of Nottingham. 1702. 4 letters.
Musgrave, Sir Philip, to ——. 24th March 1675.
M. —— to Lord ——. 5th Jan. 1706. (Interesting.)
M. —— to Lord Hatton. 17th Jan. 1726.
M. L. —— to Lord ——. 1687 and 1688. 2 letters.

Nairne, David, to the Earl of Nottingham. 27th July 1703.
Names of those who are to take the oath in Northampton according to their Majesties proclamation.
Nansa (?), Richard, to Lord Hatton. 4th Aug. 1694.
Naples, Manifesto of the people of (with an enclosure). 17th Oct. 1647.
Nayler, Fra., to Lord Hatton and another. 1691 and 1693. 6 letters.
Neale, William, to Lord Hatton and another. 1670, 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9. 41 letters and an enclosure.
Netherlands." "The Petition of the. Undated.
Nevill, Edward, to Lord Hatton. 1679, 81, 5, 9, 90, 2, 3, and 6. 15 letters.
Nevill, J., to Lord Hatton. 31st July 1684.
Newbolt, Jerome, to Lord Hatton. 1687, 8, 9, 91, 2, 3, 5, and 7. 20 letters.
Newcastle, Holles, Earl of, to Lady Isa. Finch. Undated.
News Letters. England. 1690. 12 letters.
News Letters. Foreign. 1690, 1702, 3, and 4. 67 letters or extracts.
News Letters. Ireland. 1690 and 1702. 21 letters or extracts.
News Letters. Scotland. 1639. 3 letters or extracts.
Nicholas, E., to Lord Hatton. 1645 and 1703. 2 letters.
Niphus, Fred. ——. 16th Aug. 1665. (With an enclosure).
Nisbet, John, to Lord Hatton. 3rd April 1673. (With an enclosure).
Nobbes, Christopher, to Lord Hatton. 1692. 2 letters.
Nobbes, Rachell, to Lord Hatton. 1695, 6, and 1706. 4 letters.
Noble, Mark, to Lord Hatton. 4th Nov. 1698.
Noke, Richard, to Lord Hatton. 29th June 1675.
Norfolke, M., Duchess of, to Lord Hatton. 4th June ——.
Normanby, Lord, to the Earl of Nottingham. 1702. 4 letters.
Nonconformists. Papers concerning the ——.
Norreys, B., to Sir Chr. Hatton. Undated.
North & Gray de Ruthyn, Charles, Lord, to Lord Hatton. 1677 and 1682. 4 letters.
North and Grey, R., Lord, to Mrs. Jane Hatton. 1693. (Money accounts.)
Northe, A., to ——. 5th May 1668.
Northe, Dudley, to Lord and Lady Hatton. 1653, 86, and 7. 3 letters and a petition to the King.
North, Sir Francis, to Lord and Chr. Hatton. 1666, 72, and 4. 3 letters.
North (?), —, to ——. Undated.
Northampton, Mary, Countess of, to Lady Hatton. 31st July ——.
Northampton, W. (?), Earl of, to John Hasyllwoode. 9th Aug. ——.
Norwich, E. (? Reynolds, Bishop of), to Lord Hatton. Undated. 2 letters.
Norwich, John Moore, Bishop of, to Lord ——. 9th Sept. 1702.
Norwich, R., to Lord Hatton. 1682, 6, 7, and 9. 5 letters.
Norwich, William Lloyd, Bishop of ("now deposed"), to the E. of Nottingham. 11th Feb. 1704. *See* Lloyd, William, Bishop.
Nottingham, Margaret, Countess of, to Sir Anthony Sinckler. Concerning the King of Denmark.
Nottingham, Lord Chancellor, to Lord Hatton (1681); also his answer to the petition of the Lord Mayor, &c. 19th May 1681.
Nottingham, Daniel, Earl of. The oaths taken by him as a Privy Councillor and Principal Secretary of State, with a note of the fees paid for each office. 3 papers.
Nottingham, Earl of, to Lord Hatton and others. 1683, 1686, to 1704 and 1706. 290 interesting state papers, arranged; also 86 drafts of letters, minutes, orders, instructions, &c., &c., relating to the Secret Council, Methuen, Cloudesly Shovell, Rooke, Benbow, Earls of Marlborough, Peterborough, Dukes of Somerset and Ormond, the Grand Duke ——, Colonel Codrington, Wratislaw, the Grand Pensionary, the Scotch conspiracy, &c., all in the hand-writing of Nottingham. (These drafts, &c. are not arranged.)
Nottingham, Anne, Countess of, to Lord Hatton and others. Undated. 250 letters, some containing Court news. Not arranged.
N. P. to Lord Hatton. 15th April.
O'Brien, —, to Lord Hatton. 1671 and 1674. 3 letters.
O'Bryen, Henry, to Mr. Hatton. 1st April 1663.
Officers, &c., List of, in the suit of His Catholic Majesty.
Ogle, D., to Lord Hatton. Undated.
Ogle, Dorothy. Her will, dated 8th Aug. 1692.
Oldfield, Sam., to Lord ——. 13th Feb. 1703.
Oliver, Rachell, to Lord ——. Undated.
Ordnance, Commissioners of, to the Earl of Nottingham. 18th March 1702.
Ormond, Duke of, to Lord [Nottingham]. 1702. 5 interesting letters.
Ormond, Duke of. Draft of a Declaration by the.
Ormond, Duke of, to the Bishop of Dromore.* 20th Sept. 1656. (Copy.)
Osborne, Lord Treasurer, to the Commissioners of Customs, &c. 1673. 3 letters.
Otway, John, to the Countess of Thanet. 16th May 1676.
Oxenford, F., to Sir Christopher Hatton. 1614. 4 letters.
Oxenford, Elizabeth, to Sir Chr. Hatton. 6th Dec. 1611.
Oxford, John (? Fell), Bishop of, to Lord and Lady Hatton. 419 letters. Undated; not arranged. Some are interesting.
Oxford, Bishop of. A letter relating to his illness; undated.
Pallot, Dan., to Lord Hatton. 22nd March 1687.
Palmer, Jeffrey, to Lord Hatton. 1643 and 1647. 2 letters.
Palmer, John, to Lord Hatton. 1676 and 1679. 8 letters. (In the letter dated 1676 are a number of enclosures, being chiefly accounts.)
Palmer, John, to Lord Hatton. 10th Sept. 1685.
Palmer, —, to Lord Hatton. 1693 and 1697. 3 letters.
Pamphilii, Cardinal. Copy of Instructions for. Jan. 1641.
Parslow, Henry, to Lord ——. 24th Aug. 1689.
Patron, junr., Jean, to Lord Hatton. Undated.
Paulden, Thomas, to Lord [Hatton] and another. 1665 and 1691. 3 letters.
Paynter, Henry, to Lady E. Hatton. 19th Jan. 1649.
Peach, Thomas, to Lord Hatton. 1685, 6, 8, 9, and 91. 16 letters and an enclosure.
Pembrooke, Anne, Countess of, to Lady C. Hatton. 26th Aug. 1668.
Perchard, Daniel, to Lord Hatton. 8th June 1674. 1 letter and 2 enclosures.
Perkins, Henry, to Lord Hatton. 1674, 5, 6, and 7. 6 letters.
Peterborough, John (Towers), Bishop of, to Lady E. Hatton. 18th Feb. 1642.
Peterborough, Thomas (White), Bishop of, to Lord Hatton. 1686, 7, and 8. 5 letters.
Peterborongh, William (Lloyd), Bishop of, to Lord Hatton. 1681, 2, 4, and 5. 10 letters. (*See* Lloyd and Norwich, Bishop of.)
Peterborow, Earl of, to Lord Hatton. Undated. 4 letters.
Peters, Richard, to Lord Hatton. Undated.
Philips, Erasmus, to Lord ——. 14th June 1757.
Pincod, Henry, to ——. Feb. 1676.
Pinfold, Charles, to Lord Hatton. 1692. 2 letters.
Plymouth, Earl of, to Lord Hatton. 1683, 5, and 6 6 letters.
Plymouth, V., Earl of, to Lord Hatton and another. 1683. 2 letters.
Plymouth, Mayor of, to the Earl of Nottingham. Copy. Undated.
Poole, Jo., to Lord Hatton and another. 1681, 2, 6, 8, 95, 1703, 4, 10, and 12. 23 letters.
Poole, Robert, to John Strethea. 25th March 1712.
Pope, copy of a letter from the, to his Nuncio in England. Undated.
Portland, Earl of, to ——. 1698. 5 letters and 2 drafts. Interesting.
Portman, Henry, to Lord Hatton. Undated. 26 letters.
Poulle, Benjamin, to Lord ——. 6th April 1703.
Pratt, J. (?), to John Ousley. 16th Oct. 1630.
Presgrave, Tabitha, to Mrs. Jones. Undated.
Prickard, Henry, to ——. 14th Feb. 1676.
Prideaux, Humphrey, to the Earl of Nottingham. 7th Aug. 1702.
Prideaux, John, to Lord ——. 28th March 1689.
Primrose, D., to ——. 18th Feb. 1680.
Protestant Agents, the second proposition of the, exhibited to His Majesty. 4th May 1644.
Pryaulx, Pierre, to Lord Hatton. 24th Feb. 1674.
Pryaulx, William, to Lord Hatton. 1675. 2 letters.
Pulkyn, Robert, to Lord Hatton and another. 1675, 6, 9, 80, 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5. 55 letters.
Pulleyn, Octavius, to Lord and Lady Hatton. 1682, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8. 50 letters.
Puxbini, John, to Lord Hatton. 29th Nov. 1671.
Pykering, Gilbert, to Lord E. Mountagne. 17th July 1650.

* At this date the See was vacant, (Bishop Buckworth having died in 1652), and was not filled up till 1660, when Robert Lesley was appointed; the next year he was translated to Raphoe, being succeeded in the same year (1661) by Jeremy Taylor, Bishop of Down and Connor.

P. (?), L., to Miss Hatton. Undated.
Quarry, Robert, to ——. Undated. A proposal about furnishing Provisions in America.
Queensbury, Duke of, to Lord ——. 1703. 2 letters.
Quetteville, He. (?), to Chr. Hatton. 24th Feb. 1664.
Quetteville, Nicholas de, to Lord Hatton et al. 1689 and 1694. 3 letters.
Radcliffe, Dr. John, to John Rogers. 1701. 1 letter and 2 prescriptions enclosed.
Ralegh, G. W., to Lord Hatton. 1672, 3, and 8. 4 letters.
Rawlings, John, to Lord Hatton. 15th Oct. 1672.
Raymond, Anne, to Lord Hatton and another. 1685, 7, 92, and 4. 9 letters.
Raymond, Robert, to Lord Hatton. 31st Oct. 1702.
Raynsford, Richard, to Lord Hatton. 1689 and 1692. 2 letters.
Regiments raised in 1678, with the names of officers belonging to them.
Renouf, Robert, to Lord Hatton. 1697. 2 letters.
Rich, Charles, to Lord ——. 9th March 1757.
Riche, Diana, to Mr. Hatton. Undated. 4 letters.
Richart, John, to Lord Hatton. 21st May 1644.
Richardson, John, to Lord Hatton. 28th June 1689.
Richardson, Thomas, to Lord Hatton. 1670 and 1676.
Richebel, or Rizebel, Jacques, to Lord Hatton. 1670 and 1671. 6 letters and an enclosure.
Richier, A., to Ch. Hatton. 15th Jan. 1698.
Richmond, Duke of, to Lord ——. 1702. 2 letters.
Rigby, R., to Lord Hatton. 1676 and 1677. 8 letters.
Ring, Matthew, to Lord Hatton. 13th June 1678.
Roane, Mary, to Lord and Lady Hatton. 1676 and 1682.
Robert, Jean, to Lord ——. 3rd Jan. 1679.
Robinson, Ja., to Lord ——. 1691, 3, and 1704. 3 letters.
Robinson, John, to Lord and Lady Hatton. 1652 and 1656. 3 letters.
Rochester, Earl of, to Lord ——. 1702 and 1703. 9 letters.
Rochester, Lord. Copy of his speech to the King of Poland.
Rochester, Earl of, and Duke of Leeds. State of the case betwixt them, concerning some grants. April 1702. 2 papers.
Rochester, Bishop of, to the Lords Commissioners of the Ecclesiastical Court. Undated.
Rockingham, Lord. 22nd March 1771.
Rockingham, Lord, to Lord Hatton. Undated.
Rockingham, Anne, Lady, to Lady C. Hatton. Undated.
Rogers, John, to Lord Hatton. 1696, 7, 1700, and 1703. 7 letters.
Rogers, Tim., to Lord Hatton. 1st April 1727.
Roland, E., to Lord Hatton. 1686, 7, 9, and 99. 9 letters.
Roland, J., to Lord Hatton. 23rd May 1688.
Ronchin, Piere, et al., to Lord Hatton. Undated.
Rooke, Sir George, to the Earl of Nottingham, &c. 1696, 1702, 3, and 4. 22 letters and papers, amongst which are instructions to him; extracts of letters; orders for intercepting Admiral Chateau Renault and the Spanish galleons; minutes taken at the Cabinet Council relative to the French squadron, &c. &c.
Rooke, George Henry, to Lord ——. 1st July 1735.
Roope, Ambrose, et al., to ——. 25th Oct. 1702.
Roos, Anne, Lady. Her petition to the House of Lords.
Rooth, Richard, to Lord Hatton. 11th Dec. 1671.
Rosewell, John, to Lord Hatton. 10th Feb. 1679.
Roussel to ——. 21st April 1698.
Rowney, Thomas, to Ric. Langhorne. 1666, 8, and 76. 3 letters.
Roxburghe, Duke of, to Lord ——. 1715. 9 letters (interesting).
Rudkin, Edward, to Lord Hatton. 9th May 1694.
Ruffin, Jo., to Lord Hatton and another. 1677.
Rutland, J., Earl of, to ——. 7th Feb. 1652.
Rutland, Earl of, to the Earl of Nottingham. 1703. 2 letters.
Relative to the Patent conferring a Dukedom upon him.
Sadler, Thomas, to Lord ——. 28th June 1688.
Sainct Gilly de, —, to Lord Hatton. Undated.
Salomon, Pierre, to Lord Hatton. 1673. 2 letters.
Samwell, Anthony, to Chr. Hatton. 1667. 7 letters.
Samwell, Arthur, to Lady Hatton. 28th June 1650.
Samwell, Thomas, et al., to Lord Hatton. 1688, 9, 90, 2, and 3. 5 letters.
Sandford, Francis (Lancaster Herald), to Lord Hatton. 5th April 1688.
Sandys, Thomas, to ——. 2nd May 1702.
Sandwich, Earl of, to Lord ——. 10th Sept. 1672.
Sanford, R., to the Lords of the Privy Council. Undated. Relating to the "Case of the Proscripts from Surinam," &c.
Sanford, John, to Lord Hatton et al. 1689, 90, and 3. 10 letters.
Saunders, Clement, to Lord Hatton. 5th March 1678.
Sausmares, E., to Lord Hatton. 1677, 80, 8, and 9. 5 letters.
Sausmares, H., to Lord Hatton and another. 1662, 3, 71, 2, 4, 9, 80, and 1. 13 letters.
Sausmares, Jaquinne de, to Lord Hatton. 1684 and 1686. 2 letters.
Sausmares, Mathieu, to Lord Hatton. 1679 and 1681. 2 letters.
Sausmares, Thomas de, to Lord Hatton. 1679, 87, and 96. 5 letters.
Say, William, to Lord Hatton. 6th April 1685.
Schonburg and Leinster, Duke of, to Lord ——. 1703. 4 letters and 2 enclosures.
Schonenberg, F., to the Earl of Nottingham, &c. 1702 and 1703. 6 letters.
Scott, Edward, to Lord Hatton. 1687 and 1688. 5 letters.
Scott, Robert, to Lord Hatton. 18th Aug. 1686.
Scroggs, William, to Lord Hatton. 1672, 3, and 91. 7 letters.
Seafield, Earl of (Lord Chancellor of Scotland), to Lord ——. 1702 and 1703. 6 letters.
Seamer, James, to Lord Hatton. 3rd Oct. 1693.
Selby, William, et al., to Chr. Hatton. 9th Oct. 1662.
Seymour, Sir Edward, to Lord ——. 4th July 1702.
Shadwen, Joan, to Lord Hatton. Undated.
Shakerley, Peter, to Lord ——. 8th Aug. 1702.
Shales, John, to Lord Hatton. 10th July 1671.
Sheafe, Henry, to Stephen Monteage. 4th March 1677.
Sheldon, Mary, to Lord Hatton. 1676, 7, and 8.
Sheldon, W., and another, to Lord Hatton. 1670 to 1680. 95 letters.
Arranged in years only. Some are interesting.
Sherburne, Edward, et al., to Mr. Poole. 1685 and 1686. 2 letters.
Shere, Sir Henry, to Lord ——. 14th May 1702.
Shovell, Sir Cloudesley, to the Earl of Nottingham et al. 1703. 18 papers and 2 enclosures, being proposals and orders concerning the Mediterranean squadron; copies of letters to the Grand Duke of Tuscany; signals; copy of articles for concluding a peace with the Emperor of Morocco, &c. &c.
Shrewsbury, Earl of, to Lord Hatton. 1695 and 1697. 2 letters.
Simmons, Giles, to — Ellis. 29th July 1699.
Simpson, John, to Lord Hatton. 1683, 4, 5, 6, and 9. 13 letters.
Simpson, Sarah, to Lord Hatton. 13th Dec. 1685.
Skeffington, Thomas, to Lord ——. 2nd Oct. 1695 (with 2 enclosures).
Skelton, Jo., to Lord Hatton. 29th June 1672.
Sloane, Hans, to Lord Hatton. 1703. 2 letters.
Smith, Edmund, to Lord Hatton. 1677. 3 letters.
Smith, Jo., to Lord Hatton. 1679 and 1680. 21 letters.
Smith, Richard, to Lord ——. 1692. 2 letters.
Smith, Richard, to Mr. Campleshon. 16th June 1676.
Smith, Thomas, to Lord Hatton. 20th Dec. 1694.
Smyth, Richard, to Lord Hatton and another. 1689, 90, and 1704. 12 letters.
Smyth, Robert, et al., to Mr. Jones. Undated.
Smithsby, J., to Lord Hatton. 1687, 8, and 90. 26 letters.
Somerset, Charles, Duke of, to the Earl of Nottingham. 1704, 1732, and 3. 5 letters.
Some (?) ——, to Mr. Horton. 27th Sept. 1690.
Son Liest, Alexandre de, to Lord Hatton. 12th Feb. 1680.
Southwell, Edward, to the Earl of Nottingham. 1694, 1702, 3, 4, and 6. 23 interesting letters.
Southwell, Robert, to Lord Hatton. 24th Sept. 1673.
Spalden, Nicholas, to Mr. Streethay. 1689. 2 letters.
Squier, Ar., to Mr. Streethay. 1689, 90, 1, and 4. 8 letters.
St. John, St. Andrew, to Lord Hatton. Undated. 2 letters.
St. Marie, —, to Madam ——. 1684. (With an enclosure.)
Stafford, Edmund, to ——. 24th Jan.
Stamford, Earl of, to Lord Hatton. 31st July 1697.
Stanley, Thomas, to Mr. Hatton. 14th Feb.
Stanton, William, to Lord Hatton. 1684. 6 letters.
Stephens, William, to Lord Hatton. 1681 to 1689. 149 letters and 4 enclosures, arranged in years only.
Stepney, G., to the Earl of Nottingham. 18th June 1704.
Stiles, S., to Lord Hatton. 2nd June 1702.
Stillingfleet, Ed., to Lord Hatton. 7th Jan. 1672.
Stillyard, Papers relating to the.
Stock, Arthur, to Lord Hatton. 1671, 2, 4, 5, 6, and 7. 40 letters.
Story, Edward, to Lord Hatton. 1670 and 1673. 2 letters.
Streame, Henry, to Lord Hatton. 14th May 1675.
Stretehay, Jo., to Lord Hatton. 1681, 3, 9, 90, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 1704, 6, 9, 26, and 27. 128 letters.
Strickland, Charles, to Lord ——. 1696 and 1697. 7 letters.

Strickland, Thomas, to the Countess Dow. of Thanet. 29th March 1676.
Strode, William, to Lord Hatton. 24th Nov. 1688. (With an enclosure.)
Sturges, Jo., to Lord Hatton. 13th Feb. 1685.
Style, Philip, to Lord Hatton. 1668 and 1674. 2 letters.
Suffolk, Lady A., to Lord, Lady, and Mr. Hatton. Undated. 4 letters.
Suffolke, K., Countess of, to Sir Chr. Hatton. 28th July 1614.
Suffolk, T., Earl of, to Sir Chr. Hatton. 16th August.
Summers, Robert. 15th June 1702.
Sunderland, Lady. "A copy of what (she) wrote about "the House."
Sussex, ——, to Lord ——. 1st Jan.
Syms, John, to Lord Hatton. 4th Nov. 1684.
(The Earl of Winchilsea took away 2 or 3 autograph letters of Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, before they were sorted, &c.)
Talbot, G., to Lord Hatton. 1730. 2 letters.
Talbot, W. (?), to Lord Hatton. 1702, 3, and 4. 7 letters.
Tannion, P., to Lord Hatton. 22nd Sept. 1687.
Tarbat, Viscount, to the Earl of Nottingham. 1702 and 1703. 23 letters and an enclosure; also three papers relating to the Divisions in Scotland.
Tascher, P., to Lord —— and another. 1695, 7, and 8. 3 letters.
Tate, Mary, to Lord Hatton. 13th May 1698.
Taylor, Jeremy, to Lord and Chr. Hatton. 1648 and undated. 3 letters. (*See also* Dunensis, &c.)
Taylor, John, to Lord Hatton. 1670. 2 letters.
Tautrarts (?), —, to Lord Hatton. 10th Mar. 1683.
Temple, D., to Lord Hatton. Undated.
Temple, Jo., to Lord Hatton. 28th Feb. 1684.
Temple, Us., to Lord ——. 10th Nov. 1679.
Thanet, Earl of, to Lord Hatton. 9th April.
Thanet, Thomas, Earl of, to Lord Hatton. 1684, 7, 91, 2, 4, 5, 6, 9, and 1703. 19 letters.
Thanet, E., Lady, to Lady C. Tufton. Undated. 3 letters.
Thanet, M. (?), Countess of, to ——. Undated.
Thanet, Margaret, Countess Dow. of. Her will. 19th June 1676.
Thoume, Nicollas, to Lord Hatton. 1693, 5, and 6. 13 letters.
Thursby, Chr., to Lord Hatton. 1681. 2 letters.
Thynne, J. F., to Lord ——. 21st Sept. 1703.
Tilson, George, to Lord ——. Undated.
Tomkins, Toby, to Lord ——. 1660. 3 letters, partly in cipher.
Towers, William, to Lord ——. 19th Oct. 1725.
Townsend, Thomas, to Lord Hatton. 14th Dec. 1697.
Tramalier, Joshua, to Lord Hatton. 1675, 9, 86, and 7. 7 letters.
Tramalier, Thomas, to Lord Hatton and another. 1681, 6, 7, 8, 90, 4, 5, 6, and 9. 35 letters.
Tramalier, William, to Lord Hatton. 1687. 2 letters.
Trappes, Richard, to Lord Hatton. 1687 and 1688. 3 letters.
Travers, H., to Mr. Stretehay. 13th Dec. 1701.
Treape, William, to the Countess of Thanet. 1675.
Treaty, Copy of the, between England, Sweden, and Holland. 26th Sept. 1701.
Treaty, Copy of the, between the Emperor, the King of England, and the States. 7th Sept. 1701.
Treby, M., to Lord Hatton. 1704. 2 letters.
Tresham, G., to Lord Hatton. 1671 and 1680. 3 letters.
Trotman, Sam., to Lord ——. 1690. 2 letters.
Trumbull, William, to Lord Hatton. 1695 and 1697. 3 letters.
Tryon, Sam., to Lord Hatton. 1693, 4, 6, 7, 8, and 1701. 9 letters.
Tucker, J., to Mr. Warre and Mr. Ellis. 1703. 2 letters.
Tuckett, Mer., to Lord Hatton. 23rd July 1671.
Tufton, John, to Lady C. Tufton. 7th Jan. 1666.
Tufton, Sackville, to Lord Hatton. 1686 and 1689. 3 letters.
Tuke, Lady M., to W. Sheldon. 5th Sept. 1702.
Tupper, J., to Lord Hatton. 1675, 6, 7, 8, 84, 5, 6, and 9. 10 letters.
Turner, John, et al., to Lord Hatton. 1679. 3 letters, &c.
Tweedale, Marquis of, to Lord ——. 13th Aug. 1734.
Twysden, John, to Lady Hatton. 28th Jan. 1677.
Tyderleigh, Na., to Lord Hatton. 1672, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 94, 5, and 6. 17 letters.
T. C. to ——.
Upton, John, to Mr. Cole. 5th July 1673.
Uryberge, —, to the Earl of Nottingham. 1703. 4 letters.
Urry, William, to Lord Hatton. 1695 and 1696. 13 letters.
Vair, M., the speech of, when he delivered the Seals to the King.
Vallance, Richard, to Lord ——. 24th Nov. 1694.
Vanlore, Sir Peter. His petition to the House of Commons against Dr. J. Littleton.
Vere (?), H., to Sir Christopher Hatton. 15th July 1614.
Vergerio to Queen Elizabeth. 19th Oct. 1559. (Copy.)
Verney, John, to Lord Hatton. 1693, 5, 6, 8, 1700, 1, 2, and 3. 35 letters. Interesting.
Vernon, Ja., to Lords Nottingham and Hatton. 1697 and 1699. 4 letters.
Vickarie, Samuel, to the Commissioners of the Customs. Petition. 21st July 1688.
Wade, Daniel, to Mr. Hoomes. 11th May 1663.
Walker, G., to Lord Hatton and another. 1680, 1, and 98. 3 letters.
Walker, Thomas, to Lord ——. 1687, 8, 9, 90, 1, 5, and 6. 27 letters.
Waller, Edmund, to Lord Hatton. Undated.
Waller, J., to Mr. Stretehay. 5th Jan. 1697.
Waller, William, to Lord Hatton. 1680 and 1681. 2 letters.
Wallinger, Ant., to Lord Hatton. 19th Sept. 1682.
Wallons Congregation of Canterbury, Instructions concerning the ——.
Walsh, J., to Lord Hatton. 20th Aug. 1680.
Walter, William, to Lord Hatton and another. 1680, 1, and 2. 3 letters.
Wandell, Eliz., to Mr. Stretehay. 1703 and 1706. 2 letters.
Ward, Edward, to Lord ——. 16th Oct. 1697.
Ward, G., to Lord ——. 26th Dec. 1728.
Ward, Ja., to Lord ——. Undated.
Warner, John, to Mr. Streeter. 25th Feb. 1707.
Warner, Richard, to Lord Hatton. 1674, 9, and 81. 3 letters.
Warre, Richard, to the Earl of Nottingham. 1702 and 1703. 22 letters and an enclosure. Interesting.
Washbourne, William, to Lord Hatton. 20th Oct. 1685.
Watkins, Richard, to Lord ——. 5th Aug. 1757.
Watson, H., to Mr. Stretehay. 25th Oct. 1709.
Webb, John, to Chr. Hatton. 18th April 1657.
Webber, Robert, to Mr. Stretehay. 16th Nov. 1709.
Weekes, William, to ——. 24th April 1688.
Wells, William, to Lord Hatton. 17th Dec. 1726.
Wenn, George, to ——. Undated.
Wentworth, Thomas, to Lord Hatton. 1701. 2 letters.
Werden, Jo., to the Earl of Nottingham. 22nd Jan. 1705.
Westmoreland, Earl of, to Lord Hatton. 1662, 71, 7, 8, 9, 82, 4, 6, 7, 8, and 9. 19 letters.
Weymouth, Viscount, to the Earl of Nottingham. 1702 and 1703. 8 letters. Interesting.
Whalley, Peter, to Lord Hatton. Undated.
Wharton, Lord. (Legal matter.) Enclosed is a protest in the handwriting of the Earl of Nottingham, dated 1703; and a printed order of the Court of Exchequer.
Wharton, T., to the Earl of Nottingham. 11th April 1686.
Wheler, William, to Lord Hatton. 5th Jan. 1689.
White, Edward, to Lord ——. 9th May 1695.
White, Isaac, to Lord Hatton. 1671, 2, and 3. 9 letters.
White, Ja., to Mr. Stretehay. 3rd Sept. 1709.
Whittell, Joseph, et al., to Lord Hatton. 21st April 1673.
Whitwell, William, to Lord Hatton and another. 1687, 92, 1702, 4, 5, 6, and 9. 12 letters.
Whittingham, George, to Lord ——. 4th June 1691.
Wick, J., to Lord ——. 17th Aug. 1703.
Wickes, F., to Chr. Hatton. 1st Sept. 1669 (with an enclosure).
Wickes, William, to Lord Hatton. 1685, 95, 8, and 9. 7 letters.
Winde, W., to Lord Hatton. 18th Nov. 1678.
Wight, number of soldiers at the review in the Isle of ——. 2nd June 1702.
Wilkes, Margaret, to Mr. Streetway. 13th Aug. 1702.
Wilcox, R., to Lord Hatton. 3rd Jan. 1684.
Willett, Humphrey, to the Earl of Nottingham. 17th Dec. 1702.
Williamson, George, to Lord Hatton. 1671 and 1675. 2 letters and an enclosure.
Williamson, J., to Secretary Vernon and the Earl of Portland. 1698. 32 letters and drafts.
Williamson, Ralph, to Lord ——. 8th May 1682.
Willoughby, Mr. Philip. 62 letters and papers from the Earl of Northampton, Christopher Hatton, Secretary Nicholas, et al., concerning some charges made against them by the said P. W. 16 of these papers are in the handwriting of Dugdale. 1645.
Willys, William, to Lord Hatton. 1690, 1, and 2. 7 letters.
Wilson, Edward, to Lord Hatton. 28th Oct. 1684.
Wilson, F., to John Stretehay. 2nd Nov. 1704 (with an enclosure.)

Winchester, George (Morley), Bishop of, to Lord Hatton. 1673 and 1682. 3 letters, and a paper concerning Mathew Herrivell, dated 23rd Aug. 1662.
Winchester, P(eter Mews), Bishop of, to Lord ——. 31st Dec. 1689.
Winchilsea, Earl of, to Lord ——. 1702, 3, and 5. 14 letters.
Winchilsea and Nottingham, Mary, Countess of, to ——. 16th Sept. 1741.
Windesor, Thomas, Lord, to Lord and Chr. Hatton. 1656 to 1660, and 3, 4, 5, 6, 1671, 3, 4, 8, and 82. 33 letters. (*See* Plymouth, Earl of.)
Windesor, A. (Lady), to Chr. Hatton. 1666. 2 letters.
Woodcocke, Peter, to Mr. Jones. 24th Nov. 1667.
Woolfe, Jo., to Lord and Chr. Hatton. 1669, 72, 9, and 80. 6 letters.
Woolley, Thomas, to Lord Hatton. 5th May 1697.
Wratislaw, Le Comté, to Lord ——. 1703. 2 letters.
Wratten, Thomas, to Lord Hatton. 15th July 1682.
Wright, An., to Lord Hatton. 31st Dec.
Wright, J., to Lord Hatton. 12th Oct.
Wright, N., to Lord ——. 19th Aug. 1702.
Wright, Nicholas, to Lord Hatton. 1682, 3, and 4. 4 letters.
Wyatt, Rychard, to George Mortimer. 4th March 1619.
Wyndham, C., to Lord ——. 18th April 1747.
Wykes, M., to Lord Hatton. 1701 and 1703. 3 letters.
Wyseman, Richard, to Lord Hatton. 1672. 3 letters.
W. F. to Lord ——. Undated.
Yelverton, C., to Lord Hatton. 1677, 89, and 90. 31 letters.
Yelverton, Fr., to Lord Hatton. 6th Dec.
Yelverton, M., to ——. 6th Aug.
Yelverton, O. (?), to Lord Hatton. Undated.
Yentil, —, to Lord Hatton. 13th May 1672.
York, &c., James, Duke of. Instructions for. 1672.
York, John (Sharp), Archbishop of, to Lord ——. 1702 and 1703. 5 letters.
Zouche, John, to Mr. Hasilwode. 29th June.

Supplementary List of Correspondence.

Akdin, William, to Mr. Pulkin. Undated.
Allen, Thomas, to Lord Hatton. 18th March 1727.
Bréval, D., to Lord ——. 9th Nov. 1693.
Brigham, Phillip, to Thomas Streatthay. Dec. 1691.
Brudenell, Lord, to the Earl of Nottingham.
Canterbury, the Clergy of, to the Earl of Nottingham.
Capelin, Nicholas, to George Holmes. 2nd Sept. 1664.
Cardigan, Lord. Proposals of, for Lord Hatton.
Clements, John. Petition to the King.
Clements, John, to Lord Hatton et al. 1665, 71, 3, and 91.
Clough, Mary, to Jane Hatton. 28th July 1691.
Coles, Samuel, to Lord Hatton. 29th Jan. 1674. 4 letters, &c.
De-la-Fontaine, —, to Chr. Hatton. 1668. 2 letters.
Desborow, Thomas, to Mr. Holmes. 7th June 1664.
De Sou, Alexandre, to Lord Hatton. 20th March 1680.
Dixon, Philip, to Lord Hatton. 17th Dec. 1677.
Downall, William, "to the Major-General." 20th Dec. 1655.
Easton, John, to George Holmes. 1663. 3 letters.
England, Queen of (Elizabeth), her answer to the Pope. 1561. (Copy.)
Fadd, Leo, to Lord Hatton. 9th June 1696.
Finch, Essex, to Lord Hatton. 10th June.
Fothers, William, to Lord Hatton. 24th July.
Fuller, Daniell, to Mr. Smith. 29th March 1664.
Gale (or Sale), William, to Lord Hatton. 1689 and 1690. 2 letters.
Gee, Marmion, to Mr. Hatton. 9th April 1697.
Gentil, M., to Mr. Streethay. 1691 and 1692.
Gilbert, William, to Chr. Hatton. 1st Nov. 1668.
Graye, F., to George Geoffreryes. 3rd Nov. 1640.
Greene, Francis, to — Macarty. 1686. 2 letters.
Greene, J., to Mr. Hatton. 31st Oct.
Grimston, A., to Lord Hatton. Undated. 2 letters.
Gross, Robert (?) Le, to H. Fanshawe. (An acrostic.) 1675.
Hatton, A., to Lord Hatton. 4th Sept.
Hatton, A. E., to Lord Hatton. Undated. 3 letters.
Hatton, Chr., to Mr. Percevall and another. 18th June 1601. 2 letters.
Hatton, C., to Lord Hatton. 10th June 1699.
Hatton, E., to ——. 1647 (?). 3 letters.
Hatton, Lady Eliza, to ——. Undated.
Hatton, Mary (?), to ——. Undated.
Hawkes, Ruth, to ——. 8th Sept. 1664.
Hedges, C. (Secretary), to the Earl of Nottingham. 1702. 2 letters.
Hervey, Fr., to A. Haslewood. 18th April 1646.
Hesilrige, Robert, to J. Streetehay. 13th Dec. 1708.
Hill, (J.), to the Earl of Nottingham. 22nd Sept. 1702.
Hobs, Mr. (A prescription.)
Hodgeson, Gabriell, to ——. 12th Sept. 1664.
Holmes, George, to Lord ——. 1659 and 1664. 3 letters.
Holmes, Robert, to George Holmes. 1659, 63, and 4. 4 letters.
Holmes, Thomas, to George Holmes. 1661, 3, and 4. 3 letters.
Holmes, William, to George Holmes. 1664. 2 letters.
Hunt, J., to Lord Hatton. 1682.
H. H., to Lord Hatton. 27th Nov. 1675.
Jodrell, Paul, to Lord Hatton. 20th Dec. 1687.
Knyveton, St. Lo, to Sir Chr. Hatton. 26th May 1619.
K. ——, John, to George Holmes. 20th Jan. 1661.
Langhorne (?), R., to Chr. Hatton. 1665. 2 letters.
Lee, Robert, to Lord ——. 1699. 2 letters.
Legge, W. (?), to Lord Hatton. 15th Feb. 1687.
Levingston, James, to Mr. Mortimer. 1619. 2 letters.
Longueville, William, to Lord Hatton. 24th Dec. 1695.
Mansfield, Eliz., Lady, to ——. 17th Nov. 1767.
Mitchell, Sir D. (Enclosures, relating to the States General and a List of Ships.) 3 papers.
Monoux, George (Alderman), to Nic. Angell and another. 10th Oct. 1514.
M., George, to Mr. Willis. 18th Aug. 1623.
News Letters. Abstracts and copies of. Circa 1703–1706. 9 letters, &c.
Purrell, John, to Mrs. Gildon. Undated.
Ranelagh, Lord, to Lord Hatton. 2nd Aug. 1686.
Rowley, William, to the Earl of Winchilsea. 31st Aug. 1757.
Letters, with autographs undecipherable. 5 letters.
Letters, without signatures. 36 letters.
A portfolio containing autograph letters of Oliver Cromwell, Charles II., William III., Queen Anne, Pedro II., King of Portugal, Catherine Queen of Portugal, Duke of Savoy, Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, the Duke and Duchess of Marlborough, Sir William Dugdale, &c., &c. Also a curious letter from a Rev. —— Wilkinson.

Books, Papers, &c.

Parliamentary Papers, Copies of Privy Seals, Orders, &c.
Papers relating to the Act of Union with Scotland.
Papers relating to Scotland.
Acts of Parliament, &c.
Speeches made in Parliament by members.
Royal Speeches made to Parliament. Some are drafts in the handwriting of Lord Treasurer Godolphin, with alterations made by the Earl of Nottingham.
Papers relating to charges made against the Duke of Buckingham, the Earls of Bristol, Clare, Strafford, and Lord Danby.
Miscellaneous papers, in French, Spanish, Italian, German, Latin, &c.
Petitions of various kinds.
Printed papers, chiefly Parliamentary.
Miscellaneous papers; some are interesting. A few are in the handwriting of Dugdale.
Inventories and Catalogues.
Papers "By the Commissioners for Compounding with Delinquents." Sequestrations.
Indentures.
Papers relating to Guernsey.
Papers relating to Great and Little Weldon (Northampton).
Papers relating to Higham Ferrers.
Papers relating to Long Staunton.
Papers relating to Molton Park.
Papers "by the Commissioners of Discoveries."
Papers, being chiefly Accounts of Assart Rents and Lands.
Bonds, &c.
The Will of Cecilia Hatton.
Recipes.
Addresses (of residence).
Bills.
Receipts.
Covers of letters.
A bundle of Pamphlets.
Lists and Catalogues of Books, MSS., &c.
Three papers (in French) indorsed by the Earl of Nottingham,— "Characters," they being headed "Suitte de "Porteraits et Caracteres des personnes les plus illustres "de la Cour de France." Interesting. Circa 1702.
A great number of Rent and Court Rolls, Terriers of Land, Frank-pledges, &c. &c.
A bundle of papers (principally legal) relating to the Hatton family.

Two rolls (in French), one being a recognizance (with ale-house licences); the other of anchorage, at Guernsey.

Eight books, being Surveys of Lincolnshire Land; Abstract of Admittances to the Manor of Raunds; Book for the Ale-houses and Overseers of the Poor for Northampton; a Book of Subsidies for Northampton, granted 3 Car. 1; Halmote Book of the Manor of Raunds; a translation of "The Book of Ancien demayn of Corby," &c.; and a book containing the names of persons? living in the various Hundreds of Northampton?, as also the names of the victuallers in the said County.

Three books relating to Guernsey.

Books and papers, giving the names of the various officers in the Royal service, their fees, lists of precedence, revenues of the Crown, &c. (Temp. Jac. 1, and Car. 1?)

48 books and papers on Theological and Religious subjects, sermons, &c. &c.

17 books and papers relating chiefly to Parliamentary affairs, viz.—Observations made by the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury (1693); book of oaths to be taken by various officers under the Crown; an estimate of the state of Ireland, &c. (1599); heads of proceedings in Parliament (1642); remonstrance of the Scots; the Bill and proceedings in the House of Commons to attaint Sir John Fenwick of treason (1596); a letter relating to the King disavowing having been married to the Duke of M's (Monmouth) mother, &c. (1680); a collection of speeches, &c., delivered to King James touching the necessity of calling a Parliament, with the answer thereunto by Robert (late) Earl of Salisbury; reasons inducing the referees to take the means to find out the proportion in assessing the ship money, &c.; return of patents, or commissions granted since the King (Car. 1) came to the Crown, &c. (1637); a remonstrance concerning impositions without the assent of Parliament; arguments in Parliament concerning the lands, lives, and liberty of the subject; discourse of the King's right to levy money; book, indorsed "Marches of Wales;" a commission of arrays for all the counties, &c. (in the hand-writing of Dugdale: it also contains some interesting items); judicature in Parliament, written by Sir Robert Cotton, 1621 (a copy); and Cooke's case concerning the King's trial.

6 books, being Parliamentary Journals: 3, temp. Elizabeth, 2, temp. James 1, and 1 of Charles 1.

2 volumes of extracts from the Parliament Rolls, and mode of proceeding therein.

A registrum of 184 leaves, dated 18th Oct., 14 Edw. 3, and of France the 1st. In board covers. There is an index of its contents.

29 books and papers relating to legal affairs, viz.—"The "Arguments of the Judges concerning Ship Money;" Ordinances for Inquisition of Wards and Liveries; the Arraignment of Anthony Babington, et al. (1586); the Arraignment of Lord and Lady Somerset (1616); the Case of Sir John Elliot, et al., concerning the jurisdiction of the Court of King's Bench, &c.; a relation of the prosecution of the nullity of the marriage between the Earl of Essex and his then wife, Lady Frances Howard, by Sir Daniel Dunn; Serjeant Fleetwood's opinion concerning the original foundation of the Courts of Justice in England; a Compendium, pointing out what the officers of the Court of Exchequer may, and usually do, by virtue of their office, in England; a book indorsed "Exchequer;" Proceedings in the Exchequer Chamber, Hilary, 1632 (the King and sixteen defendants); Extracts from the Records, wherein may be collected by what means the Kings of England have and may raise money; the Proceedings against Mary, Queen of Scots, &c.; Bacon on the use of the Law; Ordinances made by the Lord Chancellor (Bacon) for the better administration of Justice in the Chancery (1618); Sir Francis Bacon's Speech at the arraignment of Lord Sanquer (1612); cases in Chancery; abstracts of all the cases contained in the 11 books of Coke, written in French; the course of proceedings in the Star Chamber; Information against Prynne, et al. in the Star Chamber; two copies of a Treatise of the Court of Star Chamber; speech delivered by Sir Francis Bacon in the Star Chamber; a book relating to proceedings in Guernsey; five books showing the manner of proceeding and drawing out forms at law; a book in French, treating on law; and a number of loose sheets on legal matters, amongst which are two relating to the trial of Sir Walter Raleigh, &c.

21 books upon heraldy and genealogies; one indorsed "MS. Baronagium Angliæ;" a book of arms and pedigrees of Northamptonshire families; papers (in covers) unbound, relating to the Heralds; "Upton on Arms;" "A Collection of ye Nobility of England, in MS.," with arms, coloured; a MS. book indorsed "Alphabett in Blazon p' Flower als Norreys Roi d'Arms;" the Black Book of the Garter; Selden on the Baronage of England; book on the Barony of Latimer; "Of the Nobilitie by the law of England;" Williams' Catalogue of the Nobility of England, &c., &c., 1620; a book of the Hatton genealogy; Extracts from various records; and in the same book are arms, names of towns, and churches within the county of Northampton, &c.; a discourse of the Descent and Genealogy of all the Kings and Princes of England to 1599, written by D. R.; book beginning, "Of the Peers of England;" "Genealogie Incertæ," in the hand-writing of Dugdale; a book written chiefly in Celtic, being Triads, and containing genealogies of Welsh princes, &c.; book indorsed "Miscellanea;" four papers without covers, one headed "De Imperatoriis insignibus;" another, "De Hodiernis Insignibus et primo quare dicuntur arma;" the third "De Rebus insignitis ac primum de scutis in genere;" and the fourth, "Aspilogiæ libri tres;" and some loose papers.

A portfolio containing a number of coloured plates of arms, on vellum.

Unbound sketches of arms on paper, being principally drawn in ink.

A book indorsed "MSS. by Spelman."

9 letter books, containing copies of Walsingham's; the Earl of Nottingham's, relative to Spain and Portugal, 1702–1704; relating to Italy, 1703 and 1704; another to foreign affairs, 1703 and 1704; another containing copies of 7 letters; one relating to the affairs of Guernsey; one on military matters, temp. Elizabeth, &c. &c.

4 volumes indorsed "Leland Collect." One vol. is in the hand-writing of Dugdale.

3 volumes indorsed "Manuscripts." One contains extracts from Charter, Close, and Fine Rolls; another relates to Parliamentary affairs from the 1st to the 38th Henry 8; and the other is a book containing copies of charters granted by Henry 2, written on vellum.

Book indorsed "Marriages, Christnings, and Funeralls of Princes."

Book indorsed "Coronation and Reception of Princes."

Book indorsed "Liber Regis."

Book indorsed "Retin. pour servir le Roy."

Book indorsed "A Corographicall Description of some Counties by Norden."

Book indorsed "Miscellanea."

"A book of the Workes of Edw. the Black Prince called the Regester," relates to Chester. The names of the persons and places in the margin are written by Dugdale.

"Collectio Antiquitatum Ecclesiæ Dunelmensis."

"A Demonstrative Confutation of sundry Jesuiticall Assertions," &c. &c.

"A Discourse on Ancient Laws."

3 books indorsed "Hæredes."

22 indexes of all the counties of England and one for Hibernia; all in the hand-writing of Dugdale.

Book of copies and extracts from records indorsed "Inquisitiones Henr'i 3^{tii} & Edwar' 1mo."

Book of copies and extracts indorsed "Inquisitiones Edwar' 2^{di}."

Book of copies and extracts indorsed "Inquisitiones Edwar' 3^{ti} ad finem añi 23^{tii}."

Book of copies and extracts indorsed "Inqusitiones Edwar' 3^{tii} ab año 23^{o} ad finem añi 51^{o}."

Book of copies and extracts indorsed "Inquisition. ab año 2do Ric'i 2^{di} vsq' ultim. Henr. 5^{ti} in Scaccario Comitat. North'ton."

Book of copies and extracts indorsed "Inquisitiones Hen. 6^{ti} in Scaccar' ex parte Rememor' Regis."

Book of copies and extracts indorsed "Inquisitiones Henr'i 7^{ti}, Henr'i 8^{ti}, Edwar. 6^{ti}, Phil. & Mari."

Book of copies and extracts indorsed "Inquisition. ab año 1mo Henrici 8^{vi} ad añum 19^{mi}."

Book of copies and extracts indorsed "Inquisitiones Henr'i 8^{vi} ab año 20mo vsq' ad añm vltimum ex parte Remem' Regis Comitat. North'ton."

Book of copies and extracts indorsed "Inquisitiones Elizabethæ in Scaccario ex parte Remem' Regis Comitat. North'ton."

Book of copies and extracts indorsed "Inquisitiones Elizabethæ, Jacobi 1^{mi}, Caroli 1^{mi} ad añm 6mo."

A book of Patents, temp. John, Henry 3, Edward 1, and Edward 2.

A book of Patents, temp. Edward 3 and Richard 2.

A book of Patents, temp. 1 Henry 4 to the end of Edward 4.

A book of Close Rolls, temp. John. Vol. 1.

A book of Close Rolls, temp. 1 to 6 Henry 3. Vol. 2.
A book of Close Rolls, temp. 7 to 12 Henry 3. Vol. 3.
A book of Close Rolls, temp. 13 to 22 Henry 3. Vol. 4.
A book of Vascon and Scotch Rolls, 26 Henry 3 to the end of Edward 4.
A book of Fines, temp. Richard 1, and Placita, temp. Richard 1 and John.
A book of Fines, temp. Richard 1, John, Henry 3, in Thesaur' Regii Scaccarii.
A book of Fines levat in Banco Com. comitat. North'ton.
A book of Index Finium de Comitat. North'ton.
book of Cartæ Antiquæ, A to P.
A book of Cartæ Antiquæ, R to Z.
A book of Cartæ, 3 Edward 1 to the end of Edward 4.
A book of Placita Parliam., 18 to 35 Edward 1.
A book of Summon. Parliamen., 49 Henry 3 to 21 Henry 8.
A book of Irrot. Cartarum ex Rot. Claus., temp. Edward 3, Richard 2, Henry 4, 5, and 6, and Edward 4.
A book of Abbat. Cantar. Capell. Decan. Episc., &c.
A book of Placita, temp. Edward 1. (Without covers).
A book of Abridgments, 1 Henry 6 to 1 Richard 3.
A book of Northampton Papers, concerning the County Militia, 1588.
A book of Abstract of the Register of the Archbishop of York.
A book of Modus tenendi Parl., by Elsing.
A book of Villare Anglicum.
A book of Abb'tia de Pippewell, fondata MCXLIII. Vol. 1.
A book of Abb'tia de Pippewell, fondata MCXLIII. Vol. 2.
A book of Abb'tia de Pippewell, fondata MCXLIII. Vol. 3.
A book of Miscellanea, Antiq., Officior. &c.
A book of Patents of Honours.
A book of extracts from the Doomsday Book. (Without covers.)
Copy of the Doomsday Book for Northamptonshire.
13 large folio books of extracts from records, &c. Lettered on the back A, B, C, E, F, G, H, I, L, N, V, X, and Z.
11 smaller books of extracts from records, &c. Lettered on the back D, K, M, O, P, Q, R, S, T, W, and Y.
4 large books of extracts from records, &c. Lettered on the back AC, AD, AI, and AK.
19 smaller books of extracts from records, &c. Lettered on the back AA, AB, AE, AF, AG, AH, AI, AL, AM, AN, AO, AP, AQ, AR, AS, AV, AW, AX, and AZ.
2 large folio books of extracts, &c. from records. Lettered AAH and AAK.
6 smaller books of extracts, &c. from records. Lettered AAA, AAB, AAC, AAD, AAF, AAG, AAI, and AAL.
1 book belonging to one of the above-named series, unlettered.
Amongst the 56 lettered volumes (which are compiled from documents at the Tower, the Chapter House, and Monastic Registers) are accounts of the duties appertaining to the Earl Marshal's Office. Lists of the Knights of the Garter in various reigns. Names of those summoned to Parliament. A long account of the Order of the Bath. Creation of Peers from the reign of Henry 7 to Elizabeth. Names of Knights in various Counties. Copies and Extracts of Wills. Appointments. Copies of Inscriptions on Tombs and Brasses in various Churches, &c. List of Chancellors from Wolfuinus to John Puckering. Keepers of the Privy Seal. Pedigrees of English Families. Extracts from the Registers of the Charters and Muniments of St. Leonard's Hospital, York. Comparisons of Precedency between England and Spain (Z). Discourses on the High Stewardship of England; Ireland; the Ordinances and Privileges by order of the Common Law due to Peers of the Realm and Knights. Copy of John Selden's Book to Lord Bacon, upon the office of Lord Chancellor (AAK). Genealogical tables. A decree of the Earl Marshal concerning Felton. Objections against changing the name and style of England and Scotland to that of Great Britain. Copies of Acts of Parliament. Surveys of Land. Names of Heirs (V), &c. &c. &c.
A book of Aphorisms, military and civil, amplified with authority, and exemplified with history, out of the First Quarterne of Francis Guicciardini, written by R. Dallington, 1609. Bound in leather, with the Royal Arms on each cover.
A Dialogue betwixt a Councillor of State and a Justice of the Peace: it is preceded by a copy of a letter of Sir Walter Raleigh's.
Two books in German (being apparently articles of agreement).
Book of Subsidies, &c. granted from the Conquest to the 3rd of Hen. 8.
Book indorsed "Roberti Talboti Annotationes Itinerarii "Antonini."
Directions, &c. how to keep merchants' accounts, dated 1654.
The play of Richard 3, in Latin, with an Epilogue; the stage directions are in English.
A play, in Italian, entitled "Origine di Venetia," by Signor Cesare Cremonini.
Sir Robert Cotton's answer to certain propositions, made to Prince Henry, of War and Peace.
An inquiry by the King's Commissioners after exacted fees and innovated offices.
A book upon the three Estates of the Realm. (Imperfect.)
A book headed "New conclusions worthier for the most "part of observation than imitation, &c."
Abstract of the question of precedency between England and Spain, occasioned by Sir Henry Nevill, the English Ambassador, and the Ambassador of Spain, at Calais, before the Commissioners appointed by the French King, who moved for a Treaty of Peace, 42 Eliz., collected by Sir Robert Cotton.
Names of persons who held land, &c., in different counties; the value of the same; and how held, whether by service, in capite, or socage, &c.
Three books of "Percage et Mesurage du Fiefs," &c., one dated 1591, and two 1663.
A philosophical discourse of the body and soul. A hundred aphorisms containing the whole body of natural magic, and things necessary for physicians to know before they undertake this magnetical physic, &c.
A book entitled "Nomina diversorum in hoc regno Anglie "cenobiorum, &c. cum fundatoribus eorundem." There is an index at the end, in the hand-writing of Dugdale.
The State of the Scottish Commonwealth, with the causes of their often mutinies and disorders, written by Sir Robert Cecil, Principal Secretary of State. (A copy.)
Accusations and articles against the Archbishop of Canterbury made by the Scotch Commissioners.
A book entitled "Magnæ Chartæ origo deliquium respi-"ratio, discrimen, multiplex et confirmatio numerosa."
A discourse touching a Match, propounded by the Savoyan, between the Lady Elizabeth and the Prince of Piedmont, 9 James 1.
Advice concerning Iron Ordnance.
Copy of Patent creating Sir Edward Seymour, Viscount Beauchamp; the heading written by Dugdale.
A Pindaric poem upon the Hurricane in November 1703. It also contains a Hymn and some Fables.
A book of Poetry, addressed to Robert, Earl of Somerset, and his Countess.
Another book of Poetry, headed "Mr. Norton's work "de lapide ph'orum."
"Considerations touching Entercourse, presented to the "King, 1630," written by "P. S."
Two books, being "Observations upon Phocion's Arraign-"ment by the Commons, Political, Moral, and His-"torical."
A book of, How the Kings of England may raise money.
An interesting account of the War in Germany, &c., written temp. Eliz. (Imperfect.)
Treatise concerning the Navy of England, written, in 1570, by John Montgomery; with additions made by him in 1588.
Book entitled "Princes Extremities beyond the ease of "their peoples by reason of Wars."
Book entitled "Archeion; or the High Courts of Justice in "England, by William Lambard."
Book, containing Statutes, Obligations, &c., written temp. Phil. and Mary.
An Argument upon the questions of Impositions, by Serjeant Davis, K. C., 1624.
A Discourse or Apology written by the Earl of Devonshire in defence of his marriage with Lady Rich, 1606. (Copy.)
A project to decay the Hollanders' fishing, and so lessen their shipping to the increase of our own, without offering violence to them.
Book explaining various terms and abbreviations in the Doomsday.
A book entitled "Iter Borealis," in Latin.
A book giving an account of the order and behaviour of the Earl of Surrey, Treasurer and Marshal of England, against the King of Scots and his Invasions; and how the King was slain by the said Earl at the Battle of Brakston (Flodden Field).
A complaint of four Fellows of Pembroke Hall, against Dr. Beale, the Master thereof, and his answer to the same.

A book of Statutes, &c. of Christ's College, Cambridge.
"Hogg's Character of a Projector."
A book headed the "Difference between a Justice and a "Conservator of the Peace," &c.
A book on Fortifications.
Sir Henry Manwayring's discourse of Pirates.
An "Answer by a loyal subject of the King Catholic to "the Manifests published by the King of France," 1635.
A description of several trees and plants found in the Island of Barbadoes, by W. B.
Three books, containing Aphorisms, Proverbs, &c.
The History of Edward II. (Bound.)
A note-book containing extracts in Latin from the Scriptures, &c.
A book containing principal events in the History of England, from Egbert to Elizabeth, with a Genealogical Table; also contained in the same book are similar notes relative to France, from Pharamond to Henry 4 (with Genealogical Table); of Portugal, from Henry to 1643, with a Map and a Genealogical Table; of Sigismund, King of Poland; and a short account of Pope Alexander VI., &c. &c.
Copy of Cavendish's Life of Cardinal Wolsey, written temp. Elizabeth. Bound.
A book containing the dimensions, cost, stores required, and every thing relative to the building of ships of war, from a 1st to a 6th rate; there is also a list of the names of the English, French, and Dutch Fleets, and the number of guns each ship carried in 1673; also the rate of wages paid to all classes in the Royal Navy, &c.
Note-book and Almanack (1723), containing some notes, &c., by the Earl of Winchilsea.
Some loose sheets of poetry in Latin, and four leaves of an old book, having been covers.
A bundle of loose papers, imperfect, chiefly copies and extracts from Records.
Some loose sheets, being apparently part of a Dictionary, in the handwriting of Dugdale. Placed in covers.
Portions of indexes, unbound, some written by Dugdale.
A bundle of papers relating to Northampton.
A Memorial and Narrative to the Queen by the Duke of Athol, giving an account of the discovery of Captain Fraser and his accomplices, 1704.
Papers (some printed) relating to Scotland, with notes in the handwriting of the Earl of Nottingham.

Box 1 contains:—

5 Genealogical Rolls of the Kings of England, from Julius Cæsar to ——, with arms, &c.
Bundle of papers, being chiefly accounts of pensions granted by King William 3 and Queen Anne.
A small roll of 14 membranes, made up Exchequer fashion, entitled "Magna Carta," beautifully written.
An illuminated Calendar.
A bundle of correspondence, &c., from 1729 to 1818, amongst which are three summonses to Lords Hatton to attend the Coronations of Kings Charles 2, James 2. and George 1; also an engagement made betwixt King Charles 2 and the French King, in May 1678, that the Dutch shall accept Peace, &c. Signed by Charles 2 and Barrillon.
A MS. book of recipes.
Patent appointing Sir Christopher Hatton, Steward of the Manors of Higham Ferrers, Warrington, Irchester, Russhden, and Raundes. 1637.
Pardon of Alienation for purchasing the Manor of Weldon, granted to Lord Chancellor Hatton. 1588.
A special pardon granted unto Sir Christopher Hatton. 18 Charles 1.
A custody granted to Alice, Lady Hatton, out of the Court of Wards. 1620.
Appointment of George Hatton to be a Lieutenant in the Militia for the Western Division of Kent. 1778.
A free and general pardon granted to Francis Lee, D.D. 1 Car. 1.
A dispensation granted unto Jeremy Taylor, D.D. 19 Car. 1.
A printed Act of Parliament (black letter) of the 43rd Elizabeth, for the "grant of four entire Subsidies, and "eight Fifteenes and Tenthes."
Grant to Sir Ambrose Cave of the custody of Moulton Park. 1568.
A pardon of general grace granted unto Sir Christopher Hatton. 1626.
Appointment of Christopher, Viscount Hatton, Custos Rotolorum of the County of Northampton. 1 Anne.
Commission constituting Chr. Viscount Hatton, Custos Rotolorum of the County of Northampton, 1 William and Mary.
A Special Livery granted to Sir Chr. Hatton, 1629.
A licence of Alienation from Sir Chr. Hatton to Sir Robert Riche. 13 Jac. 1.
An Exemplification at the request of Sir Edward Coke, Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, for turning the pathway out of the Park at Stoke. 4 Jac. 1.
A general pardon for Sir Anthony Haslewood. 1 Car. 1.
Patent of Sir Thomas Tyrringham of the office of Steward of Higham Ferrers, &c. 4 Jac. 1.
Will of Francis Mander. 1629.
The Will, and two Probates of the same, of Susannah, Lady Grey de Ruthin. 1675, 6.
Pardon to Sir Maurice Berkeley, Knt. 26 Hen. 8.
Patent granting Eastwell Park, Kent, in perpetuity to Sir Moile Finche. 31 Eliz.
Two bundles of Title-deeds of Blaxley's Farm in Gretton.
Grant and Licence to John Haslewood out of the Court of Wards. 4 Edw. 6.
A Fine of certain lands, &c. in Gretton and Weldon Magna. 1636.
A bundle of Indentures, Leases, &c. &c.
A tin box containing an Assignment. 1818.
A Release from William Spendlove and others to Messrs. Braithwaite and Webster.
A bundle of legal papers in the suit of Clayton v. Meadows. 1841–1843.
Appeals for charity and assistance.
An Indulgence granted by John (Whitgift), Archbishop of Canterbury, to William Newport, *alias* Hatton, his wife, and four others he may name, to eat flesh upon forbidden days on the payment of 13*s*. 4*d*. to the poor box of the parish wherein he resides. 1596.
Grant to Sir Thomas Tresham, Knt., of the custody of Moulton Park. 1 Edw. 6.
Inspeximus of a Recovery had of the Advowson of the Chapel of Kelmersh. 24 Eliz.
A parcel of loose and broken Seals.
Two books containing a list of Deeds, &c.
A bundle of Court Rolls of the Manor of Gretton.
A bundle of Surrenders, Quietuses, Warrants, and Suit Rolls of the Manor of Gretton.
A book of Admittances and Fines of the Court Leet for Gretton. 1715–1724.
A bundle of Surrenders for Wendlingborowe Hatton. 1623–1630.
A bundle of Receipts. 1824 and 1825.
A book of Accounts of Lord Grey de Ruthyn. 1680–1685.
Book of Valuation of the Parishes of Great and Little Weldon, according to which the parish rates are to be assessed.
Three books of Rentals.
A bundle of Rental Accounts, &c.
Fragment of a Survey of lands in co. North. 1685.
A Roll indorsed "Decaye of Rents in Wynchelsea." Circa Edw. 3.
Account of Rents received by William Walsynggam (Receiver to the Earl of Northumberland) in Eastwell and Potbury. 21 Hen. 8.
A sheet of parchment, being the state, value, and condition of the Manors of East and West Donyland. (Imperfect.)
A Court Roll, 12 Hen. 8, and one of Eastwell, 3 Hen. 6.
Notice and Conditions of a Sale at Gretton. 1827. (Printed.)
Drawing of a Roman pavement.
Plan of Langham Rokeby and Corby Field.
Two appointments of George Finch Hatton, one as Captain (1781), the other as Major (1791) in the Militia for the Western Division of Kent.
Appointment of George Finch Hatton to be a Deputy Lieutenant for Kent. 1778.
The appointment, oath, and certificate of G. F. Hatton to be a Justice of Peace for Kent. 1786.
Grant of Arms to Richard Henreyong, of Hoxton (Midd.). 4 Hen. 8.
A Charter of the 3rd Edw. 1.
A document in German (supposed to be a licence to travel).
An exemplification of an Act of Parliament granted at the request of Chr. Hatton, Esq. 18 Eliz.
A Deputation for Sir Chr. Hatton in Rockingham Forest from Robert, Earl of Leicester, by whom it is signed. 28th Nov., 29 Eliz.
Grant from the Earl of Oxford to Sir Chr. Hatton, of Clayhall (Essex), of the Lieutenancy of Waltham Forest. 20 James 1.
An order from Richard (Cumberland), Bishop of Peterborough, for the removal of the old barn at Blisworth, North. 1704.
A Commission of the Peace for the Co. Northampton. 33 Car. 2.
A Rentale of Danbury, with the names of the tenants. 2 Eliz.

Two Court Rolls, one of the 23 Ric. 2, the other of 17 Edw. 4.
The Arraignment of the Earl of Castlehaven.
"Schola Reginæ Elizabethæ" in Guernsey.
A duplicate of the account of Lord Hatton of money had out of the Receipt of the Exchequer, &c.
A Writ of 7 Hen. —.

2. A large box containing papers relating to the Customs, Hearth Tax, and legal affairs (principally concerning Lord Fanshawe).

3. Box containing Indentures, Bonds, Counterparts of Leases, Warrants, Writs, Receipts, Inquisitions, Warrants of Attorney, &c. &c.

4. Box containing Documents and Papers (which seem to relate chiefly to the Hatton family), such as Fee Farm Rents, Inspeximuses, and Exemplifications, &c.

Crome Court, Worcestershire, Aug. 25.

The papers at Crome Court, to which the Earl of Coventry very obligingly gave access for the purposes of the Commission, are the official papers of Sir Thomas Coventry, afterwards Lord Coventry, Lord Keeper of the Great Seal from 1626 to 1639. They range through the entire period, and the greater number bear his autograph initials. They comprise—

Petitions for Chancellor's Livings.

Dispensations for Pluralities.

Warrants for Patents for the creations of Bishops, and Congés d'elire.

Warrants for the grants of Leases and Perpetuities of Crown lands, and annuities and gross sums.

Confirmations of Contracts with the Board of Green Cloth relating to Crown lands.

Licenses for alienation of land held *in capite* of the Crown.

Certificates of Agreements for Composition for Pardons on alienation without license.

Warrants for general and special Liveries, and other matters connected with the Court of Wards and Liveries.

Warrants for Letters of Denization; one of them is for one Matthew Vandyke.

A letter from Sir F. Windebank, requesting Letters of Denization for the Count de la Vall, at the instance of the Queen.

Warrants for the Exemplifications of Inrolments.

Petitions regarding Privilege.

Orders of the Court regarding Privilege.

Warrants for Patents of Inventions. One of these is an Invention for earing, tilling, and ploughing without oxen or horses.

Another is for a privilege for a London Merchant to import certain copies of Daniel Chamier's celebrated work, "Panstratia Catholica." (4 vols., folio, Geneva, 1626.)

Licenses for selling Wines.

Licenses for selling Tobacco.

Warrants for licenses to eat flesh at times forbidden by law.

Duplicate license to Sir Kenelm Digby to take a voyage by sea. 15 Nov. 3 Car. 1.

Warrants for general and special pardons.

Copy of the Covenant sealed by the Earl of Middlesex (Lionel Cranfield) at the sealing of his pardon.

The Warrant for his Pardon and release of all debts; and Sign Manual of Charles 1 for his Pardon; and Robert Heath's (the Attorney General) warrant to deliver up the above-mentioned Covenant.

Commissions of the Peace.

Commissions of Provision for the King's household.

Commissions of Bankrupt.

Commissions of Appeal in the Court of Arches and Court of Admiralty.

Commissions of Gaol Delivery.

Commissions to inquire of lands and goods given to charitable uses.

Commissions to inquire of Depopulations by conversion of arable land into pasture.

Commissions to compound with Recusants.

Warrants for Proclamations; one of them is against the importation of foreign Glass; another is against the excessive use of Coaches.

Warrants for the appointments of High Sheriffs and Escheators.

In the 11th Car. 1 there is a grant to Sir Kenelm Digby of the profits arising from the Office of Greenwaxing within the dominion of Wales, the County of Chester, and the County of Northumberland.

There is a Copy of a Petition, dated the 23rd of March 1634, from Sir Giles Overbury and Walter Overbury, Registers of the Office of Assurance in London, and their deputies. It states that the office had been erected about 50 years, and that for 30 years they had certain allowances, and they pray the continuance of those allowances. (The business of the office was the Assurance of Merchandise).

The allowance was granted on the same date.

A List of the Officers and their fees in 1602 accompanies.

Warrant for a Patent to Dame Elizabeth Fleetwood, wife of Sir William Fleetwood, Cupbearer to his Majesty, of an Annuity of 250*l.* out of the Court of Wards and Liveries, from the death of Sir William.

Warrants for Patents of Peerage and Baronetcies.

Warrants for Letters of Protection against Creditors.

Warrants for appointment of Sir P. de Carteret, Knt., Elias de Carteret, and George de Carteret, during their lives, successively to be bailiffs of Jersey (14 Car. 1).

Warrant for Patent for life to Helias de Cartaret, to be procurator within the Isle of Jersey.

Warrant for Patent during life to Elizabeth, the King's niece, of an annuity of 400*l.* out of the impost of Tobacco, 1637.

And papers connected with other matters, which in this time of high prerogative had to pass before the Custos of the Great Seal, and for which he received fees.

Besides the papers of Sir Thomas Coventry while he was Lord Keeper, there is a small bundle relating to the Inner Temple, viz., Minutes of Proceedings in a Parliament of the Inner Temple, A.D. 1617.

Several Petitions to the Bench of the Inner Temple in 1619.

Compotus of Sir T. Coventry, Knt. A. G., the Treasurer of the Inner Temple, 1622; and with it various accounts, such as Bills of the Water Gate, Bills for buildings, Vouchers, Bills; and—

A bundle of Certificates from Clifford's Inn and Clement's Inn, that the persons therein named, applicants for admission to the Inner Temple, had resided in and were students in the Inns respectively whence the Certificate issued.

The various papers in this collection are in small bundles tightly tied up, and are in a very tender state, owing to damp and want of ventilation. A few bundles could not safely be opened. The papers should, I submit, be removed from the boxes, be unfolded, flattened, and dried, and placed in portfolios in order. Some may require to be dipped in size water.

As these papers run through the whole time that Sir T. Coventry held the Great Seal, they are well worthy preservation, and they will doubtless disclose many facts of public and private interest.

Alfred J. Horwood.

Earl of Macclesfield's Papers.

George Stepney's Correspondence, 1694 to 1707.

The Letters are addressed to Mr. Ellis, who was Under Secretary of State, and they inclose Copies of Stepney's Letters to Secretary Sir William Trumbull, Secretary James Vernon, and Secretary Sir Charles Hedges, which inclosures are for the most part duplicates of the Stepney Correspondence in the Public Record Office.

The Correspondence is of a very interesting character, relating as it does to the negotiations in which Stepney was employed during this bustling period, to the movements of the allied armies, the Electors of Germany, and the subsidized German troops.

During this period Stepney was employed as the King's Commissary and Deputy in Saxony; in negotiations at Dusseldorf and Frankfort; with the Elector Palatine and the Elector of Treves; and at Loo and the Hague in negotiations which resulted in the Treaty of Ryswick in 1697. In the following year Stepney was appointed Envoy to Berlin, whence he was recalled in August 1699. In March 1701 he was accredited to Vienna, where he had his audience of Congé, 21st Sept. 1706.

N.B.—The Stepney Correspondence in the Public Record Office is not complete; that for the latter part of 1698, for instance, is wanting, but is supplied by the letters in the accompanying List.

Again a great portion of the Stepney Correspondence in the P.R.O. is contained in Entry Books, some of the

originals of which are in the British Museum, where there is also a Collection called "Stepney Papers," part and parcel of those in the Public Record Office.

Most of Stepney's letters to Ellis, which are of a public or official nature, are to be found in the Entry Books before mentioned in the Public Record Office, but not copies of the *private* letters to Ellis.

Under these circumstances, although a *Calendar* was begun of the Papers, it was thought a *List* only of them should be made.

1694.

Oct. 30. Stepney's Credentials to the Landgrave of Hesse.

Dec. 15. Stepney to Ellis.

1695.

May 21/31. Dresden. Stepney to Ellis.

May 24/June 3. Dresden. Stepney to Ellis.

June 5/15. Carlsbad. Stepney to Ellis.

June 5/15. Carlsbad. Stepney to Sec. Sir Wm. Trumbull.

June 15/25. Leipsig. Stepney to Ellis and Sec. Trumbull. Stepney's Recreditif on leaving Saxony. The Elector's Answer to the King.

June 22/July 2. Leipsig. Stepney to Ellis. Same to Trumbull. Blathwayt to Stepney.

July 2/12. Francfurt. Stepney to Ellis. Stepney to Trumbull.

July 4/14. Francfurt. Stepney to Ellis.

July 7/17. Francfurt. Stepney to Ellis. Same to same.

July 9/19. Francfurt. Stepney to Trumbull. Count Frizen to Stepney. Account of the surrender of Casal.

July 11/21. Francfurt. Stepney to Trumbull. Count Frizen to Stepney. Baron de Goertz to Stepney.

July 14/24. Francfurt. Stepney to Sec. Trumbull. Count Frizen to Stepney.

July 16/26. Francfurt. Stepney to Trumbull.

July 21/31. Francfurt. Stepney to Blathwayt.

July 25/Aug. 4. Mentz. Stepney to Ellis. Stepney to Trumbull.

July 28/Aug. 7. Francfurt. Stepney to Ellis.

July 30/Aug. 9. Francfurt. Stepney to Ellis. Same to Trumbull. Blathwayt to Steyney. Stepney to Blathwayt.

Aug. 2/12. Cologne. Stepney to Trumbull.

Aug. 7/17. Aix-la-Chapelle, Stepney to Ellis.

Aug. 15/25. Namur. Stepney to Ellis. List of Troops commanded by Count de Lippe.

Aug. 22/Sept. 1. Maloigne. Stepney to Trumbull.

Aug. 23/Sept. 2. Ostin. Stepney to Ellis.

Aug. 26/Sept. 5. Cense of Bouquet. Stepney to Ellis.

Sept. 10/20. Hague. Stepney to Ellis.

Sept. 12/22. Loo. Stepney to Ellis.

Sept. 16/26. Loo. Stepney to Ellis.

Sept. 19/29. Loo. Stepney to Ellis. News letter from Dresden. News letter from Vienna.

Oct. 1/11. Hague. Stepney to Ellis. Song to the King at Loo after the taking of Namur by Stepney, and sung by Mr. Abel to the Lute. Latin Verses on Namur. Printed Plan of Mantua.

Oct. 8/18. Hague. Stepney to Ellis. Stepney to Trumbull. Stepney to Lord Portland and Blathwayt.

Oct. 15/25. Hague. Stepney to Ellis.

Oct. 18/28. Hague. Stepney to Ellis. Stepney to Trumbull.

Nov. 15/25. Hague. Stepney to Ellis.

Nov. 22/Dec. 2. Hague. Stepney to Ellis. Stepney to Trumbull. Baron de Goertz to Stepney.

Nov. 26/Dec. 6. Hague. Stepney to Ellis.

Nov. 29/Dec. 9. Hague. Stepney to Ellis.

Nov. 19/29. Hague. Stepney to Trumbull (Extract). Same to Lord Villiers (Extract).

Dec. 3/13. Hague. Stepney to Trumbull (Extract).

Dec. 13/23 and 17/27. Hague. Stepney to Ellis. Stepney to Trumbull. Baron Goertz to Stepney.

1695/6.

Dec. 27/Jan. 6. Dusseldorf. Stepney to Ellis.

Dec. 17/27. The Pensioner's Instructions to Stepney.

Dec. 31/Jan. 10. Dusseldorf. Stepney to [Trumbull]. *Extract—on same sheet.* 1696. Jan. 4/14, and Jan. 17/27. Stepney to [Trumbull]. *Extracts.* Stepney's Pass.

1696.

Jan. 26/Feb. 5. Ehrenbret. Stepney to Ellis, *incloses* from Dusseldorf. Jan. 10/20. The Pensioner to Stepney. Jan. 14/24. Stepney to Trumbull. Jan. 17/27. Stepney. to Trumbull. Jan. 17/27. His relation to the Pensioner. Jan. 21/31. The Pensioner to Stepney.

Jan. 22/Feb. 1. Cologne. Stepney to Trumbull.

Jan. 26/Feb. 5. Cologne. Same to same. (*Extract*).

Feb. 2/12. Ehrenbret. Stepney to Trumbull. James III. (the Pretender) to King of Poland.

March 2/12. Cassel. Stepney to Trumbull.

March 4/14. Cassel. Stepney to Ellis.

March 12/22. Cassel. Stepney to Trumbull, *incloses* Baron de Wiser to Stepney.

March 12/22. Cassel. Stepney to Ellis.

March 16/26. Cassel. Stepney to Trumbull.

March 23/April 2. Cassel. Stepney to Trumbull, *incloses* Baron de Schoenborn to Stepney. Stepney's Epigram on the Conspiracy.

April 2/12. Cassell. Stepney to Ellis, *with* Stepney to Trumbull.

April 8/18. Francfurt. Stepney to Ellis, *with* Stepney to Trumbull.

April 12/22. Francfurt. Stepney to Ellis, *with* Stepney to Trumbull.

April 16/26. Francfurt. Stepney to Ellis.

April 19/29. Francfurt. Stepney to Trumbull.

April 22/May 2. Francfurt. Stepney to Ellis, *with* Stepney to Trumbull.

May 12/22. Francfurt. Stepney to Ellis, *incloses* Stepney to Trumbull. News letter of the French Army.

May 21/31. Francfurt. Stepney to Ellis, *incloses* May 19/29. Stepney to Blathwayt. News letter of the Armies on the Rhine. May 18/28. Baron Görtz to Stepney. May 21/31. Stepney to Blathwayt.

May 31/June 10. Francfurt. Stepney to Ellis.

June 3/13. Schwalbach. Stepney to Ellis.

June 3/13. Swalbach. Stepney to Ellis, *incloses* Stepney to Trumbull. May 30/June 9. Stepney to Blathwayt.

June 19/29. Dusseldorf. Stepney to Ellis. Stepney to Trumbull.

July. Juliers. Stepney to Ellis.

July 13/23. Gemblours. Stepney to Ellis, *with* Stepney to Trumbull.

July 16/26. Nivelle. Stepney to Ellis.

July 20/30. Camp at Attre. Stepney to Ellis.

July 23/Aug. 2. Camp at Attre. Stepney to Ellis. Stepney to Trumbull.

July 27/Aug. 6. Camp at Attre. Stepney to Trumbull.

July 30/Aug. 9. Camp at Attre. Stepney to Ellis. Stepney to Trumbull.

Aug. 3/13. Camp at Attre. Stepney to Ellis. Stepney to Trumbull.

Aug. 6/16. Camp at Attre. Stepney to Trumbull.

Aug. 13/23. Camp at Attre. Stepney to Ellis (2).

Aug. 18/28. Breda. Stepney to Ellis. Stepney to Trumbull.

Aug. 21/31. Dieren. Stepney to Ellis.

Aug. 24/Sept. 3. Loo. Stepney to Trumbull. Stepney to Ellis.

Aug. 27/Sept. 6. Loo. Stepney to Ellis. Stepney to Trumbull.

Aug. 31/Sept. 10. Loo. Stepney to Ellis.

Sept. 4/14. Loo. Stepney to Ellis.

Sept. 8/18. Loo. Stepney to Ellis.

Sept. 10/20. Loo. Stepney to Ellis.

Sept. 14/24. Loo. Stepney to Trumbull.

Sept. 17/27. Loo. Stepney to Ellis.

Sept. 22/Oct. 2. Hague. Stepney to Trumbull. Stepney to Ellis.

Sept. 25/Oct. 5. Hague. Stepney to Ellis.

Sept. 30/Oct. 10. Hague. Stepney to Ellis.

Oct. 9/19. Hague. Stepney to Trumbull. Stepney to Ellis.

Oct. 13/23. Hague. Stepney to Trumbull.

Oct. 16/26. Hague. Stepney to Trumbull.

Oct. 30/Nov. 9. Hague. Stepney to Ellis.

Nov. 6/16. Hague. Stepney to Ellis. Stepney to Trumbull.

Nov. 13/23. Hague. Stepney to Ellis.

Nov. 17/27. Hague. Stepney to Trumbull. Stepney to Ellis.

Nov. 20/30. Hague. Stepney to Trumbull. Stepney to Ellis.

Nov. 27/Dec. 7. Hague. Stepney to Ellis. Stepney to Trumbull.

Dec. 1/11. Hague. Stepney to Ellis. Stepney to Trumbull.

Dec. 4/14. Hague. Stepney to Trumbull. Stepney to Ellis.

Dec. 8/18. Hague. Stepney to Ellis. Stepney to Trumbull.

Dec. 11/21. Hague. Stepney to Ellis.
Dec. 15/25. Hague. Stepney to Ellis.
Dec. 18/28. Hague. Stepney to Ellis.
1696, Dec. 22/1697, Jan. 1. Hague. Stepney to Ellis. Stepney to Trumbull. Dec. 4/14. Baron Görtz to Stepney.
1696, Dec. 25/1697, Jan. 4. Hague. Stepney to Trumbull. Pres. Canon on Restitution of Loraine.
1696, Dec. 29/1697, Jan. 8. Hague. Stepney to Ellis. Stepney to Trumbull.

1697.

Jan. 1/11. Hague. Stepney to Ellis.
Jan. 5/15. Hague. Stepney to Trumbull.
Jan. 8/18. Hague. Stepney to Trumbull.
Jan. 12/22. Hague. Stepney to Ellis. Stepney to Trumbull.
Jan. 15/25. Hague. Stepney to Ellis.
Jan. 19/29. Hague. Stepney to Ellis, *with* Stepney to Trumbull.
Jan. 22/Feb. 1. Hague. Stepney to Ellis.
Jan. 26/Feb. 5. Hague. Stepney to Trumbull. Stepney to Ellis.
Jan. 29/Feb. 8. Hague. Stepney to Ellis.
Feb. 3/13. Hague. Stepney to Ellis, Stepney to Trumbull. News letter from the Hague. Preliminary Articles.
Feb. 5/15. Hague. Stepney to Ellis.
Feb. 9/19. Hague. Stepney to Ellis. Stepney to Trumbull.
Feb. 12/22. Hague. Stepney to Ellis.
Feb. 23/March 5. Coblentz. Stepney to Ellis.
Feb. 28/March 10. Francfurt. Stepney to Ellis. Stepney to Trumbull. Baron Shönborn to Elector of Mentz. Counter Declaration.
March 4/14. Francfurt. Stepney to Ellis. Stepney to Trumbull. March 2/12. Baron de Shönborn to Stepney.
March 6/16. Francfurt. Stepney to Ellis.
March 11/21. Francfurt. Stepney to Trumbull.
March 14/24. Francfurt. Stepney to Ellis, *with* Stepney to Trumbull.
March 18/28. Francfurt. Stepney to Ellis, *incloses* the Pensioner to Stepney, 9/19 March. Stepney to Baron Görtz, 13/23 March.
March 21/31. Francfurt. Stepney to Ellis.
March 25/April 4. Francfurt. Stepney to Ellis, *incloses* Baron de Görtz to Stepney, 12/22 March. Baron de Saffig to Stepney, 25 March/4 April.
March 28/April 7. Francfurt. Stepney to Ellis, *incloses* Stepney to Trumbull. Stepney to the Pensioner.
April 18/28. Francfurt. Stepney to Ellis.
April 29/May 9. Francfurt. Stepney to Ellis, *incloses* Ellis to Cresset. Stepney to Trumbull.
May 6/16. Francfurt. Stepney to Ellis.
May 9/19. Francfurt. Stepney to Ellis.
May 13/23. Francfurt. Stepney to Trumbull, *incloses* Stepney to the Pensioner. The King to the Elector Palatine.
May 16/26. Francfurt. Stepney to the Pensioner. The King to Lt.-Gen. Ohr.
May 20/30. Cassell. Stepney to Trumbull.
May 23/June 2. Francfurt. Stepney to Ellis.
May 30/June 9. Francfurt. Stepney to Ellis.
June 28/July 8. Brussels. Stepney to Ellis.
July 12/22. Brussels. Stepney to Ellis, *incloses* Account of meeting of Earl of Portland and M. Boufflers.
July 30/Aug. 9. Hague. Stepney to Ellis.
Aug. 3/13. Hague. Stepney to Ellis, *with* Stepney to Trumbull.
Aug. 10/20. Hague. Stepney to Ellis.
Aug. 13/23. Hague. Stepney to Ellis.
Aug. 17/27. Hague. Stepney to Ellis.
Aug. 24/Sept. 3. Hague. Stepney to Ellis, *incloses* Stepney to Trumbull.
Aug. 27/Sept. 6. Hague. Stepney to Ellis, *incloses* Stepney to Trumbull.
[Nov. 29.] Stepney to Ellis. Deslandes to (Stepney?). Memorial about Alfelt's Wine. The King of Poland's Letter. Points to deliberate upon in the Diet.

1698.

Jan. 1/11. Rotterdam. Stepney to Ellis.
Feb. 18/28. Hasselunen. Stepney to Ellis.
May 10/20. Warsaw. Stepney to Ellis.
June 3/13. Königsberg. Stepney to Ellis.
June 17/27. Königsberg. Stepney to Sec. Vernon.
June 24/July 4. Königsberg. Stepney to Ellis, *incloses* Stepney to Sec. Vernon.
July 1/11. Königsberg. Stepney to Sec. Vernon.
July 6/16. Dantsig. Stepney to Ellis, *with* Stepney to Sec. Vernon.
July 19/29. Berlin. Stepney to Ellis, *with* Stepney to Sec. Vernon.
July 23/Aug. 2. Berlin. Stepney to Ellis, *incloses* Stepney to Sec. Vernon. Ext. fr. Puffendorf's Hist. of the late Elector.
July 26/Aug. 5. Berlin. Stepney to Ellis, *with* Stepney to Trumbull. Treaty between Sweden and France.
July 30/Aug. 9. Berlin. Stepney to [Blathwayt]. The Elector's Order to Baron de Swerin.
Aug. 2/12. Berlin. Stepney to Blathwayt, *with* Act of Guarantee of the Treaty de Treve.
Aug. 2/12. Berlin. Stepney to Ellis.
Aug. 9/19. Berlin. Stepney to Sec. Vernon, *incloses* Mad. Dankelman's warning to leave Berlin.
Aug. 13/23. Berlin. Stepney to Ellis.
Aug. 16/26. Berlin. Stepney to Ellis, *incloses* Stepney to Blathwayt. Memorial of Miremont.
Aug. 20/30. Berlin. Stepney to Ellis. Stepney to Sec. Vernon.
Aug. 27/Sept. 6. Loo. Blathwayt to Stepney.
Sept. 6/16. Berlin. Stepney to Blathwayt, *with* Stepney to Sec. Vernon.
Sept. 13/23. Berlin. Stepney to Ellis, *incloses* Stepney to Blathwayt.
Oct. 11/21. Cell. Stepney to Ellis, *incloses* Stepney to Sec. Vernon. The Elector to the King. The Elector's Stratagem towards surprising of Elbingen.
Oct. 29/Nov. 8. Berlin. Stepney to Ellis.
Nov. 1/11. Berlin. Stepney to Ellis.
Nov. 6/16. Berlin. Stepney to Ellis, *with* Stepney to Sec. Blathwayt. News letter from Berlin.
Nov. 8/18. Berlin. Stepney to Ellis, *with* Stepney to [Blathwayt?]. The Emperor to the Elector of Brandenburg. The Emperor to the King of Poland.
Nov. 12/22. Berlin. Stepney to Ellis, *with* Stepney to [Blathwayt?].
Nov. 15/25. Berlin. Stepney to Ellis, *with* Stepney to [Blathwayt?].
Nov. 19/29. Berlin. Stepney to same? *incloses* The Elector to the Emperor, 4/14 Nov.
Nov. 22/Dec. 2. Berlin. Stepney to Ellis, *with* Stepney to Blathwayt? King of Poland to the Elector, 19/29 Oct.
Nov. 26/Dec. 6. Berlin. Stepney to Sec. Vernon.
Nov. 29/Dec. 9. Berlin. Stepney to Ellis, *incloses* Stepney to Vernon. The French King's Guarantee of the Treaty. Resolution of the Council of Warsaw.
Dec. 6/16. Berlin. Stepney to Ellis, *incloses* Stepney to Sec. Vernon.
Dec. 10/20. Berlin. Stepney to Sec. Vernon. The French King's Ratification and Guarantee of the 2nd Art. of the Treaty of Oliva.
Dec. 13/23. Berlin. Stepney to Ellis, *with* Stepney to Sec. Vernon.
Dec. 17/27. Berlin. Stepney to Ellis, *with* Stepney to Sec. Vernon.
Dec. 27. Berlin. Stepney to Ellis, *incloses* Stepney to Sec. Vernon.
Dec. 20/30. Berlin. Stepney to Ellis, *incloses* Stepney to Sec. Vernon. King of Denmark to King of Poland.
Dec. 24/Jan. 3. Berlin. Stepney to Ellis.
Dec. 28/Jan. 7. Berlin. Stepney to Sec. Vernon, *incloses* King of Poland to King of France, 7/17 Nov. Instruction from King of Poland.
Dec. 31. Berlin. Stepney to Ellis, *with* Stepney to Sec. Vernon.

1699.

Jan. 3. Berlin. Stepney to Ellis.
Jan. 15. Magdeburg. Stepney to Ellis, *with* Stepney to Sec. Vernon.
Feb. 4. Berlin. Stepney to Ellis.
Feb. 7. Berlin. Stepney to Ellis, *incloses* Stepney to Sec. Vernon.
Feb. 14. Berlin. Stepney to Ellis, *incloses* Stepney to Sec. Vernon. Marq. de Harcourt's Memorial.
Feb. 11/21. Berlin. Stepney to Ellis.
Feb. 21. Berlin. Stepney to Ellis, *incloses* Stepney to Sec. Vernon.
Feb. 25. Berlin. Stepney to Ellis, *incloses* Stepney to Sec. Vernon, 18 Feb.
Feb. 18/28. Berlin. Stepney to Ellis.
March 1. Berlin. Stepney to Sec. Vernon, *incloses* Information of the designs of the Catholics.
March 4/14. Berlin. Stepney to Ellis, *incloses* Stepney to Sec. Vernon.

March 7/17. Berlin. Stepney to Ellis, *incloses* Stepney to Sec. Vernon. King of Poland to King William III.
March 11/21. Berlin. Stepney to Ellis.
March 14/24. Berlin. Stepney to Ellis, *incloses* Stepney to Sec. Vernon,
March 18/28. Berlin. Stepney to Ellis, *incloses* King of Poland to King of Denmark.
March 25/April 4. Berlin. Stepney to Ellis, *with* Stepney to Sec. Vernon.
March 28. Berlin. Stepney to Ellis, *with* Stepney to Sec. Vernon.
April 1/11. Berlin. Stepney to Ellis.
April 4/14. Berlin. Stepney to Ellis, *with* Stepney to Sec. Vernon.
April 8. Berlin. Stepney to Ellis, *with* Stepney to Sec. Vernon.
April 18. Berlin. Stepney to Ellis, *incloses* Stepney to Sec. Vernon, 15 April. The King of Poland's Instructions. Stepney to Sec. Vernon, 18 April. Mem. of Thos. Scoles' business.
April 22. Berlin. Stepney to Ellis, *incloses* Stepney to Sec. Vernon. The Cardinal Primate to Elec. Palat. and answer.
May 2/12. Berlin. Stepney to Ellis, *incloses* Stepney to Sec. Vernon. Let. fr. Father Vota de Bilani. M. de Schmettau to Lord Nottingham. Propositions of the Chev. Southwell. The King of Poland to Waywode Galetzky.
May 6/16. Berlin. Stepney to Ellis.
May 9/19. Berlin. Stepney to Ellis.
May 13/23. Berlin. Stepney to Sec. Vernon, *incloses* Demands of Command. Horns. Stepney to Sec. Vernon, 9/19 May.
May 16/26. Potsdam. Stepney to Ellis.
May 20/30. Potsdam. Stepney to Ellis. The King's Orders sent to General Count de Fraumansdorff. News letter from Warsaw.
May 23/June 2. Potsdam. Stepney to Ellis.
May 27. Berlin. Stepney to Sec. Vernon.
May 30. Berlin. Stepney to Ellis, *with* Stepney to Sec. Vernon.
June 2/12. Berlin. Stepney to Sec. Vernon.
June 3/13. Berlin. Stepney to Ellis, *with* Stepney to Sec. Vernon.
June 6. Berlin. Stepney to Ellis.
June 10/20. Berlin. Stepney to Ellis, *with* Stepney to Blathwayt.
June 13/23. Berlin. Stepney to Ellis, *with* Stepney to Blathwayt.
June 17/27. Berlin. Stepney to Ellis, *with* Stepney to Sec. Vernon.
June 20/30. Berlin. Stepney to Ellis, *incloses* Stepney to Sec. Vernon.
June 24. Berlin. Stepney to Ellis, *incloses* Stepney to Blathwayt.
June 27. Berlin. Stepney to Ellis, *with* News letters from Warsaw of the 19/29 and 20/30 June.
July 4/14. Berlin. Stepney to Ellis, *with* Stepney to Blathwayt. Journal of the Polish Diet. Verses to the Elector Frederic.
July 8/18. Berlin. Stepney to Ellis, *with* Stepney to Blathwayt.
July 11/21. Berlin. Stepney to Ellis, *with* Stepney to Blathwayt. News letter from Warsaw, 3/13 July.
July 15/25. Berlin. Stepney to Ellis.
July 18/28. Berlin. Stepney (per Whitworth) to Blathwayt, *incloses* M. Printz' Credentials to Card. Primate. Project of Act for King of Poland. The States to the Elector of Brandenburg. Stepney to Blathwayt, 15/25 July.
July 22/Aug. 1. Berlin. Stepney to Ellis, *incloses* Stepney to Blathwayt. News letter from Warsaw.
July 25/Aug. 4. Berlin. Stepney to Ellis, *with* Stepney to Blathwayt.
July 29. Berlin. Stepney to Ellis, *incloses* Stepney to Blathwayt.
Aug. 1/11. Berlin. Stepney to Ellis, *incloses* Stepney to Blathwayt.
Aug. 8/18. Berlin. Stepney to Blathwayt, *incloses* List of the King of Poland's followers.
Aug. 12/22. Berlin. Stepney to Blathwayt, *incloses* Count D'Hona's relation.
Aug. 15/25. Berlin. Stepney to Ellis, *incloses* Blathwayt to Stepney, 8/18 Aug. Stepney to Blathwayt, 15/25 Aug.
Aug. 19/29. Berlin. Stepney to Ellis, *with* Stepney to Blathwayt.
Aug. 22/Sept. 1. Berlin. Stepney to Ellis, *with* Stepney to Blathwayt. Propositions of his Imperial Majesty. "Projet" for the division of certain kingdoms.
Aug. 26/Sept. 5. Berlin. Stepney to Ellis, *incloses* Stepney to Blathwayt. News letter from Warsaw, 18/28 Aug.
Aug. 29/Sept. 8. Berlin. Stepney (Whitworth) to Blathwayt.
Sept. 2/12. Berlin. Stepney (Whitworth) to Blathwayt.
Sept. 5/15. Berlin. Stepney to Ellis, *incloses* Stepney to Blathwayt.
Sept. 9/19. Berlin. Stepney to Blathwayt, *incloses* Extract of Treaty of Velan, 1657.
Sept. 12/22. Berlin. Stepney (Whitworth) to Blathwayt.
Sept. 16/26. Berlin. Stepney to Blathwayt.
Sept. 18/28. Berlin. Stepney to Ellis.
Sept. 19/29. Berlin. Stepney to Ellis.
Sept. 23. Berlin. Stepney to Ellis, *with* Stepney to Blathwayt.
Sept. 26/Oct. 6. Berlin. Stepney to Ellis, *incloses* Stepney to Blathwayt. Cobb. to Besser. Relation of what passed at the Diet of Mariemburg.
Sept. 29. Berlin. Stepney to Ellis, *with* Stepney to Blathwayt.
Oct. 7/17. Leipsig. Stepney to Ellis, *incloses* Lists of Princes and Princesses at Leipsig fair.
Oct. 17. Berlin. Stepney to Ellis, *incloses* Stepney to Blathwayt.
Oct. 21. Berlin. Stepney to Ellis, *incloses* Stepney to Count de Frize.
Oct. 15/25. Stepney to Ellis, *with* Erasmus Lewis to Ellis.
Oct. 18/28. Berlin. Stepney to Ellis.
Oct. 21. Berlin. Stepney to Ellis, *with* Stepney to Sec. Vernon.
Oct. 29. Hanover. Stepney to Ellis, *with* Stepney to Sec. Vernon.
Nov. 7/17. Hague. Stepney to Ellis, *incloses* Stepney to Sec. Vernon.
Nov. 14/24. Hague. Stepney to Ellis, *with* Stepney to Sec. Vernon.
Nov. 17/27. Hague. Stepney to Ellis.
Nov. 24. Hague. Stepney to Ellis.
Nov. 21/Dec. 1. Hague. Stepney to Ellis.

1700.

April 13. Newmarket. Stepney to Ellis.
May 3. Whitehall. Stepney to Ellis.
Oct. 16. Cockpit. Stepney to Sec. Vernon.
—— Stepney to Ellis.

1701.

March 2. Stepney's Credentials to Emp. of Germany. Stepney's Credentials to Electors of Cologne, Mentz, Triers, &c.
March 18. Sheerness. Stepney to Ellis.
March 29/April 8. Leyden. Stepney to Ellis.
March 31/April 10. Arnhem. Stepney to Ellis.
April 11/21. Francfurt. Stepney to Ellis, *incloses* Stepney to [Sec. Hedges ?], 10/20 April.
April 24/May 4. Vienna. Stepney to Ellis.
May ? 10. Vienna. Stepney to Ellis.
May 11. Vienna. Stepney to Ellis.
May 14. Vienna. Stepney to Ellis.
May 18. Vienna. Stepney to Ellis.
May 21. Vienna. Stepney to Ellis.
May 25. Vienna. Stepney to Ellis, *incloses* Relation of the Ambassador of Savoy.
June 1. Vienna. Stepney to Sec. Hedges.
June 8. Vienna. Stepney to Ellis.
June 11. Vienna. Stepney to Ellis, *incloses* Stepney to Sec. Hedges.
June 15. Vienna. Stepney to Sec. Hedges.
June 18. Vienna. Stepney to Ellis, *incloses* Stepney to Sec. Hedges.
June 22. Vienna. Stepney to Ellis, *incloses* The Emperor to Duke of Mantua. Same to Magistrates, &c.
June 25. Vienna. Stepney to Ellis.
June 29. Vienna. Stepney to Sec. Hedges.
July 1. Vienna. Stepney to Ellis, *with* News letter from Constantinople.
July 6. Vienna. Stepney to Ellis, *with* Stepney to Sec. Hedges.
July 9. Vienna. Stepney to Ellis, *with* Stepney to Sec. Hedges. News letter from the Camp of Carpi.
July 18. Vienna. Stepney to Ellis, *incloses* Stepney to Sec. Hedges.
July 23. Vienna. Stepney to Ellis, *incloses* Stepney to Sec. Hedges.
July 27. Vienna. Stepney to Ellis.

July 30. Vienna. Stepney to Ellis, *with* Stepney to Sec. Hedges.
Aug. 3. Vienna. Stepney to Ellis, *with* Stepney to Sec. Hedges.
Aug. 6. Vienna. Stepney to Ellis.
Aug. 10. Vienna. Stepney to Ellis, *incloses* News letter from Italy. The Cardinal Primate to King of Sweden.
Aug. 13. Vienna. Stepney to Ellis, *with* Stepney to Sec. Hedges.
Aug. 20. Vienna. Stepney to Ellis, *incloses* Introduction to the Project of Alliance. Remarks upon the Project of Alliance.
Aug. 24. Vienna. Stepney to Ellis, *incloses* News letter from Vienna. News letter from Naples.
Aug. 27. Vienna, Stepney to Sec. Hedges.
Aug. 31. Vienna. Stepney to Ellis, *incloses* Stepney to Sec. Hedges. The Emperor's Decree to M. Neuveforge. The Republic of Poland to King of Sweden.
Sept. 3. Vienna. Stepney to Ellis, *incloses* News letter from Constantinople.
Sept. 17. Vienna. Stepney to Ellis.
Sept. 21. Vienna. Stepney to Ellis.
Sept. 24. Vienna. Stepney to Ellis.
Oct. 12. Vienna. Stepney to Ellis. Ext. of letters from Dutch Ambassadors.
Oct. 19. Vienna. Stepney to Ellis, *with* Stepney to Sec. Hedges.
Oct. 22. Vienna. Stepney to Ellis, *incloses* Stepney to Sec. Hedges.
Oct. 26. Vienna. Stepney to Ellis, *with* Stepney to Sec. Hedges. Lord Paget to Stepney, 27 Aug. News letter from Naples, 4 Oct. Letter from King of Naples, 23 Sept.
Oct. 29. Vienna. Stepney to Ellis, *incloses* Lord Paget to Stepney. Letter from Ct. Wolfgang, 11 Oct.
Nov. 5. Vienna. Stepney to Ellis, *with* Stepney to Sec. Hedges.
Nov. 12. Vienna. Stepney to Ellis.
Nov. 19. Vienna. Stepney to Ellis, *incloses* Stepney to Sec. Hedges. The Emperor to the King of Sweden.
Nov. 30. Vienna. Stepney to Sec. Hedges, *incloses* Letter from the Emperor, 24 Nov.
Dec. 3. Vienna. Stepney to Ellis, *incloses* Lord Paget to Stepney, 14/25 Oct.
Dec. 7. Vienna. Stepney to Ellis.
Dec. 10. Vienna. Stepney to Ellis, *incloses* Stepney to Sec. Hedges.
Dec. 3/14. Vienna. Stepney to Ellis.
Dec. 31. Vienna. Stepney to Ellis.

1702.

Jan. 4. Vienna. Stepney to Ellis.
Jan. 11. Vienna. Stepney to Ellis.
Jan. 14. Vienna. Stepney to Ellis.
Jan. 28. Vienna. Stepney to Ellis.
Feb. 5. Vienna. Stepney to Ellis.
Feb. 8. Vienna. Stepney to Ellis.
Feb. 10. Vienna. Stepney to Ellis, *with* Stepney to Sec. Vernon. Relation of what passed in the attempt on Cremona.
Feb. 11. Vienna. Stepney to Ellis.
Feb. 22. Vienna. Stepney to Ellis.
Feb. 25. Vienna. Stepney to Ellis.
March. 1. Vienna. Stepney to Ellis, *incloses* The King of Sweden to the Card. Primate.
March 4. Vienna. Stepney to Ellis.
March 8. Vienna. Stepney to Ellis.
March 11. Vienna. Stepney to Ellis.
March 18. Vienna. Stepney to Ellis.
March 22. Vienna. Stepney to Ellis.
March 29. Vienna. Stepney to Ellis, *incloses* Stepney to Sec. Vernon.
April 10. Vienna. Stepney to Ellis.
May 8. Ellis to Stepney.
May 10. Vienna. Stepney to Ellis.
May 12. Sec. Vernon to Stepney.
May 13. Vienna. Stepney to Ellis, *incloses* News letter from Vienna.
May 17. Vienna. Stepney to Ellis, *incloses* Resolution of the Senate of Poland.
May 20. Stepney to Ellis.
May 22. Sec. Sir Chas. Hedges to Stepney.
May 24. Vienna. Stepney to Ellis, *incloses* News letter from Mantua.
June 2. Sec. Hedges* to Stepney.
June 3. Vienna. Stepney to Ellis.
June 3. Vienna. Stepney to Sec. of State.

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June 7. Vienna. Stepney to Ellis. Stepney to Sec. of State.
June 10. Vienna. Stepney to Ellis.
June 4. Sec. of State to Stepney, Cresset, Wich, and others.
June 14. Vienna. Stepney to Ellis.
June 5. Sec. Hedges* to Stepney.
June 17. Vienna. Stepney to Ellis.
June 9. Sec. Hedges to Stepney.
June 24. Vienna. Stepney to Ellis.
June 16. Whitehall. Sec. Hedges* to Stepney.
June 19. Whitehall. Sec. Hedges* to Stepney.
June 23. Whitehall. Sec. Hedges* to Stepney.
June 26. Sec. Hedges to Stepney.
June 28. Vienna. Stepney to Ellis, *incloses* German Ordnung (printed).
July 3. Sec. Hedges to Stepney.
July 5. Vienna. Stepney to Ellis.
July 8. Vienna. Stepney to Ellis, *incloses* News letter from Cracow. Extract from a German Paper.
July 12. Vienna. Stepney to Ellis.
July 15. Vienna. Stepney to Ellis.
July 19. Vienna. Stepney to Ellis.
July 21. Sec. Hedges* to Stepney.
July 22. Vienna. Stepney to Ellis, *incloses* News letter from Cracow.
July 24. Whitehall. Sec. Hedges* to Stepney.
July 28. Sec. Hedges* to Stepney.
July 31. Sec. Hedges to Stepney.
Aug. 2. Vienna. Stepney to Ellis.
Aug. 5. Vienna. Stepney to Ellis, *incloses* News letter from Vienna. Italian Newspaper, 5 August.
Aug. 9. Vienna. Stepney to Ellis.
Aug. 4. Sec. Hedges* to Stepney.
Aug. 16. Vienna. Stepney to Ellis.
Aug. 7. Sec. Hedges* to Stepney.
Aug. 19. Vienna. Stepney to Ellis.
Aug. 11. Sec. Hedges* to Stepney.
Aug. 23. Vienna. Stepney to Ellis, *incloses* Stepney to Tucker.
Aug. 14. Sec. Hedges* to Stepney.
Aug. 18. Sec. Hedges* to Stepney.
Aug. 30. Vienna. Stepney to Ellis.
Aug. 21. Sec. Hedges* to Stepney.
Aug. 22. Sec. Hedges* to Stepney.
Sept. 9. Vienna. Stepney to Ellis, *incloses* News letter from Vienna.
Sept. 16. Vienna. Stepney to Ellis.
Sept. 27. Vienna. Stepney to Ellis.
Oct. 7. Vienna. Stepney to Ellis.
Oct. 11. Vienna. Stepney to Ellis.
Oct. 14. Vienna. Stepney to Ellis.
Oct. 18. Vienna. Stepney to Ellis.
Nov. 1. Vienna. Stepney to Ellis.
Nov. 4. Vienna. Stepney to Ellis.
Nov. 8. Vienna. Stepney to Ellis.
Nov. 11. Vienna. Stepney to Ellis.
Nov. 18. Vienna. Stepney to Ellis.
Nov. 25. Vienna. Stepney to Sec. Hedges. Stepney to Ellis.
Nov. 29. Vienna. Stepney to Ellis.
Dec. 2. Vienna. Stepney to Ellis.
Dec. 6. Vienna. Stepney to Ellis.
Dec. 7. Vienna. Stepney to Ellis.
Dec. 9. Vienna. Stepney to Ellis.
Dec. 13. Vienna. Stepney to Ellis.
Dec. 16. Vienna. Stepney to Ellis.
Dec. 20. Vienna. Stepney to Ellis.
Dec. 27. Vienna. Stepney to Ellis.
Dec. 30. Vienna. Stepney to Ellis.

1703.

Jan. 6. Vienna. Stepney to Ellis.
Jan. 10. Vienna. Stepney to Ellis (2).
Jan. 20. Vienna. Stepney to Ellis.
Jan. 24. Vienna. Stepney to Ellis.
Jan. 31. Vienna. Stepney to Ellis.
Feb. 14. Vienna. Stepney to Ellis.
Feb. 21. Vienna. Stepney to Ellis.
Feb. 24. Vienna. Stepney to Ellis.
Feb. 28. Vienna. Stepney to Ellis.
March 3. Vienna. Stepney to Ellis.
March 7. Vienna. Stepney to Ellis.
March 28. Vienna. Stepney to Ellis.
April 14. Vienna. Stepney to Ellis.
April 18. Vienna. Stepney to Ellis.
April 22. Vienna. Stepney to Ellis.
April 28. Vienna. Stepney to Ellis.

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May 23. Vienna. Stepney to Ellis.
May 30. Vienna. Stepney to Ellis.
June 1. Sec. Hedges* to Stepney.
June 2. Vienna. Stepney to Ellis.
June 8. Sec. Hedges* to Stepney.
June 9. Vienna. Stepney to Ellis.
June 11. Sec. Hedges* to Stepney.
June 15. Sec. Hedges* to Stepney.
June 18. Sec. Hedges* to Stepney.
June 20. Vienna. Stepney to Ellis.
June 22. Sec. Hedges* to Stepney.
June 25. Sec. Hedges* to Stepney.
June 27. Vienna. Stepney to Ellis.
June 29. Sec. Hedges* to Stepney.
July 7. Vienna. Stepney to Ellis.
July 11. Vienna. Stepney to Ellis.
July 14. Vienna. Stepney to Ellis.
July 18. Vienna. Stepney to Ellis.
July 20. Vienna. Stepney to Ellis.
July 21. Vienna. Stepney to Ellis.
July 25. Vienna. Stepney to Ellis.
Aug. 1. Vienna. Stepney to Ellis.
Aug. 4. Vienna. Stepney to Ellis.
Aug. 8. Vienna. Stepney to Ellis.
Aug. 11. Vienna. Stepney to Ellis.
Aug. 15. Vienna. Stepney to Ellis.
Aug. 18. Vienna. Stepney to Ellis.
Aug. 22. Vienna. Stepney to Ellis.
Aug. 25. Vienna. Stepney to Ellis, *incloses* Stepney to Sec.
Aug. 29. Vienna. Stepney to Ellis.
Sept. 1. Vienna. Stepney to Ellis, *with* News letter from Trent.
Sept. 5. Vienna. Stepney to Ellis.
Sept. 8. Vienna. Stepney to Ellis.
Sept. 12. Vienna. Stepney to Ellis.
Sept. 19. Vienna. Stepney to Ellis.
Sept. 29. Vienna. Stepney to Ellis.
Oct. 3. Vienna. Stepney to Ellis.
Oct. 6. Vienna. Stepney to Ellis.
Oct. 10. Vienna. Stepney to Ellis, *with* Sir L. Blackwell to Stepney.
Oct. 13. Vienna. Stepney to Ellis.
Oct. 17. Vienna. Stepney to Ellis.
Oct. 31. Vienna. Stepney to Ellis.
Nov. 3. Vienna. Stepney to Ellis.
Nov. 4. Vienna. Stepney to Ellis.
Nov. 7. Vienna. Stepney to Ellis.
Nov. 27. Hague. Stepney to Ellis.
Nov. 30. Hague. Stepney to Ellis.
Dec. 11. Hague. Stepney to Ellis.
Dec. 18. Hague. Stepney to Ellis.
Dec. 31. Hague. Baron de Sieffnigen to Stepney.

1704.

Jan. 18/29. Briel. Stepney to Ellis.
Feb. 1. Hague. Stepney to Ellis.
Feb. 8. Hague. Stepney to Ellis.
Feb. 12. Leyden. Stepney to Ellis.
Feb. 23. Lutzelbourg. Stepney to Ellis.
March 6. Stepney to Ellis.
March 15. Vienna. Stepney to Ellis.
April 5. Vienna. Stepney to Ellis.
April 9. Vienna. Stepney to Ellis.

1705.

Aug. 29. Vienna. Stepney to Ellis.

1707.

March 18. Antwerp. Stepney to Ellis.

SPECIMEN OF THE PROPOSED CALENDAR TO GEORGE STEPNEY'S CORRESPONDENCE.

1694.

Oct. 30. Stepney's Credentials to the Landgrave of Hesse.

Dec. 15. Stepney to Ellis. The King presses him hard to be gone. For a frigate to take him to Holland.

1695.

May 21/31. Dresden. Stepney to Ellis. Congratulates himself on finding so good a patron and a friend as Sir W. Trumbull and Ellis. Blathwayt commands him to make ready for some sudden flight. Suspects his road lyes towards Flanders.

May 24/June 3. Dresden. Stepney to Ellis. Goes post to Carlsbad to try what he can do with the Elector in favour of Count Frizen, from thence to Frankfort, or Swalbach, to the Landgrave of Hesse.

June 5/15. Carlsbad (Bohemia). Stepney to Ellis. *Incloses* copy of his relation to Sec. Trumbull, "which, "I suppose, will serve the turn as well as if I troubled "you every post with particular letters."

June 5/15. Carlsbad. Stepney to Trumbull. Has solicited the Elector to give Count Frizen his discharge, and consent to enter His Maj. service, a very uneasy commission. Masquerade given by the Elector to the ladies. Whether Schöning will accompany the Elector to Hungary. His instructions concerning Schöning.

June 15/25. Leipsig. Stepney to Ellis. Lord Lexington's desire he should go to Vienna; wishes to have the title of Resident there. *Incloses* the Recreditif given Stepney on leaving the Court of Saxony.

The Elector's answer to the notification of His Majesty's arrival in Holland.

Stepney to Trumbull. Count Frizen. Is languishing in Saxony awaiting orders. Second audience of the Elector the morning he left for Prague, arguments to induce him to give up Count Frizen. The masquerade. Field Marshal Schöning. Two battalions to be lodged at Dresden for Schöning's better security. 15/25 June.

June 22/July 2. Leipsig. Stepney to Trumbull. Is going to Frankfort, whence he will send account of Prince Lewis and the Confederate Army on the Rhine. *On same sheet*, Stepney to Ellis. Is like the beggars "never cut off my way." His Bill of Extraordinaries not much shorter than a tailor's, these journeys run away with all his ready money.

Blathwayt to Stepney. Count Frizen must take his fortune, he is engaged in His Maj. service. The King judges Stepney very necessary for his service in Germany.

July 2/12. Francfurt. Stepney to Ellis. Our armies near an engagement. Is very much tempted to run post, and stand upon some adjacent hill. Has lighted into the famous Red House, where we eat and drink cheerfully. *Incloses* Stepney to Trumbull. Got to Francfort last night. The armies in this neighbourhood. Prince Lewis drawing this way, Count Lippe advancing to join him. Electress of Saxony expected to-morrow night. Count Schöning has taken his place at the Council board. Count Reuss is to command the Saxons in Hungary. News from General Sommersfeldt from the Confederate Army, within half a mile of the enemy. Prince Lewis resolved to venture a battle. 2/12 July 1695.

July 4/14. Francfurt. Stepney to Ellis. Marshal de Lorges so advantageously posted with the French Army, there is no coming at him, fears he may make his escape over a bridge of boats, for Prince Lewis had hemmed him in on all sides by the approach of the Confederate Army, under General de La Lippe. A mill and redoute successfully attacked by Prince Lewis.

July 7/17. Francfurt. Stepney to Ellis. The three bodies of troops keep their old camps, and look tamely at one another. Disputes as to who should engage the enemy, the enemy likely to escape over the Rhine. We are really 50,000 men against 40,000 men. Arrival of the Electress of Saxony. *On same sheet*, Stepney to Ellis. Has had two very obliging letters from Mr. Secretary, who bids Stepney tell him to what post his inclinations lead him. Is not likely to build Tabernacles here, but shall soon be transplanted to some other station.

July 9/19. Francfurt. Stepney to Trumbull. The enemy posted securely, in no haste to retire. Fears for Prince Lewis' army for want of subsistence. Makes his Court regularly to the Electress. Two Envoyés from Hanover, Limbach and Stubenfoll, to dispose the new Elector in favour of their 9th Electorate; their jealousy of M. Culpis, an Envoyé from Wirtemberg. Mr. Piper, the King of Denmark's Minister, the most bitter enemy of the House of Lunenburgh, already come from Ratisbon to sow seeds of dissension. Count Frizen wanted to go to Ulm. Perhaps Baron Schutz, with his Majesty at the Camp, may move the King in this matter. *Incloses* Count Frizen to Stepney. New difficulties with the Hessian Troops. Count de Lippe and the Priuce of Baden. The Landgrave badly advised, disunion among the troops. Camp of Langebrick. 4/14 July. *French.*

Account of the surrender of Casal; from Turin, 1/11 July 1695. *French.*

July 11/21. Francfurt. Stepney to Trumbull. The Confederates and the French were entrenching themselves, with design to stay as long as possible in their

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old quarters. The Allies reduced to great scarcity. The French decamped. Design of Prince Lewis to attack them in their rear. Censures upon the Prince's conduct. The Electress of Saxony. M. Culpis returned from Mentz. The Landgrave of Hesse. Count de Lippe. *Incloses* Count Frizen to Stepney. The Prince of Baden and the Hessian Troops. Baron de Goertz should be written to. The enemy can do nothing so long as all the Troops are kept together. The Count of Hohenloe gone to see the Count de Lippe. The Elector Palatine, at the instance of the Imperial Court, withdraws one regiment after another. The French always in their Camp. Camp de Langebruck. 8/18 July. *French.*

Baron de Goertz to Stepney. Hopes the King is thoroughly satisfied with His Highness, the Baron's Master. Cassel. 28 June/8 July. *French.*

July 14/24. Francfurt. Stepney to Trumbull. The French have marched with so much diligence that there was no overtaking them. Prince Lewis after them, and will endeavour to force them to battle. Would be contented to serve the King in any station. Report that his Majesty has promised to help the circles of Suabia and Francony with 400,000 dollars. The Ministers of Hanover uneasy at this report; they think Prince Lewis already too powerful. The Electress still here; was invited to a merry meeting, and after supper drawing lots for wives, after the German fashion, fortune gave him the Electress for his partner. *Incloses* Count Frizen to Stepney. Movements of the troops under the Prince of Baden and Count de Lippe. Camp de Walsdorff. 11/21 July 1695. *French.*

July 16/26. Francfurt. Stepney to Trumbull. The chief generals have left the Camp for two or three days. The French safely across the Rhine at Manheim; the Confederates encamped at Rhorbach, within a league of Heidelberg. Arrival of the Margrave of Bareuth, he goes to Mentz to confer with the new Elector. Reports about this visit. Will send the order of battle projected by Prince Lewis. Their army really consists of 50,000 men, and is in better condition than any army we shall ever see again on the Rhine. Is perfectly run aground, and shall have much ado to get afloat again. Blathwayt says he must have patience about his employment.

July 21/31. Francfurt. Stepney to Blathwayt. The Margrave of Bareuth and the young Regent Margrave of Anspach gone to the army about to cross the Rhine. Their designs. No artillery to undertake any important siege. The King's orders to Prince Lewis on hearing the French were detaching a strong party, 12,000 men, towards Brabant. Report that the troops of Munster and Hesse may be sent towards him. A great many Princes and Generals in the late meeting at Mentz; their deliberations. Count Hamilton, Grand Chamberlain to the Elector Palatine, on his way to Vienna. Prince Lewis' army. Has received a second invitation from Prince Lewis to the army.

July 25/Aug. 4. Mentz. Stepney to Ellis. Has applied for credentials to the Elector. "It will be a "good rousch in my way (so we Germans call a fuddle), "and perhaps may get me a ring or an horse, either "of which is much better than lying still." *Incloses* Stepney to Trumbull. Movements of the Landgrave of Hesse-Cassel. His propositions. He is animated by his Maj. enterprize against Namur, and impatient to signalize himself. Visit from Count Frizen. Message from Baron Goertz. Stepney goes to Mentz. Audience of the Landgrave, he had ordered his troops to be moving as his Majesty had desired, to whom he is "tenderly affectioned." Interview with the Elector, a jovial hearty prelate, and will behave handsomely when well settled in the Electorate; his respect for his Majesty. Wishes to have the style of Envoy in his credentials; reasons.

James Cressett's Correspondence, 1693-1703.

These Letters are all addressed to Mr. Ellis, Under-Secretary of State.

Cressett was employed by William III. during this period in negotiations at the several German Courts, where he was the King's Resident, more particularly at Hanover, Zell, and Hamburgh; his Credentials and other public instruments are dated as follow:—

1696, Sept. 1. Commission.—Denmark.
1697/8, March 17. Credentials.*—Elector of Hanover.
,, ,, Instructions.—Same.
1699–1700, March 14. Credentials.—Elector of Brandenburg.
1699–1700, March 14. Instructions.—Same.
1700, May 21. Credentials.—Denmark.
1703, April 29. Revocation.—Elector of Hanover.
,, June 1. Revocation.—Duke of Brunswick.

In the last years of the reign of William III. he assisted with Stepney, Prior, Sir Joseph Williamson, Alexr. Stanhope, the Earl of Marlborough, and others, in treating with the Ministers of Denmark, in concert with Holland, and with several of the German Electors, in concert with other Princes, for the general peace of Europe.

Cressett's Correspondence in the Public Record Office does not begin before April 1695, and is continued to October 1695; then there is a gap to Nov. 1697, from which date to the end of 1699 the Correspondence is very regular. There are no letters *from* Cressett later than 1699 in the Public Record Office.

The following is a List of the Cressett Correspondence in the Public Record Office, from and to, viz.:—

1695, April to October. *From* Cressett. (Germany, Vol. 156.)
1697, Nov., to 1699. Ditto. (Hamburgh, Vol. 10.)
1694 to 1698. *To* Cressett. (Germany, Vol. 152.)
1696, May 12, one letter. Same. (Foreign, various, Vol. 14.)
1699, Oct. 24, one letter. Same. (France, Vol. 313.)
1702, Jan. to April. Same. (Foreign, various, Vol. 15.)
1702, Oct., to Sept. 1703. Same. (Foreign, various, Vol. 16.)

So that, as will be seen, this Correspondence supplies several important gaps in the letters *from* Cressett in the Public Record Office, as for example, from,—

Nov. 1693 to 1695, April, 33 letters.
Oct. 1695 to 1697, Nov., 123 letters.
Jan. 1700 to 1703, Oct., 183 letters.
Total, 339 letters,

or more than seven out of the ten years' Correspondence. In the Foreign Office List of the P.R.O. Correspondence with Hamburgh, it will be noticed that two years of Cressett's Correspondence is missing from that country alone.

Cressett's Correspondence, *1693–1703.

	He writes from—
1693, Nov., to 1694, Jan.	Hanover.
1694, Feb. to April	Zell.
,, May to June	Broochhusen.
,, July	Wynehusen.
,, Aug.	Walferade, Aizell.
,, Sept.	Zell.
,, Oct.	Loo and Goër.
,, Nov.	Zell and Goër.
,, Dec.	Winsen.
1695, Jan. to March	Hanover and Zell.
,, March to April	Zell.
,, May	Wyhausen, Zell.
,, June	Broochhusen and Zell.
,, July to Dec.	Zell, Goër, and Zell.
1696, Jan. to Aug.	Zell, Hanover, Broochhusen, Wynehusen, Zell.
,, Sept. to Dec.	Hamburgh.
1697	Hamburgh.
1698, Jan. to March	Hamburgh.
,, April	Hanover, Zell.
,, May 1–19	Wolfenbutel, Hanover, Broochhusen.
,, May 20 to Aug. 12	Hamburgh.
,, Aug. 19 to Sept.	Zell, Goër.
,, Oct. to Dec.	Hamburgh.
1699	Hamburgh.
1700, Feb. to March	Hamburgh.
,, April to May	Berlin.
,, June to Sept.	Hamburgh.
,, Oct. to Dec.	Zell, Goër, Hanover.
1701, Jan. to Feb.	Zell, Amsterdam, Hanover, Hamburgh.
,, March	Hanover.
,, April	Zell, Wyhusen.
,, May	Hanover.
,, June to Sept.	Hamburgh, Hanover, Zell.
,, Sept. to Dec.	Hanover.

* Not in this Collection, but in Public Record Office, Germany, Vol. 152, p. 378.
† There is one letter from Cressett, dated 7/17 Dec. 1683, from Amsterdam.

1702, Jan.	-	Hanover.
,, Feb. to March	-	Brunswick, Borghdorf.
,, April to Sept.	-	Hanover.
,, Oct. to Nov.	-	Hague, Amsterdam.
,, Dec.	-	Hanover, Zell.
1703, Jan. to April	-	Hanover.
,, April	-	Zell.
,, May to October	-	Hamburgh, Zell.

Total, 500 Letters, and
11 Papers, Commissions, Credentials,
Instructions, &c.
511

Port Eliot, Cornwall, the Seat of the Earl of St. Germans.

The Earl of St. Germans responded to the Commissioners' Circular by requesting me to make at his house an inspection of the Manuscripts in his possession.

The MSS. by and belonging to the celebrated Sir John Eliot have been already in a great measure made known to the public by means of Mr. John Forster's Life of Sir John Eliot; and, under the direction of Mr. Forster, they have been arranged and bound in several volumes. They are in very good preservation. Before briefly alluding to the contents of these volumes, it will be convenient to notice the other MSS. preserved at Port Eliot.

A 4to volume of the 17th century, containing about 160 or 170 leaves. The title is "A relation touching the fleete "and armie of the King's most excellent Majestie K. "Charles sett forth in the 1st yeare of His highnes raigne, "and touching the order, proceedings, and actions of the "same fleete and armie."

Begins,—"His most excellent Majestie having with great "cost and care prepared and furnished a royal fleete of "four score and ten sayle."

p. 29. Council of Warre held on the Anne Royal, 18th Oct. 1625.

p. 38. Council of Warre, &c., 20th Oct. 1625, about Cape St. Vincent.

It extends from 15th Sept. to 21st Dec., gives accounts of the various Councils of War; *ends* with lists of chief commissioners, captains, lieutenants, ancients of armies employed in this voyage.

A 17th century copy of Sir John Doderidge's work, intituled "History of the Auncient and Modern Estate "of the Principality of Wales, Duchy of Cornwall, and "Earldom of Chester, &c." (Printed, 4to, 1630.)

An establishment of the yearly charge of our own diets, with the diet of our dear Consort the Queen, &c., to commence 1st July 1685. Twenty-one leaves, and two and a half of additions, and as to fuel, dishes, prices, names of servants and pensioners. (Folio, paper, end of 17th century.)

Transactions between England and France relating to Hudson's Bay, 1687.

Begins,—"The most Christian King having empowered "Sieur Barillon, his Ambassador Extraordinary;" *ends,* on p. 80, with a "Letter appointed to be written to the "several Governors in pursuance of the said Treaties, as "follow, dated 28 Jany 1687." (Folio, paper, end of 17th century.)

The Vindication of His Majesty and the States in the partition of the Spanish Dominions, with sundry remarks on the Revolution, in a letter to a person of quality.

Begins,—"Sir, I am glad to understand by yours that, "though we differ in our speculations;" *ends* (p. 41)—"'tis sufficient recompense for my pains, who have the "honour to be accompted your servant. March 12, 1701." (4to, paper, 18th century.)

A folio volume of the 18th century, containing copies of petitions and orders, &c., relating to mines in the Duchy of Cornwall, 1664–1775. And proposition for making tin half-pence.

A folio volume of the 18th century, containing "An "essay shewing the antiquity of the tinning trade in "Cornwall and Devon, intended for an introduction to "the Stannary Memoirs, to which is added an account of "what the Memoirs are to contain;" followed by rules and customs of miners.

There is a good collection of letters of the last century, but only one, I think, of the 17th century, viz., a Council letter, dated 20th July 1624, for payment of 6,000 men with 4 colonels.

Ten letters in 1719, from Secretary Craggs to Sir John Norris:—

The 1st orders him four more ships.

The 3rd tells him of six more ships given by the Lords of the Admiralty to the squadron (against the Czar); these six include the other four.

The 8th is a *private* letter, commending him and telling him that Lord Carteret is his good friend; the 9th is about the Czar; that he is left by his allies, and that an alliance is forming against him.

Several letters from Lord Carteret (at Stockholm and Gottenburg) to Sir John Norris, in the year 1719, chiefly on Russia and Sweden.

Three letters from Lord Anson (at the Admiralty) in 1759; one is on Sir Edward Hawkes's victory over the French.

One of Lord Carteret's letters says, "If the Czar refuses the "King's mediation, as he probably will, a mark of which "will be continuing hostilities against Sweden, I hope you "will by force of arms bring him to reason and destroy "that fleet, which will disturb the world whilst it is stirred "by ambition and revenge."

About 20 letters from Edward Eliot (afterwards 1st Lord Eliot) to his father Richard Eliot, written during his tour through Holland, Prussia, Switzerland, in the years 1744–1747. In one, dated Lausanne, 19th Jan. N.S. 1747, he says, "I shall not break my heart at the death of the "Bishop of Exeter. Should Trevor be made bishop, as "he should, a great many of our country ladies would like "him mightily, and put on their best gowns when they "expected to see him, for he is the youngest and most "smooth-faced bishop on the bench." In another he sends a copy of a letter from Lord Chesterfield (1747), who says, that "the best German is spoken and the "best professors are at Leipzig." There are a few notices of politics.

About 20 letters from Richard Eliot to his son, the above-named Edward Eliot, 1742–1748; they were written from England, and contain a few political notices, but are chiefly devoted to home and domestic affairs.

Ten letters from W. Harte (author of the Life of Gustavus Adolphus), who was tutor to Edward Eliot, written in 1746 and 1752 and intervening years from Lausanne and Leipzig.

Six letters from Lord Chesterfield to Edward Eliot in the years 1747 or 1748. (He sent Philip Stanhope as travelling companion with Edward Eliot under Mr. Harte.) One of the letters is of condolence with him on the occasion of his father's death; he advises him not to make hasty political alliances; domestic affairs are to be an excuse for delay.

Three letters from Philip Stanhope, at Leipzig, to Edward Eliot at Port Eliot, 1748.

There is another bundle of letters from Edward Eliot, while abroad, to his Father Richard Eliot, during the years 1747 and 1748. One of them, dated 25th April 1748, gives an account of one Mencke accusing (in a newspaper) Mr. Lyttelton of having denied the Christian religion. Edward Eliot and Mr. Harte defended Mr. Lyttelton, and made Mencke publish a retractation. Another, undated, gives the character of the King of Poland; of Count Bruhl and his extravagance in dress and furniture, his 150 china snuff boxes, 300 servants, 300 horses; his yearly expenses 65,000*l.* The writer says the country is in a very poor state, and the army scarce 25,000 men.

A letter from R. Nugent to Edward Eliot, dated London, 23rd Nov. 1753, giving an account of the Jew Bill in the House of Lords.

Four letters from Edward Gibbon of Benton (father of the author of the History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire), to Edward Eliot (who married his niece Catherine Elliston). Two are dated in 1753 and the others in 1767.

Seven letters from Edward Gibbon (the historian) to Edward Eliot (1st Lord Eliot).

1. London, 31st May 1775; about the American rebellion.
2. Bentinck St., 20th June 1779; defence of his Parliamentary conduct.
3. Bentinck St., 8th Sept. 1780; unless he gets a seat in Parliament (the then Parliament was about to be dissolved) he cannot hope to remain at the Board of Trade.
4. Bentinck St., 11th August 1780; defence of his Parliamentary conduct.
5. Bentinck St., 24th Feb. 1781; sends vols. 2 and 3 of his History.
6. Lausanne, 27th Oct. 1784; commends Lord Eliot; comments on his own retirement from London and his quiet at Lausanne.
7. Sheffield Place, 18th July 1788; a friendly letter on leaving London. Had not seen Lord Eliot during a year's residence in England.

Of these letters, Nos. 2 and 4 are particularly interesting, because Gibbon's Parliamentary career is barely touched in his autobiography.

Nine letters from E. J. Eliot to his father, Lord Eliot, dated in 1785, 1787, and 1789; and with these is,—

A letter from Wm. Pitt to Lord Eliot, dated Walmer Castle, 10th Oct. 1797.

Letters from Wm. Eliot to his father, Lord Eliot; one dated Berlin, 1793, says he "is sorry if Lord Elgin is "to be fixed at the Court of Berlin, as he is personally "disagreeable to the rulers of it."

Another, dated Hanover, 1794, after stating a change of plans, says, "the mystery of all this is Lord Malmesbury "being appointed to sign a treaty of marriage with the "future Princess of Wales."

There is another letter of the same date, in which he relates that the princess said in a plaintive little voice, "Le "prince n'a donc rien écrit?"

Letters from John Whitaker (the antiquarian) to Lord Eliot: one dated in 1793 and the other in 1795; both are about his History of the Church of St. Germans (which he published in 4to).

Original drafts of letters from the Honourable Wm. Eliot to Lord Grenville, dated Hague and Berlin, in 1793 and 1794. In January 1794 he gives details of a conspiracy to assassinate Pitt, and names a merchant in London as one of the agents.

Fourteen holograph letters from Lord Malmesbury to the Honourable William Eliot, dated Berlin, 1793 and 1794.

A letter from Lord Grenville, dated 2nd Oct. 1794, stating that the Duke of Brunswick is to take command of the forces then under the Duke of York, and to employ a troop of Brunswickers.

In a 4to volume are copies of 35 letters from the Honourable Wm. Eliot to Lord Grenville, dated Berlin, and ranging from Oct. 19 to July 13, 1793, all on public matters.

The MSS. by and belonging to Sir John Eliot are bound in morocco, in ten volumes, not numbered.

Volume lettered "Miscellaneous papers of Sir John "Eliot, Letters, Treatises, &c." contains the following.

1. That Kings of England have been pleased usually to consult with their peeres (by Sir R. Cotton).
2. Short view of the life of Henry 3rd (by Sir R. Cotton).
3. Digby's letter about a passage in Spenser.
(These three have been printed.)
4. Declaration of the Commons. (1 leaf, by Sir J. E.'s hand.)
5. A letter against assassination. (4 leaves.)
6. A view of Sir Robert Cotton upon the jurisdiction of Parliament; *begins*,—Sir, to give you as short an account.
7. Copy letter by Sir W. Raleigh to the King; *begins*,—Those that are oppressed and helpless (printed); and Dialogue between a Councillor of State and a Justice of the Peace.
8. Duplicates of Nos. 1 and 6.
9. A view of the privileges of Ambassadors, by Sir Robert Cotton.
10. A Treatise on the Commonwealth (by Sir Thomas Smith).
11. A letter from Lord Nourris and Sir T. Smith to the Queen, dated from Paris, May 1567 (7 leaves); *begins*,—Sir Thos. Smith arrived at N. (Copy).
12. The Chancellor and Chancery of England; *begins*,—Because I prefer to speak of the Chancellor and his Court; ends on the third leaf. Then follows account of the Exchequer and King's Bench, ending on 151, De curiis Ecclesiasticis. (Latin).
13. Copy of the Treaty of Blois (19th April 1572) between Charles 9 and Elizabeth.
14. Copy of the Treaty of marriage between Queen Elizabeth and the Duke of Anjou and Alençon.

General heads of two orations at the College of Rheims, regarding the proposed marriage (*pro* and *con*).

15. A note of the Consultation had at Greenwich, 1st January 1567, upon a request made to Her Majesty by the Spanish ambassador, that the Abbot of Martinenye, being nuntio for the Pope, and arriving at Brussels, might come into the realm with letters from the Pope and other persons to the Queen. (4 pp.)

A copy of the device for altering of religion at the first year of Queen Elizabeth. (Seven points with answers. 5 pp.)

Copy of a letter headed "11 of this month," beginning —Pleaseth your Majesty to be advertised after a final resolution of Sir Nicholas Throgmorton . . . *ends*,—haif som quhat to say to these men, yf they call upon me. (9 leaves. It contains an account of a mission to Paris).

A collection of certain reasons to prove Her Majesty's right to have the restitution of Calais, 3rd April; *begins*,—The Queen's demaunde for restitution of Calais at this present time . . . *ends*,—whether evil or true judgment hath been given of the minde, intent, and purpose. (7 leaves).

Instructions for Sir Thomas Smith, Kt., sent into France by the Queen's Majesty to the French King, to be declared and treated upon with the said King by the said Sir Thomas Smith and Sir H. Norris. Given at Westminster, 22nd March 1566. (These are instructions by Cecil about the proposed restoration of Calais. 2 leaves).

Further instructions on the same subject, dated 3rd December. (5 leaves.)

"Against Edward, Duke of Somerset, now falsely "usurping the name of Protector;" *begins*,—If any doubt whether Edward, Duke of Somerset, be worthie to be deposed of that rule . . . *ends*,—But Almighty God forbid it and send the traitour according to his demerits. (2 leaves).

Latin summary of the Answer of the Queen and Council to the proposition of the French King regarding the marriage. 24th August 1571.

Copy of Latin letter by the King of Spain, dated 16th December 1571.

Discourse of Sir Thomas Smythe on the marriage of the Queen of England, in the form of a dialogue; *begins*,—I was walking in my garden alone. F. W. came unto me . . . . . *ends*, jesting one with another of their new names. (28 leaves, close writing.)

Abstract of the above, in 4 pages.

The arraignment of Thomas Howard, Duke of Norfolk and Earl Marshal of England, 11th January 1571. (5 leaves.)

A discourse of the Warres, by Mr. W.; *begins*,—The Pope being advertised at Rhe, 1574; *ends*, may give the utter overthrow to the sect of Rome. (5 leaves.)

A poem beginning,—

Whilome, divided from the main land, stood
A forest in the centre of a flood,
That was the Caledonian wood yclept,
And long time there the Lyon his Court kept.

(Copies in MS. of this poem are at Helmingham and Kimbolton Castle; both like this, without the author's name. I have ascertained that the author was John Hepwith, and that it was printed in 4to at London in 1641, under the title of The Calidonian Forest; but a contemporary note in the Helmingham copy states that it was transcribed in 1628.)

A second bound volume contains :—

Papers connected with the complaints against the Duke of Buckingham, written and collected by Sir Jno. Eliot.

Some papers by Sir Jno. Eliot and some by Hampden. Notes of proceedings in House of Commons.

Remonstrance to the King, 2 Car. 1.

The Declaration.

The Remonstrance, 4 Car. 1.

The Duke of Buckingham's relation at Whitehall touching the passage between Spain and England in the match of Prince Charles.

An explanation for the King, delivered by the Duke of Buckingham at a conference of both Houses in the Painted Chamber, 30th March 1626, and various speeches.

The Commons' Declaration and impeachment against the Duke of Buckingham.

Proceedings in the House, 8th May 1626.

Sir Dudley Digges' charge against the Duke.

Sir Jno. Eliot's closing speech against the Duke (in his own hand), and another speech.

A short sentence on Felton's murder of the Duke (approving it).

A third bound volume contains :—

All that has been preserved of a History of the English Parliament;—

It comprises a History of the sittings and deliberations of the House of Commons during the first Parliament of Charles I, at Westminster and Oxford, 1625. (276 pages and 10 of preface.)

A fourth bound volume contains :—

Notes by Sir John Eliot of proceedings during the first and second Parliaments of King Charles 1. Many transcribed from the Clerk's Journals, but many of Eliot's notes are unpublished.

A fifth bound volume contains :—

De jure majestatis. (121 folios, by Sir John Eliot's own hand.)

A sixth bound volume contains :—

Journals, letters, and papers relating to Spain; nearly all copied by Sir John Eliot, but some few things are original.

1604, May. A journal of the treaty of peace with Spain. (45 leaves.)

Begins,—Day 1. Sunday the 28th then instant the Earl of Dorset . . . (29 days' doings are given.)

Part of a letter to the Lords of the Council, 31st May 1605; *begins,*—If the peace had not been concluded.

A letter to His Majesty from Valladolid, 9th July 1625, signed C. C.

A letter to the Viscount Cranborne, principal Secretary to His Majesty, from Valladolid, 2nd June 1605, C. C.

A discourse upon the citation by order from the Governor of by the Duke of Sessa, dated 1st July 1605. At the end of this is—

Part of a letter to the Earl of Salisbury, 2nd Oct. 1605.

Extract from another letter to him, 27th May 1608.

Another letter to him, 28th July 1605.

Part of a letter from the Earl of Salisbury, 12th Sept. 1605.

Part of a letter from the Earl of Salisbury, 28th Oct. 1605.

Part of a letter from the Earl of Salisbury, 10th Nov. 1605.

A memorial, &c.

Two letters to the Earl of Salisbury from Valladolid, 23rd Nov. 1605, and another dated 26th Nov. 1605.

A letter from the Earl of Salisbury, 24th Oct. 1605.

A letter from the Earl of Salisbury, 26th Nov. 1605.

Reasons for the conclusion of these projects, profitable for Spaine and honourable.

The relation made by Hawkesworth to the King.

The proposition of the Duke of Lerma to the Earl of Villa longa.

Private Instructions delivered (?) by Hawkesworth with the former relations and propositions.

Letter to the Earl of Salisbury, ult. Dec. 1605.

Letter from the Lords of the Council, 17th March 1608.

Propositions returned from the Lords, of Mr. Hawkesworth.

Letter to the Earl of Salisbury, 3rd June 1606.

Part of a letter to the Earl of Northampton, 20th June 1606.

Letter to the Earl of Northampton, 28th June 1606.

The reasons mentioned in the letter to the Earl of Salisbury, 3rd June 1606.

Part of a letter to the Earl of Salisbury, ult. June 1606.

Part of a letter to the Earl of Northampton, 5th July 1606.

Letter to the Lords, 7th July 1606.

Letter to the Lords, Nov. 1606.

Certain reasons collected inducing the match of France.

Letter to the Lords sent with the aforesaid reasons.

Four letters and parts of three letters to the Earl of Salisbury, dated respectively 26th Jan., 16th Oct., 21st Oct., 11th Nov., 16th Nov., 24th Nov., and 16th Dec. 1607.

A discourse of the state of Spain, 1607; *begins,*—The King possesseth at this present Spayne entirely . . . . .

Ends,—of an excellent spirit and a great spiritt.

Vox populi, or news from Spain, translated according to the Spanish copie:—

Begins,—His Catholique Majesty had given commandment that presentlie upon . . .

Ends,—and without tarriance toke horse and posted to Court, from whence expect. [This is by Thomas Scott, and has been printed.]

Fama fraternitatis, or a discovery of the fraternity of the most laudable order of the Rosy Cross (169–193).

Begins,—Seeing the only wise and mercifull God . . . .

Ends,—come to the wished happiness of the Rosy Crosse.

Copy of Treaty of Peace with Spain, 1604.

Fr. Philips, his letter of Digbie's entertainments and jornalls from S^r^ Adecoes to Lerma. (This is an account of the reception of Mr. Vice Chamberlain. The writer was not one of the suite. Digbie was his Lordship's Secretary, but was sent with letters to Mr. Cottington. 5 leaves.)

Relation of what passed in the Duchy of Mantua and Marquisate of Montferrat from the beginning of the year 1628 to the end of the year 1629 (206–223).

Begins,—The year of our Lord 1627 closed with the death of Vincentio Gonzaga.

Ends,—and to enfranchise the Grisons as his ancient allies.

A seventh bound volume contains:—

Arguments for the liberty of the person in the third Parliament. Arguments and speeches by Littleton, Selden, Coke, and others.

An eighth bound volume contains:—

Copies of speeches and drafts of Eliot's speeches in various Parliaments of Charles I.

Extracts from Records, and Statutes, and Historians.

Fragments of intended speeches.

Apologie for Socrates. Whether he did ryght, when accused, not to answer.

Fragment of a Philosophical Treatise.

Verses (32 lines).

Begins,—Dear Lord by whom in darke wombes shade,
I am so fear and wonder made.

At the end, Expl^t^. K. J. Mr. Forster's note is that they are by King James.

A ninth bound volume contains:—

Letters of the Archbishop of Canterbury and Bishop of Winchester regarding the licensing of preachers.

Sir Thomas Crewe's speeches to the King, 21 Jas. I.

Sir Thomas Crewe's concluding speech, 21 Jas. I.

The King's first speech to both Houses at the first meeting of Parliament, Feb. 1623.

Speeches on the 21st day of Feb. 1623, by Sir Thomas Crewe, the Lord Keeper, and the Lord Keeper's reply.

The petition for religion, &c. from the Lords and Commons, 23rd April 1624, and the King's answer.

The King's speech to the Lords on behalf of the Lord Treasurer.

The advice which both Houses sent to the King by my Lord of Canterbury to break the marriage and treaties with Spain.

The King's speech at Theobalds.

Chief points of the Prince's declaration, delivered to us by his own mouth before our replies went to the King.

His Majesty's speech, 16th March 1628, and others.

Complaint of the Parliament to the King upon the decay of trade.

Copy of letter to John Pennington, Captain of the Vanguard, by Charles I, to deliver his ship and seven merchant vessels to the Marquis d'Effiat for the French King, 28th July 1625.

Petition by the seven ships.

Letters from the King to the Speaker.

A declaration how the Dunkirkers may be suppressed, which do so many harmes upon this our coste of England.

A paper signed by Arthur Duck and Richard Williamson, 25th Feb. 1625, regarding practice in the Court of Admiralty.

Speeches by the King and the Lord Keeper, 29th March 1626.

Copies of orders of the House of Commons.

Note of the goods, &c. reclaymed in the shippe St. Peter, of Newhaven, by the several parties hereafter named. (9 pages.) The bags referred to being marked with marks placed in the margin.

Petition to the House by reason of the stoppage of trade with France.

Reasons to maintaine the transportation of our ordnance, and the answer.

Copy of the King's letter to the University of Cambridge, 6th June, 2 Car. I.

The King's letter to Sir H. Finch, the Speaker, on the 9th June, 2 Car. I.

The King's letter to the Earl of Manchester, 24th Oct., 2 Car. I.

The King's letter to the Earl of Salisbury, 7th Oct., 2 Car. I.

Commissioners' instructions and remembrances for the loan (Denmark), 1626–27.

Commission and articles of inquiry in Admiralty suits, 1626.

Depositions before the Commissioners in 1627 against Sir John Eliot as Vice-admiral.

Petition of Sir John Eliot.

Proceedings in Parliament on election of Knights of the Shire for Cornwall, 1627.

Sir Henry Marten's speech.

Long address by the Commons to the King.

The King's speech to both Houses at the end of the Session, 26th June 1628.

Proceedings at the Custom House, 1628, and examinations of witnesses.

Papers in the matter of the Information against Sir John Eliot.

Case of Cavendish's patent, 29 Eliz., and translation.

The King's speech, 6th Feb., 1 Car. I, and Lord Keeper Coventry's.

The King's speech in 1627.

Papers relating to Sir John Eliot's eldest son, and the sums voted to him in consideration of his father's sufferings. The vote of 5,000*l.* in 1646, and the son's petition.

Original documents regarding the appointment of John Eliot, the son, to be Vice-admiral of the county of Devon.

A tenth bound volume contains:—

Original letters and correspondence of Sir John Eliot from 1625. This interesting and valuable volume contains original letters by Selden, Joseph Hall, Bevill Grenvill, Michael Oldsworth, Dudley Digges, Richard James, Hampden, Oliver Luke, J. Moyle, Sir Walter Devereux, Holler, Hatcher, and others.

Separately is a treatise by Sir John Eliot, called "The "Monarchie of Man. A treaties philosophicall and "morall, wherein some questions of the politicks are "diversely discussed by Sir John Eliot, Kt., prisoner in "the Tower. . . . . Deus nobis hæc otia." (426 pages.) With Sir John's rough draft of a preface.

In the Muniment Room is a parchment roll 40 or 50 feet long, containing an inventory of the goods of Sir John Eliot, taken 6th April 1633, at Cuddenbeake and Port Eliot.

It only remains for me to express my obligations to the Earl of St. Germans, who most kindly made me his guest, and who made me, as soon as I entered Port Eliot, forget that I was a stranger there.

ALFRED J. HORWOOD.

THE EARL OF ZETLAND'S.

26th June 1869.

BY the direction of Her Majesty's Commissioners and by the permission of the Earl of Zetland I cursorily inspected the contents of more than a dozen large and small drawers filled with letters, neatly folded and indorsed and tied in packets; these letters are at his Lordship's mansion in Arlington Street.

The letters range from about 1750 to 1780, and are nearly all addressed to Laurence Dundas (in 1762 he was created a baronet), ancestor of the Earl and a contractor for the army; many relate to army contracts, stores, advances of money; a few are in Dutch and French. The remainder are from agents, factors, and bailiffs of Sir Laurence in England and Scotland, and relate to the purchase of lands, the management of his estates, the repairs and improvements of different properties, cutting of timber, &c.

The letters are several hundreds in number, and of course I did not examine all. By reason of each letter being indorsed, and by reason of seeing the contents of a letter or two taken at random from many of the bundles, I could form a satisfactory conclusion as to the nature of the collection. For the purposes of the Commission they do not require further examination; for the Earl and the family of Dundas they of course offer many points of interest.

In one of the drawers there is a small packet of papers which are quite independent of the others. These few papers relate to the rebellion of 1745, and may be worth noting; they comprise (with others),—

Three letters from Robert Gardiner, dated respectively the 27th, 31st, and 12th days of December 1745, the first directing Mr. Bell to send spies to Kilsyth, Stirling, and Glasgow, to observe the motions of the rebels; and the second thanking him for intelligence sent in consequence; and,—

An order dated the 4th December 1745, from the Right Honourable Andrew Fletcher, Lord Justice Clerk, directing the houses of two persons in Linlithgow to be searched for arms, and the return at the foot of it, by Alexander Bell, of the seizure of some arms.

All the drawers of the several cabinets were opened, and their contents were most obligingly and unreservedly placed at my service for inspection. It was hoped that some papers relating to Moor Park might be discovered; but although some of the letters are addressed to Moor Park, nothing relating to the mansion and its former memorable occupant, Sir William Temple, appeared.

ALFRED J. HORWOOD.

MANUSCRIPTS OF VISCOUNT MIDLETON.

Lord Midleton has kindly brought a schedule of his papers to the Record Office to enable the Commissioners on Historical Manuscripts to ascertain what papers in his possession bear upon the subject mentioned in the Commission.

The papers extend from March 1627 to 1728, and are chronologically arranged in nine volumes.

Many of the documents relate to the landed possessions of his Lordship's ancestors.

There are several interesting papers connected with parliamentary and other matters during the Commonwealth; among them are Pym's Report of the Proceedings and Charges against the Earl of Strafford, and Sir Alan Brodrick's Note Book on the trial of the Earl of Strafford.

Several of these papers have been printed.

The correspondence between Sir Alan Brodrick and Sir Edward Hyde and his family is probably of historical importance, and would throw some light on the political history of the time.

The letters between various members of the Brodrick family might be illustrative of domestic history. Many of them are printed in Coxe's Life of Sir Robert Walpole.

There are also several papers connected with Irish affairs, both parliamentary and private; and many relating to the coinage of England and Ireland.

LORD MOSTYN'S COLLECTION OF NEWS LETTERS, &c.

July 28.

The very short time which Lord Mostyn could allow these papers to remain (for the present) at the Record Office prevents me from giving more than a brief notice of their nature and contents.

There are 10 bundles of News Letters and private letters (several hundreds in number), arranged according to the years in which they were written.

They range over 20 years, viz., 1673 to 1692, both included. With two or three exceptions, all are from London, and they are very interesting.

They are addressed to Thomas Mostyn, of Gloddaeth, in general. A few, however, are addressed to Mr. Rowland Thomas at Mr. Mostyn's.

The News Letters are unsigned. A newsman in London had correspondents in different parts of this kingdom and abroad who wrote letters of news to him. He attended coffee houses and other places of public resort, and there picked up the gossip and news of court and city; from these sources and the few newspapers of the time he compiled a news letter, copies of which he sent to various customers in the country. For parliamentary news he had the (covert) assistance of the Clerks of Parliament, who furnished copies of or extracts from the Minutes of Proceedings in the Houses of Parliament. It appears from one of the papers in the present collection that a number of coffee house keepers were had before the House of Commons, and the Clerk of the House was forbidden to furnish copies of the Minutes to be read at the coffee houses.

A great number of copies of minutes of proceedings in both Houses are among these papers.

The letters now under consideration give much court and city news, court gossip, accounts of duels, murders, fires, and accidents, proceedings in Parliament and in the Privy Council, trials in the courts, and in fact all the news of the time, foreign and domestic.

There are notices of Nell Gwynne, of the Popish plot, of Titus Oates standing in the pillory at Tyburn according to annual custom, of the execution in Pall Mall of the murderers of Edward Thynne, of the previous capture of Koningsmark, of the Tangier business, of the great fire in the Temple (1678) when Mr. Ashmole's collections of curiosities were consumed, but the "Divell Tavern" and the houses next Fleet Street escaped. (The fire extended from Brick Court to the Temple Church, thus it would *seem* that the Devil Tavern must have been between the Middle Temple gate and the Inner Temple gate. I believe its *exact* site is not ascertained.)

There are several notices of revels in the Temples; a long account of the trial of College ("the Protestant joiner") in a letter from Roger Mostyn to his brother Thomas; and the writer says he had been 20 hours in the court without eating; of the popularity of the Duke of Monmouth in Staffordshire and Cheshire, and his arrest by the king's order; of his subsequent restoration to favour; of King Charles's visits to Newmarket, and the accidents to horses and men at the races there; of the marriage of Prince George to the Lady Anne and the king's doings on the occasion; of the custom of bonfires and burning the Pope on the anniversary in November of Queen Elizabeth's coronation; of proceedings in the Court of Chivalry; of the committal of the seven bishops and their acquittal; of the birth of the Prince of Wales (the son of James 2nd), and the fee of 500 guineas to Mrs. Wilkins, the midwife; of the infant's ailments and recovery; of James's abdication and William's advent.

It would seem that some of the matter of the News Letters was original, as on two occasions I noticed that the writer says he omitted Parliamentary matter because it was given in the "Protestant Intelligencer."

There are, intermixed, many private letters to Thomas Mostyn from William Pyers, William Salesbury (brother-in-law to Thomas Mostyn), Rowland Thomas, Robert Hooker, and Robert Wynne, and many unsigned from a person evidently not the ordinary Newsman.

From two letters the signature has been torn off, and in two others portions of the letter had been carefully blotted out.

All the letters are well worthy of preservation; they should be carefully arranged according to date, and bound in volumes of convenient bulk;* they are valuable items of Lord Mostyn's library.

Without a more close examination it is impossible to say whether they do or do not contain new historical facts, but they certainly are very interesting and full records of the social state of the period over which they extend.

ALFRED J. HORWOOD.

MANUSCRIPTS AT EVERINGHAM PARK.

The Right Hon. the Lord Herries having permitted me to inspect his collection of Manuscripts at Everingham Park, the following articles appeared to me to be most worthy of notice.

Cartulary of the Monastery of St. Nicholas of Drax, founded by William Paynel; MS. in folio, upon vellum, consisting of 196 leaves, written in the 14th century.†

A large collection of the original charters granted to the Monastery of Drax, from about A.D. 1089. Protection for Drax in 1234, under the seal of Henry 3. Also, various charters, &c. connected with the Monastery of Tupholme and the manor of West Rasen.

Inquisition upon the lands of Cardinal Wolsey.

Blessed Mr. Southworth's speech, who died 20th Jan. 1654.

Address from the King to the Parliament about the Duke of Monmouth, in 1685.

History of the Convention, A.D. 1689.

A large collection of Political Poems, A.D. 1689.

The entertaiment of Queen Elizabeth, by Marmaduke Constable, A.D. 1573.

Heads of Agenda by the Parliament on the appointment of Oliver Cromwell as Protector.

Licence by Charles 1 to Philip Constable to go beyond five miles from his own house, he being a Recusant. 8 Ch. 1; original, signed by the King.

Letter from Charles 1 to the Earl of Nithsdale, containing the following passage:

"It is now time for me to tell you to look to yourself, "for longer than the 13th of next month I will not warrant "you, but that ye will hear of a breach betwixt me and my "covenanting rebels." The King enjoins secrecy, but the Earl may advertize Winton. He has written to the Marquis Douglas. In a postscript the King promises assistance; but when, as yet, he cannot certify him. This letter, in the holograph of Charles, is dated Whitehall, 27th March 1640.

Articles of capitulation on the surrender of Scarboro' Castle, 22nd July, A.D. 1645.

Conditions on the surrender of Newark by Charles 1.

Lady Nithsdale's narrative of her husband's escape from the Tower of London [on Friday, 23rd Feb. 1716]. This is the original, in her Ladyship's hand, and is addressed to her sister, Lady Lucy Herbert, superior of the English nuns at Bruges. It consists of 11 pages, in quarto, closely written.‡

Letter from H. Heath to Sir Philip Constable, giving an account of the reception of King William 3 in the city of London. A mountebank was beaten and imprisoned for saying that if he were king he would send money to Holland. Duke Hamilton in a disturbance in the street.

The same to the same, 10th Jan. 1698. Account of a mob on the removal of the big bell from Westminster Abbey to St. Paul's.

Speech of Viscount Dundee to his troops before the battle of Killiecrankie, 27th July 1689; and letter to the King on the victory.

Father Huddleston's narrative of the death of King Charles 2, written 14th Feb. 1684–5.

Valuation of Papist's estates in various counties and towns, in 1716. A folio volume of 117 pages.

John Archer's History of the Earls and Barons of England, drawn up about 1630.

A volume in folio, consisting of 240 pages, compiled about 1620, giving a history of the family of Constable, of Everingham. It contains copies of various ancient charters, transcribed apparently with care, from the originals. Probably collected by Roger Dodsworth.

"A booke towchinge the order and government of a "nobleman's house, divided into 3 severall sortes." This work, written in 1608, is dedicated to Sir Philip Constable, of Everingham, Knt., by his loving uncle, George Constable. Folio, upon paper.

Lords' votes upon the trial of Lord Stafford, 7th Dec. 1680.

"A true relation of a strange apparition which appeared to the Lady Gray, commanding her to deliver a message to the Duke of Monmouth."

The original MS. of the treatise of "R. Doleman, alias "Parsons, Jesuit, concerning succession in the throne of "England."

Transcript, by Edward Rowe Mores, of the copy made in 1587 by Robert Glover,* Somerset Herald, of the French poem upon the siege of Caerlaverok Castle. Quarto, pp. 51.

Translation of the above poem into English. Folio.

A collection of the Lives of the Saints, in Latin, bearing the title, "Passionarium G. de Lacy." "Liber Monas-"terii Beatæ Mariæ Ebor." "In N. XV." A MS. of the 13th century, upon vellum, consisting of 417 pages.

A copy of the Latin Bible, written in the 13th century. At the beginning of the book of Genesis occurs this inscription in a hand of the 15th century, "Acquisivit me "[hunc librum] dompnus Thomas Stavelay ex dono Ed-"mundi Gryffynge, Londoniensis. Pro nobis preces fundite "queso." And on the last leaf of the volume we read as follows:—"Biblia Sacra, Liber Monasterii Beatæ Mariæ "Eboraci, accommodatus dompno Waltero Hothom, mo-"nacho ejusdem cœnobii, per venerabilem patrem domi-"num Thomam Both, præscripti monasterii abbatem."

A quarto volume, upon vellum, written in the 14th century, containing the French poem by William de Wygetone, called the Manuel des Pechés. In a hand of the 15th century, at the top of the first leaf, occurs this inscription:—"Liber monasterii Beatæ Mariæ Eboraci, emptus per fra-"trem Clementem Warthwyke. Qui alienaverit Anathema." The same volume contains a translation of the Dominical Gospels into French verse, beginning,

"Un homme de Pharisenus estoit
Que Nichodeme a noun avoit."

"Antiphonarium ad usum Ecclesiæ Eboracencis," a magnificent volume on vellum, written in the 15th century. It still preserves its ancient oaken boards, on one of which is cut the following inscription in capital letters:

Iste liber ptinet ad capellam bte
Marie & S'tor' Angelor & Archag Ebor'.

The same inscription occurs on an inner leaf, in a hand of the end of the 15th century, or beginning of the 16th.

This Antiphoner is proved to have been written for the use of the metropolitan church of York by frequent references to localities within the Minster. The rubrics, which are numerous and minute, detail with much precision the religious solemnities peculiar to each festival.

"Liber Ruralium Commodorum, auctore Petro de Cres-"centiis." A folio, on vellum, written in the 15th century. At the end occur various medical prescriptions in English.

"Historia Trojana, auctore Guidone de Colonna." A folio, on vellum, written in the 15th century.

"Epistolæ Ciceronis." Folio, on paper, 15th century.

"Biblia Sacra Latina;" imperfect, beginning with the ninth chapter of the book of Judges, and proceeding to the end of the Old Testament. A folio, on vellum, of the 13th century.

"Biblia Sacra Latina." Quarto, vellum, written in 1244.

A single leaf of the Gospels, in Greek, o the 14th century, beginning with S. Matth. xxii. 4.

A MS. of the 15th century containing the treatises of S. Gregory the Great upon Ezechiel and the Canticles, and upon the Conflict of Virtues and Vices.

"Le Roman de la Rose." Folio, vellum, 15th century.

"Concordantiæ Bibliorum." Quarto, vellum, 13th century, with the following inscription: "Liber S. Mariæ "de Bella Landa."

In addition to the MSS. here specified, the Library at Everingham contains several Devotional and Liturgical MSS. of the 15th century. Lord Herries also possesses a large and curious collection of family correspondence, ranging from 1710 to about 1730. His Lordship authorizes

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* The papers in question have been bound in ten volumes.

† This MS. was known to Dodsworth, who made numerous extracts from it in 1620. See Dugd. Monast. VI. 195. It was then in the hands of Marmaduke Constable, of Everingham.

‡ See "Genuine account of the escape of Lord Nithsdale, printed "from the original letter written by [Winifred Maxwell], Countess of "Nithsdale, to her sister, Lady Lucy Herbert, Abbess of the Augustine "nuns at Bruges," 8vo., Durham, 1816. Another edition was privately printed, 8vo., Lond., 1827.

* Concerning this transcript, now in the College of Arms, see Sir H. N. Nicolas's edition of the poem, Preface, p. vi., ed. 1828.

me to state that he has no objections to permit access to be had to his Manuscripts, under such restrictions as he may consider advisable,

Jos. Stevenson.

Tabley House, Cheshire, the Seat of the Right Honourable the Lord de Tabley.

Sir Peter Leycester (an ancestor of Lord de Tabley) was an indefatigable collector of evidences for the history of Cheshire and of his own family. The manuscripts at Tabley House, the majority in his own handwriting, attest his industry. They are all kept together in a room on the ground floor of the house.

1. Tomus primus of the Evidences belonging to Leicester of Tabley, transcribed from the originals with the proper handwriting of Sir P. Leicester, Bart., who is yet living, A.D. 1677.—Manor of Nether Tabley, the Manor of Wethale in Aston, the Manor of Helde in Aston aforesaid, and the third part of the Manor of Over Tabley cum Sudlow, belonging now to Leycester of Tabley, as the same are placed in the several boxes or drawers within the presse of evidences at Tabley. (Small folio, 190 leaves numbered, and some others blank. Many seals are drawn in the margins; some copied as early as 1645.)

2. Tomus 2, a second book of the transcript of Evidences, &c., showing his ancient right to two fifth parts of the Manor of Allostock, and two fifth parts of all the wastes and commons now remaining in Allostock.—The moiety or half part of Nether Peiver cum Little Peiver, with the moiety of all the waste grounds and commons in Nether Peiver and Little Peiver.—The third part of the Manor of Over Alderley, but all his common belonging to that part called Broadheath he hath lately enclosed. 1662. All which lands came to Thomas Leycester of Tabley in right of Margaret his wife, the youngest daughter and co-heire of Robert Grosvenor of Houlme, 4 Ed. 4, 1464. (A small folio volume of 142 numbered leaves. Folios 100 to 120 are occupied with extracts from deeds in the possession of Romstall, Acton of Alderley, Stanley of Alderley, and Fillon of Over Alderley; some of which were copied by Randle Holme, the Herald, in 1640.)

3. Vol. 3 contains copies of Pardons, Awards, Wills and Administrations, Wardships, Liveries, Court Rolls, &c. (A small folio of 206 numbered leaves, and a few blank leaves.)

4. Vol. 4 contains only a few entries by a hand of the 18th century.

A folio volume, intituled "Antiquitates Bucklonianæ," viz., Collections touching Bucklow Hundred in Cheshire, by me, P.L.

folio 1 to 53. Out of a book called Bostockes, lent unto me by Sir Simon Dewes, 27th Dec. 1649, as followeth.

folio 57*a*. First part. These copyes following I had out of the Evidences of Sir J. Warburton, at the hands of M. Peter Warburton, Esq., heir apparent to the said John, written in the house of Mr. John Warburton, the 2nd day of Feb. 1672.

The second part is numbered to folio 312, and has an index of one leaf. It contains copies of old deeds and genealogies of old Cheshire families, with arms in colour, well drawn.

A folio volume, paper, of the 16th century, contains, 1. A note for the furniture of 5 trayned souldiers within these 15 townships, after the rate of the fourth part of the myse.

A note of all ancient rent of the parish of Alderley.

Three quatrains for health; Dr. Dyett, Dr. Quiett, Dr. Meriman.

Folio 2. Libertates de Macclesfelde; and copies of pleas, temp. Ed. 3.

Folio 16. A short draft of the Chronicle of the Earls of the County of Chester.

Folio 16 *b*. The liberties of the Barons of the Co. of Chester.

Folio 18 *b*. Of the pleas of the circuit of the forest of Mara and Wondum, holden at Chester before Richard Willoughby, &c., in right of Lord Edward, Prince of Wales, Duke of Cornwall, and Earl of Chester; 31 Edw. [3].

Folio 21. Of the liberties of the Abbot of Deulacres; copy of plea on a writ of Quo Warranto by Arthur, first son of Henry 7. (Ends at folio 25 *b*.)

Other Quo Warranto proceedings.

Proceedings in Forest claims.

Boundaries, &c.

(All the above are in English, "translated by Wm. "Bromley;" *see* folio 63 *b*, where a new paging begins.)

Assignamentum Hospicii domini regis de anno regni sui xxviij. (and other years down to 36 Hen. 8). This gives the subsidies and petty customs of London and other places; the petre (saltpetre) customs, ulnage, and fee farms; and their respective amounts. Ends on folio 36 *b*.

All the Knights and Burgesses that were of the Parliament for every shire and town of England, the xiij. yeare of Queen Elizabeth, 1571.

Macclesfield Grammar School. List of lands and tenements as well for prayers for souls as for support of the school. (1 page.)

Rentals of every several township and parish within the Hundred of Namptwich (about 1590).

Rentals of other places in Cheshire.

Accounts of Hundreds.

Breviarie of Domesday Book, Cestre scire.

(The last two are by Sir P. Leycester, in the 17th century.)

A folio volume of parchment, written by Sir Peter Leycester, containing Pedigrees, and copies of old deeds in his possession, and of some not in his possession.

A copy of Sir Peter Leycester's printed work on Cheshire (fol. London, 1673), with his MS. additions on interleaves and on the margins.

The MS. in folio, with Sir R. L'Estrange's licence for printing.

A folio volume, intituled "A Booke of the Court Rolls "belonging to Peter Leycester of Tabley, Esq.," beginning 1638 (ends 1724). At the other end of the volume are Abstracts of early Cheshire deeds and Fines, tempp. Hen. 3 and Edw. 1, and "Copies of "Leases expired and running."

A folio volume, paper, of the 17th century, contains a Latin astronomical treatise. (8 leaves.)

A Latin treatise, called Æquatorium Campani. (6 leaves.)

Modus judicandi Nativitates hominum, 1470. (17 pages.)

A folio volume, intituled Catalogue of folio, quarto, and octavo pamphlets, bound. (Many hundreds of pamphlets of the 17th and 18th centuries, down to 1731.)

A folio volume, paper, by Sir Peter Leycester, containing—

Copy of a Sermon by Richard Johnson, some time of Brazennose, Oxford, after Fellow of Manchester College, and now Master of the Temple, London, 1658, at St. Werburg's Church in Chester, on Trinity Sunday, 1st June 1645; John 8. v. 36. Transcribed from the copy remaining with Sampson Shelley, of Chester, by me, Peter Leycester, Feb. 23, 1658.

Notes from another Sermon by Johnson in 1644.

Copy of another Sermon by Johnson in 1657.

A folio volume, paper, 17th century, contains—

Survey of Manors of Sir Peter Leycester. (But only 20 leaves are filled.)

A folio volume, paper, 17th century, contains—

Extracts from deeds and charters.

Extracts from Plea Rolls of Edward 1, Edward 2, Edward 3, Richard 2, and Henry 4 (21 leaves), all relating to lands in Cheshire.

This vol. is endorsed "Mr. Whilleby, his copies."

A folio volume, paper, 17th century, contains—

3rd Oct. 1660. Sums taxed upon the gentry within the townships of Bucklow Hundred by virtue of the late Act of Pole Money, received by Sir P. Leycester (3 leaves); net total, 449*l*. 0*s*. 5*d*.

Extracts from a book, intituled A brief and perfect relation of the answer and replye of the Earl of Strafford to the Articles exhibited against him by the House of Commons, 13th April 1641. (Article 27 only, 1 page.)

Extract from Mr. Leigh of Adlington's book.

Copies of Council Letter, 1625, King's Letter, 13th Aug., 1 Car. 1, and another on county business.

Calendar of all the Privy Seals within the county and city of Chester, 1625. (5 pages.)

Form of a Privy Seal, 1625.

Form of a Privy Seal, 34 Henry 8.

Two Council Letters to the Earl of Derby, 1625, about recusants.

Notes about the practice of Trained Bands.

Commissioners' inquiry for moneys received for assessments, sequestrations, &c., since 1642 (dated 1662).

Instructions by Fanshaw, writ, and letter of Ashley (1662) to the Clerk of the County.

Extent of the Hundred of Bucklow, 1642. (9 pages.)

Commissioners of Array to the Earl of Derby, 1640 and 1641.

Copy of Prince Rupert's letter (19th May, 20 Car. 1) to Robert Viscount Kilmorey and others, giving power to act for the King.

Instructions to Prince Rupert, 15th Feb., 19 Car. 1.

A Commission of Musters, 1660.

Orders resolved on at Warrington by Charles Earl of Derby, 1660.

Copies of other letters on county matters.

Proclamation prohibiting seditious and unlawful meetings and conventicles, 10th Jan. 1660.

Proclamation prohibiting the seizing of any persons, or searching houses, without warrant, except in time of actual insurrection, 17th Jan. 1660.

Letters, including one to Sir Peter Leycester, enclosing intercepted letters by An. Da. to Mr. Sparry, Pastor of Mostley, and Captain Yarington. Copies of Council Letters, &c.

Catalogue of all Papists, Quakers, and other Sectaries within the parishes of Bucklow Hundred, with their adjacent chapelries. (5½ pages.)

Council Letters on deputy lieutenants and county business, the last dated 167⅝.

A folio volume, paper, 17th century, contains—

Copies of Charters and Genealogies of the families of Mobberley, Leycester, Lee, and Davonport.

Verses (composed about 1620) concerning the Earls of Chester and their Barons, said to be made by Mr. Bostock. *Begin:*

"When Saxon Harold, Godwin's sonn,
"Who had been king without all right." (23½ pages.)

A folio volume, paper, 17th century, contains—

Extracts from Collector's book of the Mise on the creation of the Prince, 21 Henry 6. (7 leaves.)

A folio volume, paper, 17th century, contains—

Arraignment of the Earls of Essex and Southampton in Westminster Hall, 19th Feb. 1600. *Begins:* The place was appointed in Westminster Hall in a court made on purpose, square and spacious. *Ends:* The arraignment began about 9 of the clocke in the morning, and ended about 6 of the clock at night. (16 pages.)

Speeches of my Lord of Essex the night before his execution, &c. (7½ lines).

The execution of the Earl of Essex. *Begins:* The 25th of Feb. 1600, being Ash Wednesd ay. *Ends* either trouble or stirr. (1½ pages.)

P. 21. Arraignment of Sir W. Raleigh. *Begins:* The same Commissioners being set in the Court, and the Sheriff's precept being demanded. . . . *Ends:* Thus am I overthrown, because I would not overthrow him.

P. 25. Considerations touching the marriage of the Prince with the house of Savoye, 1612. Sir W. Raw. *Begins:* There is no bodie that persuades our prince to match with Savoy for any love to the person of the Duke. . . . *Ends:* those we leave that depend upon themselves, to wit the French, for them that depend on others, to wit the Savoyards and Florentines. (Printed in the Oxford edition of Raleigh's works.)

P. 49. The arraignment of Richard Weston, yeoman, at the Gildhall in London, 19th Oct. 1615, for the poysoning of Sir Thos. Overbury, Knight, prisoner in the Tower. *Begins:* The Commissioners were the Lord Cook. . . . *Ends:* he was condemned, and the next after at Tyburn to be executed, 25th Oct. 1615.

P. 57. Term Mich'as. 1615. A summary Collection of the answers of Sir John Hollis and Sir John Wentworth, Knight, and Thomas Lumpsden, Esq., one of the King's servants in the Star Chamber, ore tenus, upon their examination and confession, 10th Nov. 1615. *Begins:* Sir Laurence Hyde, the Queen's Attorney.* I inform against these three offenders at the bar: I shall name them not as they be in waight.

P. 69. The arraignment of Ann Turner, widow, in the King's Bench, 9th Nov. 1615. *Begins:* Poyson laid in the indictment with green and yellow rosaker. *Ends:* go to God with a cleare conscience; who doubts of another life after this. Executed at Tyburn, 14th Nov. 1615.

* In the State Trials, Sir F. Bacon, A.G., prosecutes; but Hyde prosecutes in Mrs. Turner's trial.

P. 75. Arraignment of James Franklin, late of London, in the King's Bench, 28th Nov. 1615, as accessorie before the fact of the poisoning of Sir Thos. Overbury, &c. *Begins* with the Chief Justice's charge to the Jurie. *Ends:* (Cook's speech) to instruct you to save the better part, your soul.

P. 81. Arraignment de Sir Gervas Elwes, Kt. *Begins* (Cook's charge): For every action in this world the opportunities and occasion of time is to be considered. . . . *Ends:* Cook proceeded to judgment. Executed at Tower Hill, 20th Nov.

P. 89. The copie of a letter sent to the Lord Deputie of Ireland the 7th of Feb. 1613, for his coming into England.

P. 91. Short instructions for a traveller. *Begins:* For the better informing in the State of any prince or country, it shall be necessary for you to consider.

P. 96. Copy of "A letter of Sir P. Sidney to his "brother Robert, about travell." (3 pages.)

P. 99. The Ladie Riche's letter to Her Majesty. *Begins:* Early did I hope this morning.

P. 101. Anthony Bacon to the Earl of Essex. *Begins:* Her Majesty proceeding with your Lordihip thus by gradation. (Copy).

P. 103. Copy of the Earl's answer to the above. *Begins:* I thank you for your kind and careful letter.

P. 104. Copy of Essex's letter to the Queen from Dover. *Begins:* Most dear and most gracious Sovereign.

P. 106. Copy of a letter, *beginning:* My dutiful affection to your Majesty alwaies . . .

P. 107. Copy of the Queen's letter to Lady Norris, to comfort her for the death of her son in Ireland.

P. 107. Copy of Mr. F. Bacon's letter to my Lord H. H. *Begins:* My Lord, There be very few besides yourself.

P. 108. The Lord's answer. *Begins:* I might be thought unworthy of that good conceate.

P. 109. The parley at Essex House, between the Earls of Essex and Southampton and Sir Robt. Sidney, sent from the Lord Admiral, then Lord General of Her Majesty's forces, with the manner of the said Earl's yealding. *Begins:* The Earl of Essex being sent for upon Sat^y night. *Ends:* were conveyed to the several places of their commitments.

P. 113. A new summarie report of the most material poynts of treason laid to the charge of Philip, late Earl of Arundell, at his arraignment at Whitehall, 1589. *Begins:* It was first said of Her Majesty's counsel learned that.

P. 115. Sir Thomas Mounson's speech when he received his pardon. (12th Feb. 1616.)

P. 116. Their Lordships' answer.

P. 117. Articles proved against the Earl of Arundell at his arraignmeet.

P. 118. Transcript of a printed book, "The Questions "to be resolved at the convening of the Estates and "General Assemblie appointed to be at the Burgh of "Perth the last day of Feb. next to come.—Edinburgh, "printed by Robert Waldegrave, printer to the King's "Majestie, A.D. 1597." (About church matters.)

P. 122. The Oath of Association.

P. 125. A good bond voluntarily made by the good subjects of the King of Scots for the preservation of His Highnes person and pursuit of his undoubted right to the Crowne of England and Ireland, made the year 1599.

P. 127. Articles concerning Her Majesties offers for her disposiug her lands in Munster in Ireland.

P. 131. A list of the prisoners which went forth with the Earl of Essex. (Tower, Fleet, Newgate, Ludgate, Gatehouse, Brownfeld. In the Counter Poultrye, Marshalsea, White Lyon, King's Bench, and Counter, Wood Street.)

P. 134. A letter of the Lords of the Councell to the Judge upon Essex's rising. And address to Sir R. Lewknor and the rest of the Council established in the Marches of Wales, and their answers.

P. 136. Account of some proceedings in the Star Chamber. Hil. Term, 43 Eliz.

P. 140. Queen's Speech, 30th Nov. 1601.

P. 142. Lord Mountjoy's letter to the Lords. (From the Camp before Kinsale, 27th Sept. 1601.)

P. 144. Essex's letter to the Queen. (From your Majestie's good shipp the Elizabeth Bonaventure, at the sea.—29th Apl. 1587.)

P. 145. The poore man's petition to the King.

P. 146. Advertisement of a loyal subject to his gracious Sovereign, drawn from observations of the people's speeches. *Begins:* It is said your Majesty will not continue the protection. . . . *Ends:* as they shall

continue Kings of England until the dissolution of the universal. 1603.

P. 150. The King's Speech for the Union.

P. 151. Observations against altering the name or stile of England and Scotland into the name of Great Britain, to be made and delivered on the conference thereto, &c. *Begins:* The objections are of four matters.

P. 153. The Earl of Salisbury's speech to the Lower House of Parliament.

P. 168. The courses of proceedings against the Earl of Northumberland in the Star Chamber, 27th June 1606. Mr. Attorney's charge divided into four parts.

P. 173. A further declaration of the proceedings against the Earl of Northumberland in the Star Chamber on Friday, 27th June 1606.

P. 175. The censure of the Earl of Essex his cause being heard in York House, upon his coming out of Ireland, &c.

P. 182. Collections out of the Earl of Essex his letters to my Lord of Rutland concerning his travel. *Begins:* Your Lordship's purpose is to travel.

P. 185. Sir Philip Sidney's letter to Q. Elizabeth, concerning her marriage with Monsieur.

P. 187. The humble petition of the Earl of Tirone to the Lord Lieutenant General of Her Majesty. (See p. 175.) *Begins:* Imprimis, that all the inhabitants of the land may have free libertie of conscience.

Note of the noblemen and gentlemen slain in the late troubles in Ireland. (10 lines of names.)

P. 188. Letter concerning plantations in Munster. Greenwich, 24th Feb. 1585. (See the Articles at p. 127.)

P. 190. A discourse of Monsr. de Vair, late Lord Chancellor of France, at his delivering up the seal to the King,

P. 193. A letter written to the Lord Coke by another, unknown. *Begins:* My good Lord, Though it be true that who considereth the wind and rain shall never sow nor reape. . . . *Ends:* but the danger that is expected is both less and half prevented.

P. 199. Sir W. Ralegh's letter. *Begins:* As I have not hitherto given you any account of our proceeding and passage towards the Indies.

P. 200. Another of the same. *Begins:* Sir, since the death of Kemishe . . . Dated from St. Christopher, one of the islands of the Antilles, 21st March 1617.

P. 205. Parliamentary, 1610. Grievances. Demands in the matter of tenures, with the answers. 1st, Against Jesuits. (Ends p. 211.)

P. 212. The Ecclesiastical Discipline of the Reformed Churches in France (14 chapters, the first being of Ministers and Pastors). *Ends:* Made and delivered in the national synode at Vergault in the month of May 1601, Josias Mercer being chosen to write in the synod, and lately translated by G. S., laus deo.

P. 279. Sir W. Ralegh's apologie to the Lords of His Majestie's Councell for his action in Guiana, 1618. *Begins:* Because I know not whether I shall live.

P. 283. Sir W. Ralegh his apologie. *Begins:* If the ill successe of this enterprise of mine . . . *Ends:* for by so doing of one I had robbed the King of Spain, and been a thiefe, and by the other a disturber and breaker of the public peace.

P. 300. Sir W. Ralegh, his letter to his wife. *Begins:* You shall receive, my dear wife, my last words.

P. 302. 29th Oct. 1618. Sir W. Ralegh led to the scaffold in the Palace Yard by the two sheriffs of London, &c. &c. His words were to this effect: I have had these two days two fits of a fever . . .

P. 305. The speeches of Sir W. Ralegh, beheaded in the old palace at Westminster on Thursday, the 29th of Oct. 1618. *Begins:* This day whether the sun refused to be a beholder or in pittie withdrew himselfe . . . *Ends:* and for whom alone they believed their stories.

P. 312. An answer to Sir Lewis Stucley's petition. *Begins:* Vultus est index vitæ (saith the poet), the face is the table of our life . . . *Ends:* unto the bottomless pit of everlasting fire (p. 319).

P. 321. Thomas Allured's letter to the Lord Marquis of Buckingham. *Begins:* Though to advise may deem presumptuous:—(against the Spanish match). Ends p. 330.

P. 333. A treatise on France, addressed "To the "King's most excellent Majesty. When beyond any "desert or expectation of mine it pleased your Majesty "to honor me with the charge of your Ambassador or "resident in France . . . . ." 1st. Concerning the name of France. Countries for the most part receive their names. . . . *Ends* (p. 450): allowing them the coast of the Mediterranean Sea for their share.

P. 452. The arraignment of the Lord and Countess of Somersett. *Begins:* Sir, I thought to advertize you that the arraignments are now past; upon Friday, the 23rd of May . . . *Ends:* broke the staff openly in the Court and went his way.

P. 255. The names of the Earls and Lords that were of the jury (the names), besides Lords and Ladies present at the arraignment. The arraignment began at 9 of the clock in the forenoon, and lasted almost till 11 in the night.

A folio volume, paper, 17th century, contains—

Account by Sir Peter Leycester of the manner in which he obtained the Chest of Violes, then in his custody, 1659. He says that they were Sir George Ratcliffe's, and after the surrender of Chester to the use of the Parliament were seized by Henry Brookes of Norton, Esq.: that Coll. Wm. Darnell challenged property in one half, and gave it up to Sir P. Leycester. (1 page).

Directions for the tuning the viols.

Encomium musicæ. (1½ pages.)

A treatise on Music by Sir P. Leycester, intituled Prolegomena historica de Musica. P.L.

Chap. 1. Of the first authors and inventors of music and musical instruments.

Chap. 2, sect. 4. He describes the sackbut (like a trombone), "Hoobies and Schalmes made of wood, and "are such as the Waites of our cities commonly use. "The Shalme hath a little reede put into the end, "which may be taken out at pleasure, only being fitted "to the hole of the instrument is soon put into the end "thereof when it is to be played upon, which reed "artificially ordered causeth the instrument to yield a "loud and shrill sound." He also describes the hoobie, cornet, flute, recorder, and bagpipe.

Chap. 4. Music in England; and he gives the names of lutanists in Queen Elizabeth's time, and of the best artists in musick in 1640 (11 names). This very interesting treatise is in 20 folios.

Another book of Collections touching Bucklow Hundred, cited in my Notes by the name of Liber B. In the end is a brief history of Ireland's Conquest, with a Catalogue of the Deputies and Lieutenants there to King Charles 2.

Copies of deeds, showing the genealogy of Leycester (with arms in colours).

Deeds belonging to the Priory of Norton, in Cheshire, as I find them copied out in a large parchment rooll of a very ancient character remaining among the evidences of Dutton, A.D. 1665. (3½ pages.)

Sir P. Brooke's Deeds. Other Collections for Bucklow Hundred.

Collections touching Ireland, by me, P.L., 1st March 1659. (19 pages.)

Folio, containing a Mise Book of Cheshire, alphabetically transcribed, A.D. 1671. At the beginning is a Table, as follows:—

1. A Mise Book of Cheshire, alphabetically beginning from 1 to 16.

2. An alphabetical table of sundry plæces in Cheshire not named in the mise book, beginning at 17.

3. Names of churches and chapels within the ancient Deaneries of Cheshire, beginning 35.

4. A survey of all the churches and chapels in Cheshire, with the townes belonging to every parish, 37–69.

5. A table showing the proportion of every hundred in Cheshire for every sum whatever laid upon that county, 85–100.

6. An abstract of Domesday Book, touching Cheshire, 107–135.

7. A new freehold book of Cheshire, made 1671 (152 to the end), containing the names of all such who held any freehold lands of inheritance there, and ought to appear at Assizes and Sessions.

A folio of the 17th century contains—

The proceedings between Donald Lord Reay and David Ramsay, 1631. (87 pages.)

P. 89. Sir Ralph Hopton's patent.

P. 91. A brief journall or a diurnall of the siege against Latham, in the county of Lancaster, 1643, 1644. *Begins:* The Earl of Derbie in the rise of this rebellion . . . *Ends:* lost above 500 men, besides 140 maymed and wounded.

P. 105. Axiomata legum Angliæ (in Latin), taken out of an old book in the custody of Thos. Hartley, one of the King's attornies in the Exchequer of Chester.

P. 115. Notes taken out of Charters appertaining to the city of Chester.

P. 121. A journall of the proceeding of my Lord Buckingham in his voyage. *Begins:* June 24, 1617, being Sunday, after divine service. . . . *Ends:* some commanders of this fort were killed with 100 or 120 common soldiers: killed of the English in battail (19 names). Hurt of the English (12 names).

P. 133. Extracts from books of Sir Thos. Delves.

P. 139. Order of precedence; and Sir Peter Leycester's notes.

P. 169. Copies of deeds, &c. (from Richard 2), from the originals at Rock Savage, now belonging to Thomas, Earl Rivers, Sept. 1669.

A folio volume containing notes of 197 deeds from the time of Richard I, and copies of seals taken "Ex "Chartis Thos. Venables de Kinderton, per Samp- "sonem Erdeswick de Sonde in com. Stafford, col- "lectis, about the year of Christ 1600."

A folio volume, of the end of 16th or beginning of 17th century, contains—

Liber feodorum militum ducatus Lancastriæ in partibus borealibus; beginning with *Halton.* (60 or 70 leaves.)

A folio volume of the 17th century contains—

Extracts from Records of the Duchy of Lancaster, prefaced by the following note by Sir Peter Leycester: —"In the collections following I have not only with "my own hand transcribed from the original charters "and the Coucher books remaining in record in the "Duchy Office at Gray's Inn within cited, but have "likewise diligently compared and examined my "transcripts with the same authorities vouched. "A.D. 1646.—P. L."

Pages 1 to 9 contain transcripts from documents lent by Dugdale, Sir S. Dewes, Booth of Twemlow (and he received them from old Mr. Wodnoth).

P. 10. Out of one of the Great Coucher books at Gray's Inn.

P. 18. Out of the other.

P. 32. Extracts from a book in the possession of P. Daniell.

P. 36. Out of Mr. Sneyd's deeds.

A folio volume contains—

The descents or genealogies of certain families of the gentry of Bucklow Hundred, 1665, by Sir Peter Leycester. (100 pages), with drawings of arms. The families are Booth, Daniel of Over Tabley, Dutton, Holford, Leycester of Tabley Mainwaring, Mobberley, Toft of Toft, Warburton of Ailey, Mere of Mere.

A folio volume contains a copy of Domèsday for Cheshire, transcribed by Sir P. Leycester, 1646.

A folio volume, paper, 16th century.—

The 1st booke of the History of Ireland, &c. This boke includeth the 1st part of Cambrensis History divided into 3 distinctions. *Begins:* Ireland the uttermost western Ile known.

Folio 35. The 2nd book, the Conquest of Ireland by King Henry 2. *Begins:* Dermot M'Morogh, King of Leinster, haute and leacherous.

The last date is 1504, when Gerald, Earl of Kildare, was appointed to be Deputy to the Duke of York.

A folio volume, 17th century, contains copies of Summons to Parliament.

A quarto volume of 18 leaves of French poetry, addressed to Prince Charles by Pierre Menyot, 1614, and two anagram poems and a sonnet. The volume is bound in white vellum, semée of gold fleur-de-lis, the arms of the Prince in the centre.

A copy in folio, 18th century, of the verses on the Earls of Chester (*see* p. 47 of this Report).

A folio volume, 17th century, contains—

A true collection as well of all the King's Majesties offices and fees in any the Courts at Westminster, as of all the offices and fees of His Majesty's honorable household, with all fees appertaining to captains and soldiers having charge of castles, bulwarks, and fortresses within the realm of England, and likewise the offices and fees of His Highnes's honorable houses, parks, forests, and chases within the said realm (19 folios). *Begins:* First. The placing of estates and charges of nobility in England. . . .

A small folio, Glossary of legal and antiquarian words, by Sir Peter Leycester.

A folio volume, vellum, 15th century, contains—

The Statutes, in French, from 14 Edward 3 to 15 Henry 6 (imperfect at the end).

A very large folio volume of Cheshire Genealogies, with coloured arms.

A quarto volume, 17th century, contains—

Orders of his Highness and the Council for securing the peace of the Commonwealth, 21st Sept. 1655 (printed); followed by Sir P. Leycester's account of the seizure of himself and others, and of their examinations, and how they were brought to London and gave bonds.

A quarto volume. Sir. P. Leycester's book of Disbursements, 1648–1678.

A quarto volume. Collections touching a Court Baron.

A quarto volume. A Mise Book of Chester. 1594.

A quarto volume, contains—

"Two questions concerning the soul of man examined "and illustrated; 1. Whether it be created or pro- "created. 2. Whether it be mortal or immortal. By "me, P. L. 1653."

P. 96. The letter of Mr. Samuel Shipton, late parson of Alderley, unto me, concerning the book and some other passages about the same subject. (A long correspondence between them, occupying between 60 and 70 leaves.)

A thin quarto volume of Arms and Pedigrees of Welsh Princes.

A quarto volume, 17th century, contains, "The tragedy "of Amurath, 3rd tyrant of the Turkes, as it was pub- "lickly presented to the University of Oxford by the "Students of Christchurch, Mathew's day, 1618." *Begins:*

A supposed victory of Amurath,
Attained in Greece, when many captains slain.

A quarto volume, 17th century, contains An Account of the Earls and Bishops of Chester. (20 folios.) Then follows a short notice of the Chester Mystery plays. "The ancient Whitson playes in Chester were set "forth at the cost and charges of these occupations, "and played yearly on Monday, Tuesday, and Wed- "nesday in Whitsun week, being first made and . . . . "and put into English tongue by one Randall Higden, "a monk of Chester Abbey, A.D. 1269." The Companies as they have joined, and the parts that they played at their own costs, here follow. (The drama of the World was presented in 25 portions, the first being the fall of Lucifer, and the last being Doomsday. Nine of these were given on the first day, nine on the second day, and seven on the third day. On the first day, the Barbers and Tanners bring forth The falling of Lucifer; the Drapers and Hosiers bring forth The Creation of the Worlde. On the 2nd day the Cooks, Tapsters, Hostelers, and Innkeepers presented The Harrowing of Hell. The last on the third day was Doomsday.)

All the streets and lanes in the city of Chester, with their names, in the time of Edw. 3.

All the wards in Chester viewed and set forth by the worthie Mr. Henry Gee, May 1533.

The oaths of officers.

Recorders, Mayors, and Sheriffs, Lists of, down to 1657. A short chronicle of events after each.

A 12mo volume, 17th century (24 leaves), contains "Old verses concerning the Lord Stanley, at Latham, "in Lancashire." *Begins:*

It chanced after, a goodly man's son,
Espoused the daughter and heir of Horton.

A 12mo volume of Poems, by Sir P. Leycester, is very noticeable, as containing an "Epilogue to Taming "of the Shrew, acted at Nether Tabley, by the servants "and neighbours there at Christmas, 1671. P.L."

There are a great number of loose pedigrees and local papers; and a copy of a letter from the Duke of Lorraine, dated Lunevil, Nov. 26, N.S. (evidently addressed to Queen Anne), alluding to the remonstrance of the Queen's Minister at Utrecht, in relation to the removal of the Chevalier St. George, lauding the Chevalier, and declining to expel him.

There is also a complete collection of the printed books and MSS. on the dispute between Sir Peter Leycester and Sir Thos. Mainwaring, about the legitimacy of Amicia, daughter of Hugh Cyveliok, Earl of Chester.

In one of the boxes of deeds is a volume containing The Customs and the Laws of the three Wickes in Cheshire, under the reigns of Edward the Confessor and William the Conqueror, recorded in Domesday Book; translated by Peter Leycester, 1656.

Officers of the Town of Northwich, 1599.

Annual Customs of Nantwich concerning Salt, and Orders of the Town and Borough of Nantwich concerning Salt. 35 Eliz.

There are a great number of early deeds, but as Sir Peter Leycester abstracted or copied them (see p. 1 of this Report) they do not require special notice. In one of the boxes I found a pardon under the Great Seal of Ed. 2 (Westmr., 7 Oct. 7 Ed.) to John Chaumont, for all acts against Peter de Gaveston.

The Manuscripts have been freely used by Mr. Ormerod for his History of Cheshire; they are all in a good state. Lord de Tabley expressed his pleasure at communicating their contents to the Commissioners; and my best thanks are offered to him for making my visit to and remembrances of Tabley House and its owner so pleasant.

ALFRED J. HORWOOD.

THE SHREWSBURY PAPERS, IN THE CUSTODY OF JAMES ROBERT HOPE SCOTT, ESQ., Q.C., AND MR. SERJEANT BELLASIS, EXECUTORS OF BERTRAM ARTHUR, EARL OF SHREWSBURY.

The Shrewsbury Papers are of a very miscellaneous character, commencing in date with the reign of King Henry 2, and reaching to that of Queen Anne. They refer to localities extending from Lancashire in the north to Devonshire in the South. The larger proportion of the Charters, however, ranges in date from the reign of Edward 1 to Edward 4, both inclusive, and the places to which reference is made are for the most part situated in the counties of Worcester, Chester, Hereford, and Stafford.

A large portion of these documents derives its chief value from the light which they throw upon the early topographical History of England.

Under this class comes by far the most numerous division of the entire series. The documents of which it consists are very valuable. As mentioned above, they fall chiefly between the reigns of Edward 1 and Edward 4, both inclusive; and the date of one Charter follows another so closely that in all probability the history of each manor or township might be distinctly traced in all its changes without much difficulty.

Interspersed with these Charters occur certain kindred documents, which seem to demand a separate notice. Such are the papers connected with the families of Beaumont, Troutbeck, and Wells, many of them being of considerable interest. Some curious wills, marriage settlements, depositions, and other law papers also deserve attention.

Here also is found a contemporaneous transcript of the perambulation of the Forest of Fekenham, co. Worcester, 28 Edward 1, appended to which are the metes and boundaries of the Forest of Ambresley, 13 Hen. 3. I may also enumerate the following:—A valuable series of rentals and Court Rolls of various manors belonging to the Talbot family and its branches from the time of King Henry 5; the Inventory of the plate of Dame Frances Talbot, 10 Eliz.; the Inventory of the goods at Grafton, belonging to John Talbot, 12 Eliz.; a book of Household Expences in 1565; and Household Books at Grafton, from 1573 to 1576. These are interesting, as making us acquainted with the price of various commodities three centuries ago, and giving us some insight into the dometic management of a noble household of the time of Queen Elizabeth.

Among these also occurs a deed of release, dated 1 Feb. 12 Hen. 6 [1434], by which Joan de Beauchamp released to Sir Humphry Stafford of Grafton, co. Worcester, knt., sheriff of Warwickshire and Leicestershire, all actions, &c. which she might have against him by reason of any irregularity in the execution of the King's writs against her and her sureties for a breach of the peace by aiding a riot at Birmingham.

Another document well worthy of notice is a deed of acquittance between King Henry 7 and Richard Gardyner, Alderman of London, on the return of "a salte "of golde with a cover stonding upon a morene gar- "nyshed with perles and precious stones." This piece of plate had been pledged by King Richard to Gardyner for 66*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*

More important, however, than the preceding section is that which now remains to be noticed. It embraces the papers of Sir Gilbert Talbot, K.G., Deputy Governor of Calais under Henry 7 and Henry 8.

Sir Gilbert stood high in the confidence of both of these sovereigns, and was employed by them in affairs of delicacy and trust. His position at Calais brought him into contact with the Courts of France and Burgundy. Two of these papers refer directly to Perkyn Warbeck, respecting whose attempt upon the crown of England it was necessary that Henry should furnish the Deputy of Calais with accurate information; he informs Sir Gilbert therefore of Warbeck's expulsion from Scotland, of his wanderings, and of his arrival in Ireland. Seven letters in all bear the signature of Henry 7, and twelve that of Henry 8. There are also original documents of Elizabeth of York, Catherine of Aragon, and Prince Henry, afterwards Henry 8, one of Charles 2, and one of James 2. There are also three letters in the writing of "Thomas Wolcy," and 13 original Indentures respecting the receipt and expenditure of money by Sir Gilbert for Henry 8.

In this division of the Collection occur the papers of an Officer at Calais called John de Houppelines, who at that time filled the post of French Secretary to the English garrison there. Sir Gilbert preserved many of the letters received by this Secretary, and a still larger number of those sent from the Deputy Governor. Most of these are the original drafts in the hand of De Houppelines, which is exceedingly difficult to read, and the drafts abound in interlineations, deletions, and alterations of all kinds. But the letters appear to be highly curious, and are likely to reward the trouble of a careful examination. They appear to relate to the transactions between England with France on the one side, and the Duke of Burgundy and his allies on the other. Along with these occur a miscellaneous collection of law papers, proclamations of the Mayors of Calais, musters of the English garrison there, and others too numerous to be specified here.

These papers appear to be worthy of a careful examination. They should be arranged and catalogued in detail, and afterwards bound up so as to secure them from further injury.

JOSEPH STEVENSON.

TRELAWNE, IN CORNWALL. THE SEAT OF SIR JOHN SALUSBURY TRELAWNY, BART.

Sir J. S. Trelawny has, here deposited, a great number of ancient deeds and rolls relating to lands in Cornwall and elsewhere, now or formerly the property of the Trelawnys and their connexions; but there are not many of sufficient antiquity to require a detailed notice.

The letters here are very numerous, and the greater portion were discovered behind the wainscot of a room which was under repair a few years ago. They had suffered much from damp. Lady Trelawny herself dried and flattened them, and placed them in packets, and arranged them, to some extent, according to dates.

The first bundle is labelled "Papers temp. Sir Jonathan Trelawny (died 1604) et ante." In this are, business letters to Sir Jonathan from John Arundell, 1591; Francis Godolphin, his uncle, 1590; Henry Prydeaux, 1602. A letter to Sir Richard Trevill, merchant in Rochelle, from Peter Blake, 1604. A letter from Sir Henry Killigrew (Sir Jonathan's father in law), 1593. Copy petition to Queen Elizabeth of Ursula Coe, alias Clyfford, now wife of Humphrey Willie, gentn., cosin and next heir in blood of Joan Lady Knyvett, which Lady Joan was sister and sole heir in blood to Thomas, late Earl of Devon, for restoration in blood, 2 Eliz. Letters from Henry Godolphin on Duchy of Cornwall matters. Copy Order at the Rolls, 10th May, 10 Car. 1, in the suit of Elizabeth Lady Champernoun, widow, *v.* Henry Champernoun and others; and examined copy of an order of the M.R., 19th May, 10 Car. 1, in the same suit. Sign manual of Queen Elizabeth (30th Dec., 5 Eliz.), directing the opening of the letter enclosed to raise and receive 100*l.* per ann. for the Queen. Sign manual of Queen Mary (Sept. 4, 1 Mary), directing Jonathan Trelawny, Esq., to collect benevolences and pay them to Richd. Willenam, Master of the Jewel House. A paper book, small folio, containing a Survey of the Manors (the property of Thos. Reynell, Kt., and his wife) of Minheniott, and others, 1608. A paper book in folio, containing Records of the Law Courts of Roborough and many other places in Devonshire and Cornwall, 3, 4, and 5 James 1.

The second bundle contains,—Copies of the Bill, and Answer in the Suit in the Exchequer, of Sir John Banks, A.G., *v.* Thomas Arundell, Esq. (the King claimed the lands within the ebb and flow of the sea), with notes of the evidence and names of the witnesses. (This is a brief of the 17th century). A paper intituled "Some reasons why "Thomas, Duke of Norfolk and hereditary Earl Marshal "should retain the precedency due to that honour, notwithstanding his minority."

The third bundle is labelled "Temp. Sir John Trelawny, "1st Baronet, b. 1604, d. 1664." In this are several papers relating to the trained bands and the army, temp. Chas. 1 and Chas. 2. A letter, dated Lancaster, Sept. 1, 1645, signed Charles P. (afterwards Chas. 2), noticing the small attendance of the Trained Bands at the day appointed, and adjourning the muster until the 24th of Sept. Lists of rates made in pursuance of Act of Parliament for raising 20,000*l.*, 1662. Copy of Sergeant Glanville's Speech, being Speaker, 15th April 1640. A particular of the true reasons which moved us amongst others to subscribe our names to the letter written to Mr. Rashleigh and other gentlemen of our shire, as also to the letter written to Mr. Corriton, and of our errors charged against us, for which we are censured guilty of a contempt. (The reasons against Coryton and Eliot were because they had been put out of their offices, and therefore might be supposed to be disaffected to the King). Also, the letter, dated 10th Feb. 1627, signed by Reginald Mohun, Bev. Greenville, and John Trelawny, and addressed to Jonathan Rashleigh, recommending John Mohun to Sir Richard Edgecumb. Fragment of an account of the mutilation of Prynne and others; and his distich on the letters L. and S. An unsigned letter, dated 4th January 1641, containing Articles of High Treason, &c. against Lord Kimbolton, Denzil Holles, Sir Arthur Haselrigg, J. Pym, J. Hampden, and W. Strode. Copies of Orders in the Suit of Sir John Perrott and ux. *v.* Richd. Wise and others (1631), and in other suits.

Copy of the Resolutions at Haberdashers' Hall, 13th March 1648, as to persons to be excepted, banished, and confiscate. Twenty-two persons are named, the first four being Rupert, Charles Stuart, James, Duke of York, and the Earl of Derby. (This is a certified copy taken in 1656.)

Copy of Pym's Speech in Parliament, May 1640; *begins*, He that takes away.

The Report of Sir John Doddridge, 28th May 1628, in the cause of Buller *v.* Trelawny and others, in the Stannary Court.

News letter (one leaf) on English affairs, after the battle of Newbury:—"Scotch Montrose hath lately well banged the "rebels, and is now at the head of 2,000 men; from "Wales excellent news of the recovery of Monmouth. Sir "Thomas Lunsford took a whole troop of Abington horse "upon Sunday last was sennight."

Instructions to Jonathan Trelawny, Esq., vice-admiral for South Cornwall, touching the impresting of 280 seamen: signed *Anglesey*, *Arlington*, and *Craven*. By command of the Lords, 1678.

Copy of the King's speech to the Nobility, York, 28th Sept. 1640. Letter dated Utrecht, 15th Oct. O.S. 1638, from Thomas Denys to the Rt. Honourable Sir Wm. Courtney, Kt. (three close sides of foreign news).

Queen Elizabeth's sign manual, 26th Jan., 5 Eliz., regarding a loan.

Newes from the Parliament begun in Nov. 1640 (5th Nov. to 12th Nov.). Sir E. Denny's speech, Nov. 1640. (These two were sent by Peter Moore, who is with Mr. Humfry Bidgood in Exeter, to his father, Mr. Gawen Moore, of Quethiok.)

The fourth bundle contains—Copy of a letter from the Camp at Hitchin, 12th July 1706 . . . "this day account "from the French frontier that Prince Eugene has ob"tained very considerable advantage over the Duke of "Vendôme's army in Lombardy. . . . The Prince Royal of "Prussia has not yet come to the army."

A letter, dated 6th Feb. 1753, from O. Brereton, in Lincoln's Inn, to his uncle, giving news from the House of Commons. "Your countryman Sydenham, member for "Exeter, wanted a tax on swords and full bottom wigs, which last do not amount to 40 in the kingdom. The "Speaker and the Attorney General, who were the only "wearers of them then in the House, pulled off their hats "and made him due reverence."

A letter, dated 17th Aug. 1725, from M. Greville (a lady) to Mrs. Trelawny. Amongst other things, the writer says, "The marriage of Mr. Pope and Patty Blunt (who, "I fancy, you must remember about town) was a little "surprised at, till I heard he was rich."

Several letters from Pentecost Barker (in London) to Harry Trelawny. In one he "wonders that no one had "translated the *Moyen de Parvenir*, which he had been "reading: it would sell better than Whitfield's Sermons. ". . . Three gentlemen at least are concerned in the Re"membrancer." (Trelawny, in a note, says, "I fancy "Bolingbroke to be one.") In another, dated 1757, he says that "Face painting declines at Court, but gains ground "in the city." In another, dated 14th Nov. 1750, he says some one told him 40 years ago that the Turkish Spy was written by Mr. Manley, father to Mr. Manley who made the Atalantis; had since heard that it was by Roger L'Estrange. The writer copies an advertisement by Henley (Orator Henley). Went to hear him. He abused the then Bishop of London, Gibson, and, speaking of the Codex, said with a sneer that it was as big and as useless as a Church Bible. (In the advertisement, which is against one of St. D[avid]'s men, Henley calls the pulpit "a clack-loft." This Pentecost Barker was a purser in the Navy.) In another letter, dated 15th Jan. 1757, he tells what he had heard of the assassination of the King of France, and notices the dangers of the streets from frost, snow, hail, and rain, and says "a tax is imposed by the poor for "wooden bridges to pass from one side to the other." In another, dated 16th May 1760, he says that yesterday he gained a credible information that Mr. Sterne, one of the Prebendarys of York, was the author of Tristram Shandy, and that the sermons said to be by Yorick were by him, and that he (Sterne) was personally known to Mr. Mudge.

A news letter, 11th May 1703, from the Camp before Boon, giving an account of the siege.

A letter dated 7th Sept. 1736. A postscript to this was written while the mob were up and dragging Porteus to the Grass Market. (This letter is much damaged, but from the indorsement appears to be written by . . . Vaughan.)

A fifth bundle contains copy of Proclamation by Charles Prince of Wales, dated Holyrood House, 10th Oct. 1745. Copy of James 3rd's Declaration, dated 23rd Dec. 1743 (four folios).

A letter, dated Chelsea, 2nd April 1720, from Thomas Newey to Harry Trelawny, Esq., says that the Bishop of Rochester (Atterbury) put some papers into Fiddes's hands for his life of Wolsey. (Fiddes in his preface acknowledges his obligations to Atterbury.)

A small quarto volume, the Tragedy of Galba; *ends*, act 5, scene 7, ατελ.

13th Feb. 1667. At a committee appointed to inquire into the miscarriages of the late war, Ordered, &c. (3 pages).

23rd April 1668. Exceptions taken at present by the Commissioners for taking the public accounts to the accounts of Sir G. Carteret, late Treasurer of Her Majesty's Navy (1½ pages); and the answer of Sir Geo. Carteret (2 pages).

Many Council Orders, temp. Car. 2, directed to the Commissioners at Plymouth.

Papers and accounts relating to Sir Jonathan Trelawny as Comptroller of H.R.H. while Duke of York.

Copy Journal of the House of Lords, January to April 1677–78.

Papers relating to the Stannary Court (Sir Jonathan Trelawny was Vice-Warden).

Letter, dated London, 16th Sept. (no year), from the Earl of Peterborough to Sir Jonathan Trelawny; congratulates him on success of the elections. "The King and the Duke "will have occasion for thayr freends in Parliament; I wish "they may not neede them out of it as well. I heere the "Duke's stay will not be long; we are told the Duke of "Monmouth is to travaile too. The King comes to town "to morrow, and afore he goes to Newmarkett wee shall "see whow thinges will end."

Letter dated 29th July 1661, Plymouth: My lord commanded me to send you the inclosed order, and to let you know that the enemies fleet is now in view and come unto the Sound of Plymouth, believing that they are ready to come to an anchor, consisting of 70 sayle already discovered, and reputed to be more behind.

Letter, dated 30th March 1668, from John Ashburnham to Sir Jonathan Trelawny; says that Mr. Samuel Sands had publicly affirmed "that I had sold the late King and "my country;" and asking Sir Jonathan to find him, and to say that he (J. A.) desired to see him with his sword in hand, &c., &c.

Letter from John Digby to Capt. Jon[n]. Trelawny, dated 1st March 1642, to raise a troop of horse.

Letter, dated Plymouth, 19th Aug. 1667, signed "Bathe," to Sir J. Trelawny and the other Deputy Lieutenants;—with Sir T. Allen's consent has sent Captn. Jonson with his fire ship to be at Foy (Fowy) to-morrow morning. God willing, he will be there too. Frigates ordered to cruise up and down. Hears that De Ruiter intends to make another attempt.—And several other letters by the same to the

same, and several Sir J. Trelawny, private, 1667, 68, and 70.

A letter, dated London, 9th Oct. 1675, from Sir J. Trelawny to his son, gives an account of the attack by M. St. German, the Duchess of York's confessor, on the Sorbonne Doctor.

A large box is full of letters to and by Bishop Trelawny (one of the seven imprisoned bishops), bishop successively of Bristol, Exeter, and Winchester. There are several hundreds.

One parcel is of letters from Francis Cooke and Mr. Sanders.

Two parcels are of letters from the Bishop's steward; one parcel of letters from various members of his family.

One parcel of letters to him from various Archbishops, Bishops, and other Church dignitaries, including Atterbury and Dean Blackburn. (There are nine letters from Atterbury, viz., six in 1703, two in 1705, and one in 1714; and I think that there are two or three others in the collection.)

One parcel of letters and papers of Edwd. Trelawny's, Commissioner of Customs, and M.P. for West Looe, and Governor of Jamaica.

A parcel of sermons by the Bishop.

One parcel of letters to the Bishop while in the See of Bristol, 1685–89.

One parcel of letters before he obtained that See.

Four parcels of letters while he was Bishop of Exeter, 1689–1707.

Two parcels of letters to him while Bishop of Winchester and to his death, 1707–1721.

These letters are of a miscellaneous nature; the majority in the parcels which I turned over related, as may be supposed, to the Church matters of his Sees, but many are very interesting from their relation to the important period through which the Bishop held office.

There is a short letter of six lines from Archbishop Sancroft, dated 12th May 1688, telling the Bishop to come to Lambeth at once privately.

A letter from Francis [Turner], Bishop of Ely, to the Bishop announcing that the King (James 2nd) had that morning made the Bishop of Exeter Archbishop of York, and declared him (Trelawny) his successor at Exeter. He says that the King was to march on Monday, but hears it is putt off *sine die* upon the surprising news of the three regiments gone over to the Prince.

Another letter from the Bishop of Ely, dated 11th Dec. 1688 (much damaged). "Your lordship has heard by . . . " Sunday night the Queen and Prince of Wales . . . about " 2 in the morning. They went . . . oares to Lambeth " and so without guards in . . . towards Gravesend, where " a yacht lay for [them]. Many of quality slink away " daily. Tis believed [the Ki]ng will follow very suddenly. " *How are the mighty fallen.* [My] Lord these are sad & " strnage revolutions for our general [and grie]vous " national sins, which God Almighty forgive & relieve us. " This minute I receive an advice from the Earl of " Rochester that the King is secretly withdrawn this " morning. God preserve him and direct us."

It is well known that Trelawny was translated to the See of Exeter very shortly after King William's accession, and it has been more than insinuated that he betrayed his former master. The Bishop of Ely's letter above mentioned shows that the See of Exeter was promised by James; and the Bishop has left among his papers the following curious memorandum, originally beginning:—

"Walking with Mr. Francis Robartes some time after " the coronation of King William and Queen Mary, in " that which is called the Melancholig Walk in St. James's " Park, and resenting to him the impudence and malice." But the Bishop altered it, saying—I altered it from that portion In the walk of St. James's Park (it being only for my better memory) to the Having in discourse.—So that the memorandum now stands:—

"Having in a discourse with Mr. Francis Robartes, a " little time after the coronation of King William, resented " to him the impudence of the person, whoever he was, " that insinuated in the Prince of Orange's declaration, " as if the Bishops had invited him to come over, &c., " which I verily believe to be utterly false; he replyd, I " took an occasion to discourse Will. Harbord about the " particular, and asked him whether it was true: his " answer was, No, damn 'em, they were not so honest; " but I caus'd it to be put in, to raise a jealousie and " hatred on both sides, that the King, believing it, might " never forgive them; and they, fearing that he did believe, " might be push'd for their own safety to wish and help " on his ruin."

Draft of a letter to the Bishop of Worcester, dated 25th Jan. 1716, denying that the Prince of Orange was invited by the Bishops. And another, dated 26th Feb., asking the Bishop of Worcester to draw up a paper showing that the Bishops did not invite, &c., "tho' we though " ourselves obliged to accept of the deliverance."

Copy of the Warrant for the Bishops imprisonment, in Bishop Trelawny's handwriting.

Letter from Jno. Fielding, the Bishop's Archdeacon (1687), declining to summon the clergy (to sign addresses to the King). Draft of the Bishop's letter ordering him to obey. The Bishop adds, "But two, God be thanked, " signed it." The address with the two signatures is there.

Draft of letter to the Earl of Sunderland (Lord President), explaining why he and his clergy would not sign the address.

Draft of letter to the Bishop of Rochester, asking his influence to protect Atterbury, *à propos* of intended prosecution by reason of his book, "The Rights of Convocation," in answer to Wake.

Copies by the Earl of Bath (1690) of Council letters about tumults of miners, and defence of the county against domestic and foreign enemies.

There are two letters of Saml. Pepys, dated Admiralty, 1685 and 168$\frac{7}{8}$. The first about amending the common law in respect of the cruel treatment of shipwrecked persons: a proclamation on the subject being expected.

In the packet numbered 4 of the Bishop's papers are, " The names of Papists and reputed Papists in the Co. of " Devon, 1707," returned to the Bishop by the ministers of the county, pursuant to an Order of the Council Chamber at Kensington, 4th April 1707. (Six sheets of brief paper.)

A letter from Thomas Newey, dated Exeter, 9th March 170$\frac{1}{2}$, saying, "Dr. Atterbury tells me six sheets of the " first paper against Burnett's Articles are already printed, " and the rest will be furnished in about a fortnight."

A letter from Henry Greenhill, dated Plymouth, 5th Sept. 1691, announcing a misfortune to the fleet.

A letter from Dean Blackburn, dated 16th Nov. 1700. " I had a letter from Atterbury last post. He is a little " concerned that he has nobody to advise or assist him, " but seems resolved on the sturdy part, and to go on, " *vim vi pellere*, to reprint and set his name to it. He " wishes he could have a closer way of conveyance both " to your Lordship and me. I think enclosing to Quath " in a hand not his own every way secure, or else if your " Lordship would direct to John Stucly." . . .

An advertisement of a new organ, by Justinian Morse, of Chipping Barnet, Herts. Any person in one hour, though ignorant of musick, can play all psalm tunes, voluntarys, &c.

Letters from J. Gilbert, Jonathan Prideaux, and Wm. Baber (of Lincoln's Inn).

One from J. Gilbert, dated 12th April 1703, gives an account of a disturbance about his new residence in the Close, and refers the Bishop to Atterbury for further accounts.

Letter from the Earl of Bath, in 1689, to the Deputy-Lieutenants, about seamen, watermen, and others having left their usual habitations and gone inland.

Letter from John Edisbury to the Bishop, dated 14th March 1703. "I was yesterday in the House, but not " 3 days before; there I saw all the Bishops vote, together " fourteen, but Duresme sate upon the Lords' Bench, " Sarum in the chair: they quarrelled with the last clause " about Mortmain, and maintained a sad battle for two " hours, and sad it was with a God witness, for not one " lay lord spoke heartily for us. The Archbishop of York " was the only lord that spake honestly. Somers voted " against, but said nothing. . . . The question put, " wee were 37, they 24."

A certificate, dated 1684, by Anthony, Bishop of Norwich, about the Mayor and Aldermen going into the Quire of the Cathedral after service.

17th Dec. 1703. Account of proceedings in the House of Lords on the Occasional Conformity Bill. (By an indorsement supposed to be by Atterbury.)

Copy of retractation by Atterbury of a passage in his book impeaching the royal supremacy.

In a drawer are some papers relating to Edward Courtenay, Earl of Devon. They are,—

A receipt under seal from Edward Courteney, Earl of Devon, for 958*l.* 17*s.* 9$\frac{1}{4}$*d.*, to John Haydon, gentn., his receiver (signed E. Devon), 16th Dec., 1 Mary.

A receipt, dated 23rd Feb., 1 & 2 P. & M., under the hand and seal of the Earl, acknowledging payment by John Martyn, gent., of 152*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* for a quarter's rent.

Five orders, by virtue of a Commission from the Earl of Devon, for payment of moneys to divers persons. Four of these have the receipts annexed.

Receipt of John Hayden, gent., by appointment of the administrators of the goods and chattels of the Earl, for the several parcels of goods, &c. (52 items of dress, &c. enumerated).

An inventory made by John Hayden of all my Lord of Devon's stuff being and remaining at Kewe, 6th Aug., 4 P. & M. (Nine pages. A great number of the things are stated to have been given by the Queen to the Earl.)

There is (among the old deeds) the original deed of grant by Hugh de Courtenay to William de Pynne, Chaplain of the Chapel of St. Luke the Evangelist, of Newton Popplefordе, in frank almoign of a messuage and land in that place, dated 5 Edw. 3.

An original grant by Wartiana, daughter of Hugh de Alneto, to Odo de Tregrella, of an acre of land in St. John's. Circa 1250.

Two leaves of a MS. Year Book, Easter Term, 2 Edw. 2.

In this Collection there are a great number of official papers and letters relating to the office of Vice-Admiral, the Stannary Courts, and the Lord Lieutenancy.

In rapidly glancing over this very large Collection, I noted what seemed to me the most interesting papers and passages, and have embodied them in this Report. It is a Collection which contains much of interest, especially for the latter half of the 17th century and the first part of the 18th century. Copies of a few are printed in the second volume of the Camden Miscellany.

In the library is a large 8vo, parchment, of the latter half of 13th century, containing a general history (in old French) from Adam, and dealing with Sacred History, Popes, Emperors, &c. Many chapters are specially devoted to English history, particularly the kingdom of Northumbria. *Begins*, "Je que esgardai la grandeur de la divin hystoire." *Ends* (fo. 118 *b*.) with an account of Hugh Bishop of Lincoln. Miracles were afterwards wrought at his tomb in the times of King John, and Henry, the son of King John. The last sentence is, "Efu canounies don tierc "honoure Pape de Romme. En lan de grace 1120." Each page has an exquisite illumination in gold and colours. The drawing and expression of the figures are very good.

Sir John Trelawny left not undone anything that could conduce to my comfort and convenience, and his welcome on my arrival was as warm as was my regret on leaving his hospitable mansion.

ALFRED J. HORWOOD.

STANFORD COURT, WORCESTERSHIRE.

At this house are many manuscripts, and, by the liberality of Sir Thomas Winnington, Bart., several have been printed.

A 14th century copy of Bracton in 4to., in good condition. "Liber Will'mi Burton Lindliaci Leicestrensis "ex dono Tho. Disney de Wiken. com. Leic., 21 Jan. "1633."

Modus tenendi parliamentum; folio, parchment, 15th century. 10½ pages. The last section here is "de gradibus parium," ending with the words "esse "plenum."

Nova Statuta, in French; fol., parchment, 15th century, with illuminated letters. The statutes are from 1 Edward 3 to 1 Edward 4.

Accounts relating to Mary Queen of Scots while prisoner in England (printed by the Camden Society, 1867).

Herd's "Historia quatuor Regum Angliæ" (printed by the Roxburghe Club).

Sir Antony Weldon's Court and Character of King James 1. It contains ten pages more than the print of 1651; followed by—

Observations upon the King from his childhood instead of a character (4 pp.); followed by—

Certain observations before Queen Elizabeth's death. 1 page and a ¼.

A Device of the Jesuits intercepted,* 1600 (4to., paper, 17th century). Discourse of the providence necessary to be had for the setting up the Catholick ffayth when God shall call the Queen out of this life.

Do., folio, paper, 17th century. *Begins*, Considering that sundrie rumours have come within this year's space of the Queen's sicknes; *ends*, whose daies God prolong in health and felicitie. (13 folios.)

The sodaine and well digested opinion of some who are committed to the censure of farre more worthie spiritts, touching the peace or rather agreement supposed to have been offered unto Her Majestie by the King of Spaine. *Begins*, Forasmuch as the meanest subject; *ends*, and beseech God to bless and preserve for ever. Folio, paper, 17th century. About 30 leaves.

* These words are in the margin.

A vol. in paper, 17th century, containing—

(1.) To the right honourable the lordes of his Majestie's most honourable Privy Council. A true and briefe r[illegible]tion of Sir Walter Raleigh his late voyage to Guiana by Samuel Jones, Preacher in one of his shippes called the Flyinge Chudleigh. (5 leaves. Printed in Notes and Queries, January, 1861.)

(2.) Royallists undone, or Rebellion rewarded, being an account of the affaires in Ireland after the Restoration of King Charles the 2nd in 1660. *Begins*, My lordes, I have, in obedience to your lordship's commands, set down a brief tho' sad and deplorable state of the Irish nation; *ends* (on the 31st page), and will evidence the truth or nullitie of what hath been here offered to your lordship. My lord, your lordship's most faithful and most humble servant, F. N.

(3.) The dialogue of Ochinus touching Polygamy.

Ochinus. *Begins*, I crave not to crave advise from you; *ends*, praise and glory through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen. 48 pp.

A paper vol., 17th century, containing—

(1.) A dialogue between a Councillor of State and a Justice of the Peace; the one dissuading, the other persuading, the calling of a Parliament. By Sir Walter Raleigh.

Address to the King. Most gracious Sovereign, those that are opprest and helpless are commonly silent. 4 pp. and 4 leaves. Signed, W. Raleigh. (Copy.)

(The tract, but not the address, is printed in Harleian Miscell., 5, 194, and also 46, 1628.)

(2.) Of the Antiquitie of Parliament.

Heraldic manuscript; folio, paper, 17th century.

The Antiquitie of Gentry, Nobleness and Coat Armour bearinge, demonstrating that there has been disquisitions, degrees, and qualities of men from the beginninge of the world. 1676. (From 197 to 235 printed in Notes and Queries.)

A paper volume in 4to., end of 17th century, contains:—

(1.) Mr. Tomkins's Observations of Worcestershire.

(2.) Dr. Hopkins's Observations on Mr. Tomkin's Observations of Mr. Abington's Antiquities of Worcestershire.

(3.) Copy of Warrant from the Lords of the Privy Council for the execution of Humphrey Littleton. 5th April 1606.

(4.) An Account which Mr. Thomas Abington gave of the Powder Plott, he being concerned in it, whiche he writt of the Antiquities and History of Worcestershire.* 3 Jacobi. (4 leaves).

(5.) Mr. Abington's letter to Dr. Reynolds, 17th Feb. 1679.

(6.) Mr. Abington's letter to Sir Thomas Street at Cotheridge, 19th March 1691.

Fee Book of Sir Francis Winnington, temp. Car. 2; 4to., paper.

MS. History of Clifton or Team by Henry Jefferys, of Ham (or Holme) Castle (born 1636; died 1709). Fol., paper, 17th century.

A new Book of Receipts of Rents, Anueties, and other moneys, beginning at St. Mary Day 1638, written at Heryford at John Fletcher's house. (A tall narrow folio, paper, 17th century. Described in Archæologia for 1857 in a paper by the Rev. John Webb.)

A Relation of the Estate of France, together with the negotiation, written by Sir George Cary, Knt., Ambassador for his Majestie, 1610. (Printed by Dr. Birch in "Historical View of the Negotiations between the "Courts of England, France, and Brussels.") Folio, paper, 17th century.

An Answer made by command of Prince Henry to certain proposicions of warr and peace delivered to his highness by some of his military servants. (About 60 or 70 folios.) Folio, paper, 17th century.

Survey of the Parsonages and other Church livings in Doddingtone Hundred, Worcestershire, 1655, made to a Visitation by order of the Lord Protector Cromwell (33 items). Sworn Presentations and Certificates signed by Churchwardens and others. They are returns to a Warrant for the Commissioners to require four or six to inquire and return the value, &c. Folio, paper, 17th century. (*See* Notes and Queries for Worcestershire. Lond. 1856.)

Observations in a voyage in the Kingdom of France, being a collection of several monuments, inscriptions, draughts of Towns and Castles, &c. (Begins in 1675.)

* His collections for Worcestershire were much used by Nash in his History of Worcestershire.

Observations in a voyage through Ireland, being a collection of several monuments, inscriptions, draughts of Towns, Castles, &c.

(These are bound together, forming a thick 4to. vol. Part of the latter has been printed by the Kilkenny Archæological Association, under the care of Mr. Shirley. Both are by Thomas Dineley.)

History from Marble, &c., by Thomas Dineley. (This has been printed in facsimile by the Camden Society, in two 4to. volumes.)

The Journall of my travels through the Low Countreys, Anno Domini 1674, by Thomas Dineley. (This MS. is described at p. 38 of the preface to the first volume of the "History from Marble," printed by the Camden Society.)

Sir Thomas Winnington informed me that the Duke of Beaufort has Dineley's "Notitia Cambro-Britannica." Mr Charles Baker, the Duke's steward, in 1864, edited a portion of it, viz.; "An Account of the progress of his "Grace Henry, the 1st Duke of Beaufort, through Wales "in 1604."

The MSS. above noticed are in a Library on the ground floor of the house.

The Old Library

Is at the top of the house under the roof; a large and wonderful chamber, pannelled throughout with dark oak, on which, under semicircular headings, are many three-quarter portraits, life size, of various members of the family in the time of Elizabeth. These paintings are in very good preservation, and are most interesting.

The MSS. in this room have not yet been arranged; they are many and very miscellaneous, and some of interest may yet remain to be discovered.

Folio, paper, 18th century:—

(1.) Order for putting Six Marine Regiments under Prince George of Denmark, 2,rd March 170$\frac{2}{3}$.

(2.) Account of charges of purchasing forage to Dragoon horses in Scotland, according to Sir R. W.'s contract, 1709.

(3.) Army Accounts, 1706–10.

(4.) Information relating to Chelsea Hospital taken from the Minutes; and the Report of the Comptroller about the Hospital.

(5.) Accounts of unappropriated money paid into the Exchequer in each year since His Majesty's accession, and to what uses the same has been issued; presented to the Commissioners appointed to examine the Debts, Feb. 3, 17$\frac{10}{11}$; by Mr. Tilsone.

(6.) The Account of Sir John Humble, Bart., Paymaster of the Lottery, 1710–13.

Salwey Winnington was one of the Commissioners for Public Accounts at the beginning of the 18th century. The Commissioners sat at Little Essex House, Essex Street, in the Strand. There are a good many volumes relating to this matter, and to Army Accounts and Navy Accounts about the same time.

Folio, paper, 17th century. Diurnall occurrences, or the heads of proceedings of both houses of Parliament from the 3rd of Nov. 1640, till the adjournment, 9th Sept. 1641.

Folio, paper, 17th century. Copy of long letter (5 leaves) to Queen Elizabeth on Low Country Affairs. *Begins*, Most Sacred Queen, Although it may seem an over-bold part in a subject . . . . *Ends*, to whom I know they are yet entirely devoted, and whom God long preserve. Amen.

Copy of long letter dated 29th Sept. 1675 (4 leaves). *Begins*, Since father St. German has been so kind to me as to recommend me to your Reverence . . . . The writer goes on to tell "what passed between your "reverend predecessor, father Ferrer, and myselfe." On English State Affairs and the Match of Mary with the Prince of Orange.

Another letter by the same writer, "I sent your "reverence a tedious long letter on the 29th of Sep- "tember to inform you of the progress of our affairs "for these two or three yeares last past." Has a sure hand to convey them by. Sends a cypher. 2 pages.*

Letter from Paris, 13th Oct. 1675, acknowledging the receipt of the above. Signed, D. L. C.†

A coppy of his Royal Highness his letter to La Chaise about the time Mr. Coleman wrote his long letter, 1675. (These are about intrigues with France.)

Propositions for the benefit of the Commonwealth. (7 leaves).

A short view of the Reigne of King Henry 3rd.

Copy of letter to the Lord Marquesse of Buckingham against the marriage with Spaine. *Begins*, Though to advise may seem presumptuous . . . . Signed, Thomas Alured. (6 leaves.)

Folio, paper, 17th century. Copies of Depositions of Titus Oates before Sir Edmundbury Godfrey.

Assessments for 1651 and 1653, for Doddenham Hundred and other places, for the Militia and Army.

Folio. The Debates of the Lords and Commons in the Conference in 1688.

Folio. Duplicates of Privy Seal Docquets, 1688–1703.

Duplicates of Privy Seal Docquets, March 1704–1712.

Duplicates of ditto, 169$\frac{3}{5}$–1712.

Observations on the Journals of the House of Commons (beginning of the 18th century).

Folio. Instructions for Lord Bellasyse, Captain General and Commissioner in Chief of our forces in Affrica and Governor of Tangier (25th Feb., 17 Car. 2).

Gayland's letter to Lord Bellasyse, dated at Argilla.

Lord Arlington's letter from Salisbury, Sept. 10, 1665.

Sir Richard Fanshawe's (the Ambassador) letter from Madrid, $\frac{1}{2}\frac{5}{6}$ Aug. 1665.

Letters from other persons to Lord Bellasyse, and his letters to the King and others.

Articles of Peace between the Earl of Teviott and Guylau.

Copy of King James 1's Patent for Virginia, 1609.

Quarto, paper, 18th century. A Treatise on Pardons. *Begins*, The King is the fountain of Mercy as well as of Justice.

Folio, paper, 17th century. A brief narrative of the discoverie of the Northern Seas, and the Coasts and Countries of those parts, as it was first begun and continued by the singular industrie and charge of the Company of Muscovie Merchants of London. (4$\frac{1}{2}$ pp.)

Papers on the South Sea Bubble.

Large folio. Abstract of H.M. Revenues from all sources, 1702–9.

Folio, paper, 17th century:—

(1.) The Earl of Salisbury's Speech to Queen Elizabeth concerning Jesuits' Schools, Hostages, and Truce with Spain, p. 1.

(2.) A Dialogue between a melancholly dreaming Hermit, a mutinous braine-sicke Soldier, and a busie tedious Secretarie; delivered in a speech before Queen Elizabeth (by the Earl of Essex, 7th Nov. 1595), p. 11.

(3.) The State of a Secretarie's Place, and the Perill; written by the Earl of Salisburie, p. 23.

(4.) Queen Ann Bullen's letter to King Henry 8, p. 25.

(5.) A letter to the Lord Cooke.

(6.) Letter of Francis Phelipps to King James, p. 35.

(7.) Letter by Pope Gregorie the 15th, and the Bishop of Conche, Inquisitor-General, to the King of Spaine, pp. 39, 40, and 42.

(8.) The Pope's letter to Prince Charles, and his answer to the same, p. 42.

(9.) The Character of a King. *Begins*, The King is a mortal god, p. 45.

(10.) A short view of the 20th of July concerning the Spanish Match. *Headed*, Speeches, Relations, and Occurrences concerning the Spanish Match, anno Domini 1623, Jacobi, 21, p. 49.

(11.) Mr. Martin, Recorder of London, his speech to King James at his first coming to the Crown, p. 57.

(12.) The surnames, titles, tymes, and creations of the nobilitie of England, p. 63.

(13.) An advertisement to King James before his progress into Scotland. *Begins*, A certain person, mighty Sir, p. 67.

(14.) Certain passages of the Parliament at Oxford, p. 99.

(15.) Sir Robert Collier's opinion delivered touching the alteration of Wyne, 2nd Sept. 1626, p. 115.

(16.) Speech of King Charles 1 to the Parliament touching war, in defense of our Uncle the King of Denmark.

Folio, paper, 18th century. Papers relating to the Navy; end of 17th century.

Account of all grants in His Majesty's Duchy of Lancaster since 6th of March last. Dated 27th Jan. 170$\frac{1}{2}$.

Translation of Treaty between the King and the King of Denmark and the States General, June 15, 1701.

Translation of Treaty between the Emperor and the States General, Sept. 7, 1701.

* This and the preceding are by Coleman, Secretary to the Duchess of York.

† This is by La Chaise, Confessor to the King of France.

Translation of Convention between the King of Sweden and the States General, Sept. and Oct. 1701.

Copies of letters of William 3 to the Earl of Portland, and from the Earl to the King, in 1698.

Copies of letters from and to Secretary Vernon, and to and from the Earl of Portland, 1698.

Copies of letters from Lord Somers to the King concerning the dangers of France and Spain on expected death of the King of Spain, 1698.

Report of the Trustees of Forfeited Estates in Ireland, in pursuance of Act of 11 & 12 William 3.

Ten rolls of paper, each about one yard long, fastened together, being Table of the rates of the quarter pay for the goale, and trayned soldyers, and House of Correction, as the same ought to have been paid quarterly, within the Hundred of Oswaldslow and County of Worcester, as follows. 1647 to 1654.

Many Orders of Sessions for Payment of Ship Money and Poll Money in the County of Worcester.

There are also at Stanford Court some letters of the 18th century.

A few letters from Charles James Fox. Some refer to the allowance to the Prince of Wales; to gifts of money to the Emperor without the consent of Parliament, &c. &c.

Letters from Henry Fox (first Lord Holland), 1747, and later (dated from Holland House), relating to the Boroughs of Droitwich and Bewdley. He was one of the executors of the will of the Right Hon. F. Winnington.

About a dozen letters from Uvedale Price from 1794 to 1803.

Several letters from Charles Dunster (from Fountain House, Bath, and elsewhere) in 1790 on literary subjects.

Letters from Roger Wilbraham and Dudley North.

One from Mr. Seward (mentioning Burke's behaviour on the death of Sir Joshua Reynolds).

About 18 letters from Payne Knight.

Many letters from N. Curzon in 1785, from France.

A letter (official) signed by Oliver Cromwell, and one by Sir Thomas Fairfax.

My visit to Stanford Court was made very pleasant by the great cordiality of Sir Thomas Winnington, and the interest which he took in the objects of the Commission. Among other bits of literary information which he communicated, he told me that the letters by Cromwell and Fairfax were printed in "Epistolary Curiosities," edited by Rebecca Warner, 8vo., London, 1818, and that the contents of that volume were printed by the lady without permission, she having copied most of them from the originals (formerly preserved at Ribbesford House, in Worcestershire, the seat of Lord Herbert of Cherbury), which the late Mr. Ingram presented to the Earl of Powis.

ALFRED J. HORWOOD.

THE ALMACK COLLECTION.

The papers in the possession of Richard Almack, Esq., of Melford, in Suffolk, contain many very valuable documents. Among them the following letters and documents may be mentioned:—

John Bradshawe (24th Feb. 1600), giving an account of the trial and condemnation of the Earls of Essex and Southampton. Also MSS. relating to the trial, effects, and affairs of the Earl of Essex. Letter from his mother, Lettice Countess of Leicester, and evidence apparently implicating her in her son's rebellion. General Thomas Dalzell to the Earl of Lauderdale (15th Jan. 1667), giving his opinion, and very characteristic. General Dalzell commanded the Scottish Army against the Covenanters.

James 6, King of Scotland, afterwards James 1, King of England, (dated Halyruid hous, 14th April 1587,) addressed to the Commendator of Dunfermling, urging his attendance at a Convention to be holden at "Halyruidhous." Mary, Queen of Scots. Copy (in the handwriting of Maitland, of Lethington, the Secretary of State for Scotland) of the letter sent by "yo^r "Majestie's Nobilitie and subjects" to the Queen, on the report "that yo^r Majestie suld be ravish'd be the "Earl Bothwell," desiring to know what she wished them to do.

John, Earl and Duke of Lauderdale, draft (in his handwriting) and a letter in answer to some person who had presented his "humble desires." He mentions His Majesty's commands to the "Privie Council" respecting Church government in Scotland. "The resolution of settling episcopacy unalterable."

William Maitland, of Lethington (6th April 1570). Obligation, under his hand and seal, to his son James, to enfeoff "Marie Fleming," his spouse, for all the days of her life in the lands of Barkbie, &c., which he held of the Prioress and Convent of Hadington. Mary Fleming was one of "the Four Maries" attendant on Mary, Queen of Scots. She was in the Castle of Edinbro' during the siege and surrender.

Fred, Duke of Schomberg. Two letters from him, dated Paris, 2nd Sept. 1668 and 9th April 1671. In the first he mentions that "for some days" the Court of France had offered him a pension as a Marshal, which he had "politely excused." The other introduces to England M. Micaeli, "of the family of those Micaeli "who for religion have left Italy; he is well born and "allied to some persons of quality in this Kingdom."

Marie de Seton (6th April 1615). Letter of thanks and gratitude, in French. She was one of "The Four "Maries" attendant on the Queen of Scots, and was many years with her in England.

Margaret de Kirkaldy (18th Nov. 1629). A letter of civility and gratitude, but mysterious. She was the daughter of Grange, who was Governor of Edinbro' Castle, which he and William Maitland held out long for Queen Mary. Margaret de Kircaldy became Abbess of Rheims.

Earl of Angus (11th Sept. 1598) to the Laird Innes, from Glenbervie. Had been summoned to attend the King at Dundee to meet his bride, Anne of Denmark, and requests the Laird to accompany him in his retinue.

A register book of Ely from 1459 to 1550; a folio, on parchment, containing about 500 pages very closely written.

Many deeds from 1298, and even earlier, relating chiefly to Norfolk, Cheshire, Lancashire, and Suffolk.

Order respecting troops for the service of Ireland, dated 26th June 1649. Signed by Oliver Cromwell.

Original documents relating to the siege of Liverpool, 1644.

Henry Bennet, Earl of Arlington, K.G. (dated from Goring House, 1st June 1672), gives an interesting account of the battle of Southwold bay.

Letters and documents (some of very early date) relating to the families of Clifford, Cecil, Devereux, Fitzwilliam, Fairfax, Fenwick, Howard, Molineux, Montague, Russell, Stanhope, Vere, &c.

Letter from Sir Christopher Whichcote (Governor of Windsor at the Burial of Charles 1) to the Earl of Lauderdale, 9th July 1660, supplicating "to gaine his "Maj^s gracious hand to the paper. It would be of "great use to preserve me from the malice of evil "men." 16th April 1661. A very lofty letter (having got his pardon), asserting his rights at *Frogmore* respecting crown lands he had purchased and built on; intimating a breach "of the King's royal word," and that "Righteousness and common justice is the esta-"blishment of the throne"!

Letter from Sir Archibald Johnston, of Warriston, to the Earl of Elgin, 1645.

Draft of long letter (8th May 1660) from Johnston in answer to a Latin letter of advice from Alex. Mowns, explaining and excusing his acts during the rebellion and usurpation, urging him to write to the King "of "my heartie and thankful *acceptance* of his M^s. oblivion, "grace, and favoure *promised to me* in your letter," professing great loyalty.

2nd July 1660. Long letter from Helen Hay, his wife, to the Earl of Lauderdale, further urging Johnston's excuses. "Three months *we waited upon General* "*Monk's pleasure*." Urging that her husband might see the King, or she would go to London, and repeating his appeal in his letter on behalf of "our 13 children." With reference to his offices, but apparently without any fear as to his life. (He was *executed* .... 166 .)

1667–68. Three long letters respecting the terms of proposed treaty for the union of England and Scotland, as to trade, navigation, &c., signed "By order of the "Commissioners for the Kingdom of England, John "Walker." To the Lords Commissioners for Scotland.

Many documents and letters relating to great historical families of Scotland and Ireland.

Penn's first Charter of Liberties founding Pennsylvania, 25th April 1682.

MEMORANDUM RELATIVE TO THE PAPERS BELONGING TO T. E. P. LEFROY, ESQ.

These papers are very valuable for biographical and historical purposes, being a collection of about 1,700 private letters from men of high station and repute, between the years 1672 and 1689.

The following list gives the names of the writers and the dates in each parcel:—

Letters to Sir Richard Bulstrode, author of the Memoirs of the reigns of Charles 1 and Charles 2. He was agent and resident for Charles 2, at the Court of Brussels, and afterwards Envoy for James 2 at the same Court.

Letters of Henry Savill, Envoy Extraordinary at Paris, from April 1679 to May 1682.

Sir Bevil Skelton's letters from March 1676 to 1687.

Edmund Poley's letters in 1680.

Mr. Knight's letters from London during the year 1678.

[N.B. A close pair of chopps makes a wise coxcomb.]

Mr. Edward Carne's letters from Whitehall from 1st Sept. 1683 to March 1684.

Mr. John Caryll's letters from March 1686 to Nov. 1687.

Sir Robert Southwell's letters from June 1672 to Nov. 1680.

Mr. Cooke's letters from July 1674 to January 1685.

[N.B. January 2, 1685. "The old Master of the "Rolls, Sir Harbottle Grimston, hath made "shift to die at last of apoplexy."]

Mr. H. Thynne's letters from Nov. 1674 to January 1684.

Mr. O. Wynne's letters from July 1680 to April 1684.

Godolphin's letters in 1680–81 and 82.

Bridgeman's letters from February 1679 to 1689.

[Dr. Cousins, late Bishop of Durham, did, soon before his death, leave a box with Sir Gilbert Gerard, his son-in-law; it was said there was in it some writings importing that the king was married to the Duke of Monmouth's mother.]

Sir Henry Coventry's letters from Nov. 1674 to May 1680.

Earl of Sunderland's letters from Feb. 1679 to March 1688.

Sir Lionel Jenkin's letters from March 1676 to May 1684.

Mr. James Vernon's letters in 1677 and 1678.

Mr. Edward Chute's letters from July 1683 to March 1684.

Miscellaneous letters from Mr. J. Ellis, Sir Francis Compton, Whitelock Bulstrode, from 1677 to 1688.

Mr. Chudleigh's letters from March 1676 to 1685.

Mr. Roger Meredith's letters, August 1674 to January 1680.

Sir William Lockhart, Ambassador at Paris, three letters during 1678.

Mr. Edmund Poley's letters from 1680.

Sir John Lytcott's letters from Feb. 1688 to Nov. 1689.

Sir Peter Wyche's letters from Feb. 1687–8 to Feb. 1688–9.

Sir William Trumbull's letters from Nov. 1685 to Sept. 1686.

Mr. Francis Gwyn's letters from July 1687 to Jan. 1687–8.

Mr. Henry Sydney's letters from Jan. 1680 to Sept. 1681.

Mr. J. Constable's letters from March 1684 to April 1685.

Mr. G. Etherage's (the Dramatist) letters from Dec. 1685 to Feb. 1685–6.

Mr. William Dutton Colt's letters from Boisledu in 1684.

[He was in the retinue of the Duke of Northumberland.]

Letters from Mr. William Shaw, Mr. David Egert (Secretary to Mr. Poley), from 1682 to 1687.

Mr. Charles Bertie's letters in 1681.

Lord John Berkeley's letters from April 1676 to Feb. 1677.

The Cardinal of Norfolk's letters (Howard) in 1688.

Letter of King Charles 2, dated Windsor, 14th April 1684.

Letter of William, Prince of Orange, dated à la Hage, 6th April 1685.

Two letters of the Duke of Monmouth.

Six letters of the Duke of Berwick.

Duke of Norfolk's letters from March 1679 to Nov. 1688.

Lord Thomas Howard's letters in 1682.

Sir William Temple, letters during 1675 and 1676.

The Duke of Lauderdale's letters in 1676.

The Duke of Manchester's letters from Nov. 1686 to 1687.

Three letters of the Duke of Ormond in 1677 and 1686.

Three letters of the Earl of Ossory in 1668 and 1678.

Letters from the second Earl of Clarendon, Laurence Hyde, Earl of Rochester, Colonel John Churchill, subsequently the great Duke of Marlborough, from 1677 to 1679.

The Earl of Arlington's letters from Nov. 1674 to 1679.

Two letters of the Earl of Essex in 1676.

Letters of the Earl of Plymouth in 1686.

Lord Faversham's letters in 1678.

Three letters of the Earl of Tyrconnell in 1686–7.

Two letters of Lord Melfort in 1685.

Three letters of Lord Midleton, 1680 to 1686.

Two letters of Lord Craven in 1673.

Lord Preston's letters from May 1682 to August 1684.

Letters from Lord Herbert, Lord Maynard, Lord Lansdown, Earl of Mulgrave, Marquis of Halifax, Earl of Radnor, Lord Dartmouth, Lord Conway, Bathe, Lord Grey de Ruthin, Savile, Lord Charles Gerard, R. Montague, from 1676 to 1686.

There is also a series of news letters of Edward Coleman, from 1675 to 1678. He was at that time Secretary to the Duchess of York. He was hanged for the "Popish Plot" on the evidence of Titus Oates.

Also another series of news letters written by Robert Yard and James Vernon, from Whitehall, 1670 to 1689.

The correspondence includes a number of letters from foreign officials. Amongst others, are several in Spanish from Don Pedro Ronquillo, Ambassador from Spain in London, 1684.

DUNSTER CASTLE, SOMERSETSHIRE.

In the year 1650 the celebrated William Prynne was, as he tells us, "by order of Mr. Bradshaw and his com-"panions at Whitehall," detained a captive at Dunster Castle for eight months. He was well treated by the Luttrell of that time, who was a Parliamentarian; and the enthusiastic legal antiquary hardly perhaps felt the weariness of a prisoner when given free access to the Muniment Room. His gratitude to his custodian is shown by a careful catalogue of the very large collection of early deeds and rolls then and still preserved there. A 17th century copy of this catalogue I have examined, and have looked through the drawers containing the documents to which the catalogue refers; but they furnish nothing worthy of special note for this Commission, save a Charter of Henry 2, confirming to Robert Fitz Urs the grant which his brother, Reginald Fitz Urs, had made to him of lands at Willerton (in Somersetshire, between six and seven miles from Dunster). This Reginald was one of the murderers of Becket. Seer de Quency, one of the witnesses to the charter, was created Earl of Winchester by King John. This charter is in fine condition, and a large portion of the Great Seal is still pendent thereto.

The catalogue notices three "Computi hospitii." One of these I found. It consists of one short skin, and contains nothing of interest. The other two I could not find, the orderly arrangement of the documents effected by Prynne not having been kept up.

An inquiry for old letters and other papers was liberally responded to by Mr. Luttrell, who laid open several large cupboards and presses filled with letters and papers neatly arranged in bundles and for the most part endorsed. It is to be regretted that a close scrutiny of these was not rewarded. All the letters and papers are of the last and present century, and, save the letters from Henry Shiffner, are bills, receipts, and accounts devoid of interest except to the family.

There are a good many letters from Henry Shiffner, M.P. for Minehead, addressed from London to H. F. Luttrell, of Dunster Castle, and ranging from about 1762 to 1765. The greater number relate to the affairs of Minehead (to the interests of which borough he seems very properly to have had much regard); but a few are interesting to the historian of that period. A letter from him gives an account of the King opening Parliament in 1762. One, dated 11th December 1762, gives a notice of Pitt's speech in the House of Commons in

opposition to peace, and of Wyndham's answer. On a division, he says 319 were for and 65 against the peace. He says that Pitt's speech occupied 3 hours and 26 minutes (Mr. Shiffner and his stop-watch were perhaps known to Sterne), and was the worst he ever heard; and that Wyndham answered him point by point in 25 minutes. The writer notices that Pitt was permitted to sit and stand alternately during his speech.

A letter of the 21st December 1762 gives an account of the new Ministry.

A letter of the 3rd of May 1763 mentions the appearance of John Wilkes before Pratt, C.J.; the huzzas of the mob as Wilkes went back to the Tower. He was remanded, having refused to give bail, and the Chief Justice took time to consider his judgment.

Mr. Luttrell very kindly assisted me in my searches, and his regret was great that so many papers should have furnished so little on which to report.

ALFRED J. HORWOOD.

REPORT ON COL. NAPIER'S PAPERS.

These Papers are of no historical value whatever, being only a portion of certain law proceedings instituted against Bartolome Rodriguez, Salvador Ximenez Navarro, and Francisco de Arellano (all inhabitants of the town of Castellar in South Andalusia), who, on the night of Saturday the 25th May 1641, were found in the streets playing instruments and singing indecent songs, against the ordinances and regulations of the place.

They all appear to have been sentenced to some days' imprisonment, and to pay a fine equal to four pounds of wax candles, to be placed before the Holy Sacrament.

The Alcalde's or Judge's name was Don Pedro Ordûna de Veslasco, and that of the actuating Public Notary, Alonso Gonzalez Olmedo. The *Alcalde* was at the same time *Alcayde*, that is, Governor of the Castle, which belonged then to the Duke of Medina Sidonia.

The whole is written on official or stamped paper of the year 1641.

MONTACUTE HOUSE, SOMERSETSHIRE.

At this fine mansion, built in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, are many letters and papers of an interesting character. A few are of the end of the 16th century, and a few are of the latter end of the 17th century, but the greater number are of the first half and middle of the 17th century.

Sir Edward Phelipps (the fourth son of the builder of the mansion) was Speaker of the House of Commons and Master of the Rolls in the time of James the 1st. His son, Sir Robert Phelipps, was Member of Parliament, and a man of great ability; his freedom of speech gave umbrage to the Court, and at Montacute is a warrant from the Council to seize him and bring him before the Council (Sept. 28, 1628).

Of the 16th century there are several letters and papers of Low Country affairs; two signed by Walsingham.

Out of its order, but because of the rarity of letters by the writer, I first notice a letter by Sir Walter Raleigh, addressed by him to Sir Edward Phelipps, Master of the Rolls, beseeching him "to give some end "to the unchristian sute which Sanderson hath against "me," &c. &c.

A receipt, signed by Inigo Jones, for money disbursed by the two Temples for masks at Court on the marriage of the Lady Elizabeth (the marriage of Elizabeth, daughter of James 1, to Frederick, Palsgrave of the Rhine, 1613).

A Council letter of the 1617 directing inquiries about the decay of cloth manufacture in Somersetshire has the autograph of *Fr. Bacon*, who some time afterwards, as *Fr. Verulam Canc.*, addresses a letter to Sir Robert Phelipps, and others, regarding a license given by the King to the Corporation of Bath to make Avon navigable between Bath and Bristol.

In 1607 a letter from Salisbury to Sir Edward Phelipps, Speaker, announcing the King's intention to come to the House to-morrow afternoon; the House not to rise before he comes. The letter is dated March 30.

Copies of two long letters (four and five and a half pages) from Madrid in October and December 1622, by the Earl of Bristol to the King regarding the Spanish match, and the affairs of the Palatinate; and one by the same signed John Digby (a short time before he was created Earl of Bristol) on the same subject.

A list of the Prince's officers and servants who go and have gone to attend his Highness in Spain, March 21, 1622; and a diary (for a few days) kept by Sir Robert Philipps while in Spain on the business of the Match.

A letter signed by King James 1 to Sir Edward Phelipps (dated Royston, 27 November 1610) directing him to adjourn the House.

Several letters from Maurice Berkeley to Sir Edward Phelipps; one of them alludes to the death of y^e^ Prince [Henry].

A letter signed and sealed by James 1, dated 14 September 1612, and addressed to Sir Edward Phelipps, M.R., directing his attention to Acts of Parliament, with a view to proceed to a Scotch Parliament.

Letter dated 1617 from John Blacfan (to Sir Edward or Sir Robert) recommending (in reply) Spanish books for reading.

A letter from Sir Dudley Carleton, dated Venice, 28 September 1612, thanking the person addressed, doubtless Sir Edward) for his recommendation to the King, &c. &c.

Several letters from Madrid 1618, written by James Wadesworth, to Sir Robert Phelipps. Interesting. Two of them contain notices of Sir W. Raleigh. There is one wholly in Spanish by Wadesworth, but not very interesting.

A letter by Francis Cottington (dated Madrid, April 4, 1620) to Sir Robert Phelipps.

A letter by Fulke Greville, 18 July 1613, containing instructions to Commissioners regarding certain moneys late of Prince Henry.

Council Order (signed Northampton, Suffolk, E. Wotton and Julius Cæsar,) dated 12 May 1613, directing Sir Edward Phelipps to get payment of 4,000*l.* owing for leases of lands of the late Prince Henry.

Four long letters in 1634 from a writer who signs himself "el hombre fiel." One must have been written from Dublin as it gives a very sarcastic notice of "your "noble quondam parliamentarie friend, now His "Majestie's active Minister in Ireland," and his pompous appearance in black armour on "a green near "Dublin." The reference must be to Wentworth, afterwards Earl of Strafford. Two of the others seem to have been written in Somersetshire; and the other is dated from Westminster. In these letters he alludes to "el hombre de bien," by which phrase I think he indicates Sir Robert Phelipps. These letters are full of news and very interesting.

A letter from Salisbury to Sir Edward Phelipps lauding him, and on the temper of the House.

A letter from Sir Julius Cæsar to Sir Edward Phelipps, dated 1609, alluding to private matters, and praising him as the best Speaker since 23rd Elizabeth.

Several papers illustrating the high handed exercise of authority, viz.:—

Office copy of Petition of Edmund Kenne, prisoner in the Fleet, to the Privy Council: of order for his release dated in 1635, and of his bond. His offence was unadvised behaviour at election of Knights of the Shire, and scandalising Sir Robert Phelipps; and

Two papers regarding the oppressions of the Court of High Commission; and

An Order by Lord Keeper Coventry to turn out several persons from the Office of Justice of the Peace, A.D. 1626.

Copy of Petition for Reformation of the Court of Chancery (directed against Bacon, against whom Sir Robert Phelipps took a prominent part).

Council letter in 1629, signed by Coventry and 10 others, noticing tumultuous assemblies to prevent transportation of Corn; Corn not to be transported abroad. Attorney General to prepare proclamation.

Copy of Council letter (11 November 1630) about Corn.

Council letter (19 October 1631) touching the high price of Corn occasioned by a sentence in the Star Chamber.

Order at Assizes for suppressing Ales and Revels. [1633.]

Letter signed Fr. Windebank, dated Whitehall, November 12, 1633, stating that the King pleases that the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Keeper, the Lord Privy Seal, and the Earl Marshal call before them the Lord Chief Justice and Sir Robert Phelipps, and any others, to give information concerning the feast days held in this country likely to be put down by my Lord Richardsonne.

Letters from Lords of the Council regarding musters (1634).

Letters by Ralph Hopton; one to Edward Wyndham and others, including Edward Phelipps, about the weekly contribution, looking after arms and ammunition, keeping up communication with Sir Francis Hawley, my Lieutenant General of the City, &c. &c. October 30, 1643.

Several Council letters, and many other letters and papers, regarding squabbles between Sir Robert Phelipps and Sir John Stowell. In one note of proceedings, dated October 31, 1618, Sir Robert Phelipps is cleared, and the evidence against him is to be suppressed. This is signed by *T. Meautys* (the faithful Secretary of Bacon).

A Certificate, dated 13 March 1648, signed T. Fairfax, that Edward Phelipps, Esq., was in the City of Exeter at the Surrender thereof, and had made his composition.

Letters from (?) Southampton and Ashley in 1661 and 1662 to the Justices of the Peace for Somersetshire regarding the King's Revenue and the Excise.

Letter dated 13 July 1666, signed by Arlington and under Sign Manual of Charles 2, addressed to the Duke of Ormond, Lord Lieutenant of Somersetshire. An invasion expected; diligent search to be made if any should land; no quarter to be given.

An Account of the Proceedings of the Lords Commissioners against the Bishop of London in 1686 in the Council Chamber at Whitehall. Conversation between the Lord Chancellor and the Bishop. (6½ leaves.)

Early copies of three of Bacon's Essays, viz., those on Revenge, Adversitie, and Innovations.

The Bishop of Exeter's (Joseph Hall) apology upon a Report that went of him to be a favourer of Puritans, written to a friend of his living at the King's Court.

Several foreign News Letters and Copies of Despatches from abroad and Letters of Advice, 1622, 1632, 1630, and several other years.

Copy of Letter from Frederick (the Palatine) to James 1 (1623); "has signed the treaty presented by "Carleton."

True relation of my Lord of Warwicke's passage through the Spanish Armada single in his own shipp neare the Rock, 2 July 1627.

Form of Capitulation and Surrender of Heidelberg.

Brief relation of the affairs of New England, and short demonstration how it may be brought to a royal perfection. (7½ leaves.)

The taking of Prague, 7 November 1620 (in four folios).

Papers about Oates's Plot.

A very curious Letter, dated 1687, giving an account of the taking and confession of France, one of the murderers of Sir E. Godfrey.

A Letter from Christopher Greenwood (father Greenwood) dated 1617, on religious subjects.

There are many other letters and papers of the 17th century of much interest.

And there are numerous letters from Sir Robert Phelipps to his sons Robert and Edward, of about the middle of the 17th century; he addresses them as "Robin" and "Ned." An examination of these would probably educe facts of more than family interest.

The above notes on the Montacute Collection made on a cursory examination will, I hope, justify the expression of my opinion that it well deserves a closer and longer investigation.

I will only now add that the Commissioner's envoy was received and entertained at Montacute House in a way of which he is most gratefully sensible.

ALFRED J. HORWOOD.

MONTACUTE HOUSE, SOMERSETSHIRE.—SUPPLEMENT TO REPORT.

On bringing to London the Manuscripts, which have been entrusted to me for the purposes of the Commission, I found a large packet of papers which did not appear when I visited Montacute for the first time.

Amongst others was a bundle labelled with the unpromising words, *Law Papers*. On opening the bundle I was rewarded by the discovery of original Council Letters and Depositions of Witnesses and other documents relating to the Gunpowder Plot. These papers must have been at Montacute ever since the year 1612, and I think that they cannot have been used in any printed account of the Plot; unless, indeed, Casaubon and Abbot, who had access to the original documents before 1612, used them in the works which they compiled at the King's request.

The papers now discovered consist of:—

1. An original Council Letter, dated 19th Nov. 1605, signed by the Archbishop of Canterbury, Lord Chancellor Ellesmere, and eight others, stating that since the apprehension of the principal traitors many other persons had been likewise apprehended and found chargeable with suspicion of the Conspiracy, and enclosing a list of the persons who were to be examined, and directions for the examination. This letter is addressed to Sir Julius Cæsar, Sir Roger Wilbraham, Sir Edward Phillipps, and others.

2. The list of the prisoners lately committed to sundry prisons about London upon suspicion, &c.

3. General interrogatories to be ministered to those that shall be examined.

4. An original Council Letter, dated 25th Nov. 1605, directing the Commissioners to search for and examine such other persons as the examinations of the other prisoners may implicate. This letter is addressed to the same persons as the other letter addresses.

5. Twenty-seven original depositions of the prisoners referred to by the first Council Letter, nearly all have the mark or sign of the prisoners; and each is signed by several of the Commissioners, of whom Sir Francis Bacon was one.

6. An original Council Letter, dated 30th Jan. 1612, addressed to Sir Edward Phillips and others, mentioning that a Bill had been preferred in the Star Chamber of the Attorney General against Sir John Yorke and others, and that the Archbishop (Abbot) had informed the Board that divers examinations, taken soon after the discovery of the Plot, had lately come to his hands, of too high a nature to be dealt with in the Star Chamber, and directing the persons addressed to consider the examinations, and report on them.

7. Contemporary copy of the Earl of Huntingdon's letter of Sir Thos. Cave, giving a copy of Lord Harrington's letter to the Earl on the occasion of the Plot.

8. Brief of 11 sheets of the pith of the examinations of witnesses on the Powder Plot, with notes of contradictions or confirmations. (The object was to implicate Sir John Yorke.)

9. A foolscap sheet containing a precis of divers examinations of witnesses in the Powder Plot affair.

I would suggest that the permission of the owner of these papers should be asked to copy them; so that the copies may be added to the Powder Plot Collection in the Record Office.

In the Appendix below are copies of one of the depositions above mentioned, and of an interesting diary by Sir Robert Phelips, who went to Spain on the business of the Spanish Match. The latter is somewhat damaged by damp.

ALFRED J. HORWOOD.

APPENDIX.

COPY OF ONE OF THE DEPOSITIONS ABOVE REFERRED TO.

6 December 1605. — Thexaminacion of Michaell Gawdy, of St. Martin's in the fielde, Cobler, aged 69 yeres, or thereabouts.

Sayeth that the Sonday before Alhallowday he reported that he had hard that there should be a blowe given this Parliament which should breed contraversie, but where, when, or of whome he hard the same he cannot tell.

Sayeth he is noe Recusant, nor ever was, but lyveth by almes of well-disposed persons, as by his cobling.

Sayeth that he made the saide reporte unto a butcher and his wyfe in Norton Falgate, neere Shordich, occasioned by theire demaund when the Parliament shoulde begin; and sayeth that he hard those words spoken not long before that tyme.

M. (Gawdy's mark.)

Jul. Cæsar. Roger Wilbraham. Jo. Croke. Fr. Bacon. Walter Cope. George More. John Doddridge.

Endorsed, 6° December 1605.

Thexaminacion of Michaell Gawdy, a Cobbler.

Copy of the Diary of Sir Robert Phelips while in Spain.

The Kings Majesty of England having resolved to treat with the King of Spayn, touching a maryadge betweene his highness the prince of Wales and the Infanta Donna Maria, second daughter of the King, did for many good respects make choyce of S[r] John Digby, his vicechamberlain, to imploye in this negosiasion; uppon whom I had the honour to attend; and for that itt was my first journy in this kind, and the business itt self of so extraordinarye expectation, I have held ytt not unnecessarye for my better remembraunce, to sett downe breefly some few perticular observacions which I have made in the progress of this imployement, and for the more order and perspecuitye shall devyde them into three consideracions; the first a view of our entertaynment and reception here; the second a search . . suche reasons as may serve to have indu . . . . . king . . . to the inclination of this match . . . advantages and prejudices . . . . and lastly the state of successe in which probably I conceave the busyness at this present to stand.

His lordship arryved at S[nt] Ander the 30[th] of August, and the xv of September sett forward towards Burgos, having ten dayes before dispatched unto the Court of Spayn his Secretarye, M[r] Simon Digbye, with signification of his Arryvall, and order to procure his audience to be at Lerma in case he found the kings purpos of comming thether (as was noysed) dyd hould. Uppon the xviij we came to Burgos, where we found retourned from Court M[r] Digbie, with letters advertizing my lord that his Majesty within few dais would be at Lerma, and that he had appoynted to receave him there, though this appeared to have bin obtayned with some dificulty.

Fower dayes after came unto us M[r] Cotington, nowe his Majestys Agent in this Court . . . . . for the better expediting his lordships . . . . . the wensday following . . . . . king was then come . . . . . understoode . . . . . Audience some day the weeke following, for the ascertaining of which and uppon some other occasions the secretary of M[r] Cottington was the next day dispatched back to the Court, by whome on Sonday we understood that his lordships reception should be on thursday following, and that coches should be sent on Monday to bring us to Villamanzo, a myle from Lerma, where a house and all other necessaryes for my lords entertaynment should expect him by tewsday three a clock; on Monday came the coches and a letter from the Secretary of the Duke confirming the former directions.

Uppon tewsday morning his lordship sett out towards Vetri, where we arryved in the afternoone, and instead of finding ready meanes to accomodate us as we expected, wee could not learne that the least order to that purpose had lookt that way: at this wee mervaled, and his lordship having so just reason did much ressent so apparant a neglect, and fearin this hapning M[r] Grif . . presently went to Lerma to demaund a reason [for] this usadge, and to acquaynt him with my . . . . thereof: from the Dukes secretarye he received answere that order had bin given, and that he held not the fault: with this satisfaction and an officer of that court he retourned: my lord had seemed to declare his resolution of retourning back towards Burgos, and accordingly had putt himself agayn in his coach; when the corygidor came, who indeavoured to excuse this fault, and to laye itt uppon some inferior officers; but my lord, not willing to take suche payment for currant, assured him that he was so sensible of this affront, that he had rather retourn many tymes back as farr as England then to advaunce one stepp nearer towards Lerma; untill suche tyme as right might be done, by inflicting punishment on such through whose defaut this neglect was occasioned; and so willed him to assure the Duke.

After the departure of this fellow, night growing uppon us, search was made to accomodate my lord; and with some difficulti a house was found, and as the spanyards say, itt was Casa sin estoca, not having in itt so much as a stick; my lord viewing this well furnished place, was suddaynly saluted by a most . . Alguazil, who assured his lordship all things were provyded, and should presently be in redynes; but my lords thanks to him was reiterating his sence of this entertaynment, that he lookdt not to be visited by such a condicion (?) as his was, but rather he expected the comming of some noble man from the court to excuse this usadge; and therefore, for his part, willed him presently to depart his house, or els he would doe him the courtesye to echarle fuerà de la ventana; and so was despedided the Alguazil.

Some hower after M[r] Cotington took his horse, and went to the Court: spake with the Duke, who having by this time wel considered the injurye done, blamed his Secretary very much, and was contented to lett the fault rest betweene some three or fower of them, and withall tould the agent that he was sorye the Embassador should so use the king of Spayns servaunts as to threaten to throw them out of window; they were not to be handled in such sort, and that his lordship was too colerick and high of disposition, otherwyse his wisdom would [have] passed over such slypps as these with more patience and moderasion. His Excellency pressed this so farre as seemed to over recompence the injury done in the remedy that was taken uppon the Alguazil.

On Wensday morning from Lerma in charity they sent us some provision, which refreshed us well, and inhabled us to indure that daye patiently, expecting the comming of some qualifyed person who by a complyment might have made us lesse sensible of our former usadge; but in vayn wee attended; itt seemed they thought us worthy of no better then that wee had receaved.

In the evening came a letter from his Excellens, written with his own hand (a rare favour as was sayed), by which my lord was advertized that the nexte morning the King would give him audyence.

According to the appoyntment, about eleven a clock they came for us, the Conde of Salazar with some fower or five . . . . . of qualitye; by them wee were brought to court; received there in a comlye fashion, wee found the king in a long roome attended by some Grandes and other titulados; when my lord had performed his part, wee his followers were by him presented to his Majesty: this finished, we went to the prince Don Phelipe his quarter, who received my lord very hansomelye, to whom in lyke manner wee were presented.

After this wee were conducted by the Conde of Salazar to a place where wee should dyne, and in which wee were to be spectators of the sports of that daye.

Owr dinner was no feast, nor our hands long inough for those gentlemen which attended at that tyme on my lord; nor had wee varrietye of companye; the old Conde was our only conversation: welcommed in thys state wee remayned tyll the sports were over, which bycause wee had no other interest [than as] beholders and that by chance to, I doe forbeare to insist uppon theyr perticular description.

As they concluded, or not much before, my lord was visited by Don Pedro de Quiniya, who had bin formerly Embassador in England; and awhyle after the Duke of Lerma did my lord the honour to see him; his carryadge was full of gravitye and courtesye; having remayned nere haulf an hower with us he took his leave of my lord, and itt was not long before he sent my lord word that he might visitt the frenche Ladye and the Infanta; thereuppon wee were agayne conducted into the house through that place in which the sports had bin acted; wee found the ladyes bothe togither, attended with many personages of great place and gravitye, and for our greater honour the Duke was there present, which wee had not observed him to be eyther with the king or prince. His M[ajesty] having passed ouer this ceremonye, wee were, as before accompanyed, brought to our carosses; but wee found that no Spanyard had the will to bring us from whence theyt fetched us, nor yet the courtesye of letting us have as many coches as were necessarye for our troope; so that for theyre excersize and better experience, divers of them dyd measure how many paces itt was betweene Lerma and our lodging; a close of an entertaynment which I have not observed to be praxtised in our Court towards the ministers of the meanest States or princes.

The next daye my lord resolved to retourn to Burgos; before wee departed the Florentyn Embassador came to visitt his lordship, and one from the Conde of Saldañia, the Dukes yonger son, to thank him for the honour he dyd him in beholding the sports . . should see we were his part of that entertaynment provyded for the king; and if I mistake not, the Conde of Lenos, a son in law of the same dukes (who had at that tyme sett forth a Comedye in which there was presented an English prince comming awoing to a Spanish princes, which in spight of all competition he obtayned), did lykewyse send his lordship a compliment that he should be glad to have him and his company present, when itt was presented before the King.

These were all the visitants that I remember we had eyther at Manzo or during our aboade in Burgos, whether that night wee retourned.

The tewsday following I craved leave of my lord to passe to Madrill by the way of Vallodolid: the same desire possessed some others of his lordship's attendaunts, as namely the worthy and religious gentleman my Master Mr Tho. Carye, of the princes Bedchamber, and Mr Kenelm Digbye, a kinsman of my lords: so that wee, accompanyed by Mr Hopton and my brother, left the company at Burgos, from whence shortly after my lord and his troop departed, having now for theyr better commoditye obtayned some court officers who were to attend them in theyr journey to Madrill.

When I arryved at Madrill, I found there Mr Stone, a gentleman of my lords, who had bin sent from him on purpose to provyde my lords house in redyness to receave him at his comming; but as I conceaved, notwithstanding all the diligence which he used, itt was long before he could [procure] a hows to be appointed, and I am sure itt was after my comming before he had directions for furniture wherwith to furnish the house; and yet thys was all the chardge or trouble unto which my lord dyd determyn to putt the King or his servaunts.

By reason of this slackness, my lord, when he came to a villadge . . . . . Caramāchell, 3 myles from Madrill, did fynd that as yet there was no commodity to receave him prepared; and therefore (although in his discretion he pretended matter of spirit) yet I conceaved thys was the cause which kept him 8 or ten dayes in that little villadge.

Helmingham Hall: the Seat, in Suffolk, of John Tollemache, Esq., M.P.

In the Library there, which the owner laid open unreservedly for the purposes of the Commission, are many valuable and interesting Manuscripts.

First must be noted the splendid Anglo-Saxon volume, King Alfred's translation of Orosius. One quire of eight leaves is absent, but the missing portion has been supplied on six leaves from the rather later Cottonian MS. The volume is in fine clean condition. An original fly-leaf at the beginning has on it drawings of the symbols of the four Evangelists, and Runic letters, with their meanings, a, b, c, d, e, f, g, i, k, l, m, n, o, q, r, s.

Trevisa's translation into English of Bartholomew de Glanville's work, "De proprietatibus rerum;" a superb MS. in folio, with illuminated letters and marginal ornaments; parchment, 14th century. It commences with 24 lines of verse, not in the printed edition:—

1. [A] Croys was mad all of reed
2. In þe begynnyge of my booke . . .
23. And this game reule and lede
24. And brynge to a good end.

A Brute Chronicle in English (folio, paper, end of 5th century). It extends to 10 Henry 6.

Another Brute Chronicle in English (folio, parchment, end of 14th century). It extends to the death and burial of Edward 3. Eight leaves between 223 and 232 are wanting.

Higden's Polychronicon in Latin (folio, parchment, 15th century). The last date is 1333.

Hardyng's Chronicle, in verse (folio, parchment, 15th century). The first leaf is defaced. The work ends with Edward 4. It seems to contain more than the edition by Sir Henry Ellis. At the end is "A lamentable complaynt of our Saviour and Kyng eternall to sinfull man, his brother naturall," having 27 stanzas of seven lines each, so plaintive and musical that I cannot refrain from giving the commencement.

"Brother, abyde! I the desire and pray,
"Abyde, Abyde, and here thy brother speke;
"Beholde my body in this blody way
"Bruysed and betyn with whippes that wold not breke."

There is a copy of Clement of Lanthony's "Harmony of the Gospels" (4to, parchment, end of 14th century), translated into English by Wiclif or a Wiclifite. This copy is, however, not perfect; it begins in th 3rd part. (*See* MS. Reg. 17, C. xxxiii.)

An early English treatise, beginning "Of *Maumetrie*. "For as much as by sleth of the devil" . . . ends at fo. 11, "for the wicked living of false cristen men;" then follows, "The sermon following was said at Paules "in London the ȝeer of our Lord 1389." It is an English sermon on the text, "Redde racionem villicacionis tue," and begins, "Mi deere freendis, ȝe shalen understonde yt Crist I'hu auctour and doctour of trube." . . . The end is wanting. (12mo., parchment, c. 1400.)

In an 8vo vol. (parchment, c. 1400), containing the "Sermones moralissime magistri Johannis Quintini," is the old English Sermon just mentioned in a complete state. At the end, in a later hand, is a Latin note assigning the treatise to Nicholaus de Aque villa. [Waterton?]

A thick folio of parchment, beautifully written in the 14th century, containing a Calendar, Gospels, and Epistles, "and pistils and lessons of the old lawe." A fine vol. of old English; letters illuminated.

Latin treatises on the Decalogue, in which there are many passages of prose and two short poems in old English. Two vols., paper. 15th century.

An octavo vol. of parchment, of beautiful execution, c. 1400, containing—1. Hampole's "Pricke of Conscience," translated into English verse. 2. "The Lapidary, or Book of Stones," (translated from the French); at the end, "Explicit Lapidarye, and in tyme be merye, quod Hulle." In this volume was once a third work, which has been cut out. The entry on the board of its title ("A romance of the beginning of the world") has been *not quite* erased.

Lydgate's version of Guido de Columna's "Destruction of Troy." "Sir Gennerides;" a long romance in English verse:—

Both these are in one volume (large folio, parchment, 15th century); the latter work exists only in this MS. It has been printed by the Roxburghe Club.

There is a copy of the 15th century on parchment of "The Booke of Morall Seyinges of Phlysophres, translated out of ffrenshe into Englysshe," the same probably as that printed by Caxton as "The Dictes and Sayinges of Philosophers."

There are several volumes containing materials for the History of England in the 16th and 17th centuries.

A quarto volume contains "The order of the arraignment of Sir Nicholas Throgmorton, Kt., in Gildhall, London, the 17th of April 1554," in 38 leaves.

A letter sent by Sir Nicholas Throgmorton to the Queen, from Parrys, declaring his innocence of his first arraignment.

An English letter, not addressed, dated 28th Dec. 1575, and signed Francoys D'Alençon, concerning an attempt to kill with poisoned wine.

A treatise, in 12 leaves, by John Bradforthe, addressed to the Earls of Arundel, Shrewsbury, Derby, Pembroke, &c., on the religious state of the country.

A long letter by John Montgomery addressed to the Earl of Leicester, sending him a treatise concerning the maintenance of our navy. A.D. 1571.

The same volume contains copies of several orations, temp. Queen Elizabeth, Edward 6, and Henry 8, by members of one of the Universities; one of them is by Roger Marbeck.

Another 4to volume contains "A relation of the occurrences happening in the beginning and after our landing in the Isle de Ree."

A relation of the occurrences that passed between the Lords of the Privy Council and Sir John Corryton, Kt., concerning the affair of the loan (Cornwall).

A true description of the late deceased Prince of Bohemia taken in the year 1629. (Six folios.)

The State of Rochell at the King's entrance thereunto, 1628.

A paper volume in folio, 17th century writing, contains—A translation into English, by Christopher Tooke, Gent., of Antonio de Herrera's description of the West Indies.

A long account of the practices of and proceedings against a Portuguese gentleman called Stephen de Ferrara de Gama, "a follower of King Don Antonio." The Queen (Elizabeth) ordered the Earl of Essex to apprehend him. Ferrara was at London at the house of Dr. Lopez, physician to Her Majesty's household; he was taken to Windsor, and delivered to Don Antonio as being his servant. Ferrara seems to have been a spy of the King of Spain. (A marginal note says "Dr. Lopez advertiseth from the Court beyond the Sea.") Then follow, "Matters of Estate advertised under terms of Merchandize," 3½ pages; and a Letter of Manuel Lewis to Ferrara containing a confession. This matter occupies 34 leaves. Dated 1592–3.

Lists of Officers of State and Revenues of Courts and Fees (temp. Elizabeth).

List of Fugitives over Sea, returned into the Exchequer, 19th January 1573.

A paper volume in folio (writing of the 16th and 17th centuries) contains an account of the journey of Anthony Jenkinson, from London to Persia, A.D. 1561.

A commentarie or explication of a letter written by Cardinal Allen in defense of Sir William Stanley's act of betraying of Deventer. (In 4 parts.)

Relation of Sir Anthonie Standen. Memoirs of a Turkish voyage, collected in Constantinople in 1578. (16 leaves.)

A relation of the City of Florence and State of Tuscany. A.D. 1585.

A relation made to the Catholic King's Council of State by the Duke of Alva, 1579 (about Portugal).

The State of a Secretarie's place and the perille, written by the Earl of Salisburie.

The Earl of Salisburie's project against the Jesuits Schoole, Hostages and league with Spaine, delivered in a speech to Queen Elizabeth. (5 pages.)

A letter of Secretary Walsingham to Mons. Cretoy, Principal Secretarie to the King of France, in defense of the Queen's Majestie, and her proceedings in causes ecclesiastical against the Catholiques.

In a paper volume, folio (writing of the 17th century), are Speeches of King Charles 1 to the House of Commons and addresses by the House to the King.

The Collection of Sir John Eliot's Speech in Parliament, "taken by H. W., T. B., and others." *Begins*, "We sit here as the greate Councell of the King."

Speeches in Parliament by the Lord Keeper, Mr. Rowse, Sir T. Wentworth, Sir Robert Phelips, Sir Benjamin Rudyere, Sir John Coke, Sir D. Digges, and others. And notes of Speeches of several other members of the House of Commons, temp. Car. 1.

Proceedings in the Star Chamber in the matter of Sir John Eliot, Miles Hobart, Peter Haymon, and Denzill Holles, and the pleadings thereon.

A paper volume in 4to (writing of the 17th century) contains Vox populi in Newes from Spain.

A similar volume contains Sir Thomas Overburie's Observations on the state of the 17 provinces of France, and first upon that of the provinces united.

A paper volume in 4to (writing of the 17th century) contains entries of Privy Council Letters and other Letters of the 16th and 17th centuries, chiefly official on Suffolk matters.

A quarto of the 17th century is a "Conference be-" tween Signior Gondomar, his Majesty's Embassador " for Spain, the Frier Confessor, and Father Baldwin, " the Jesuit, at Elie House in Holborn, Nov. 20th " 1621." At p. 1 is Nox Spiritus S^r W. R. G. (? Sir Walter Raleigh's Ghost). 102 leaves.

In 12mo, paper, 16th century, is "Cupidinis et Psy-" chis Nuptiæ," 1573, in Latin hexameters, dedicated to Nowell, Dean of St Paul's, by Thomas Achelleus. Dedication 2 leaves, poem 11 leaves; evidently the presentation copy.

In a 4to vol. of the 15th century is (inter alia) a Latin Grammatical treatise ending "Expliciunt genera " *secundum usum Newerchiæ*," also a Latin poem of seven pages, describing a house, its parts, its uses, its furniture, &c., *with English glosses*.

There is a 12mo vol. of the 15th century which possibly was once in Winchester College. It bears the motto, "Manners makyth man," and the 2nd tract in it is "Synodus Magistri Johannis Gerveys quondam " Episcopi Wyntoniensis."

A thick folio of the 17th century contains a translation into English of what I recognize as Buchanan's History of Scotland.

There is a late copy (15th century) of the "Visio et " Exortacio Sancti Edwardi Regis et Confessoris."

A 4to volume (15th century) of French Poetry is worth notice.

Here (as at Kimbolton Castle and Port Eliot) is 17th century Poem without title. It begins—

" Whilom divided from the main land stood
" A forest in the circle of a flood,
" Which was the Caledonian wood yclept,
" And long time there the Lyon his court kept."

At the end of this copy is a note, *not* in the hand of the transcriber of the Poem, "Wrust of Trinity Hall " fesit (sic) an. 1628." The first word is obscure. I have, however, ascertained that the author was John Hepwith; and the poem was printed at London, 4to, 1641. The characters in the Poem (which seem of political import) are disguised as animals.

The Drama is represented by a Play of the 17th century, written by John Pallin, Chancellor of the Church of Lincoln. After the Epilogue is a Poem addressed to the then Countess of Dysart.

English Law has not been neglected. Two very early MSS. contain the Statutes to the end of Edward 1. A folio of the 15th century contains the Statutes in French to the 9 Hen. 6. A similar volume contains the Statutes from Edward 3 to 23 Henry 6, the greater part in English.

In one of these early volumes are some treatises by Hengham, &c., &c.

Besides the historical matter already mentioned, there are two parchment Rolls of the 15th century, containing the usual genealogical and historical matter from the beginning of the world, English history in later times being predominant.

Divinity is represented by several splendid MSS. of the Bible, and some of the Fathers and other works; six or seven volumes of the Fathers are of the 11th and 12th centuries, and some of them came from the Monastery of St. Osyth, in Essex.

Several old medical works in English, of the English School, are here.

From the above notes, gathered in a cursory view of the MSS., the Commissioners will see that this is an interesting Collection. The greater number seem to have been gathered by Lionel Tollemache (temp. James 1).

Under a large portrait of the last Tudor Sovereign, beside a lute, once touched by her hand, lie two letters of condolence, written to a lady by Charles 2 while an exile in Paris. One of them I read through; it is perfect in composition and stately grace.

The examination of this Library was, alone, a great pleasure; but the pleasure would have been poor in the absence of the very warm hospitality and kindness of those who honoured me by making me their guest at Helmingham.

ALFRED J. HORWOOD.

P.S.—A MS. of some of Chaucer's poems has been lent to Mr. Bradshaw, Librarian of University Library, Cambridge; and letters by Sir C. Cornwallis on Spanish Affairs (temp. James 1) have been lent to Mr. Aldis Wright. These I did not see.

MANUSCRIPTS AT BURTON MANOR, STAFFORD.

Mr. Francis Whitgreave, of Burton Manor, near Stafford, having permitted me to inspect the Manuscripts in his custody, I there found the following documents.

"A Relation of the Journey of twelve English Stu-" dents from St. Omer to Seville."

The narrative of the adventures of these students fills 83 folio pages, and is exceedingly curious. It extends from 7 August to 14 Nov. 1622. They are apparently connected with the Jesuit College of St. Omer. The author nowhere mentions his own name; but his companions were, William Appelby, George Champion, Thomas Conyers, Peter Edwards, William Fairfax, Thomas Kensington, Peter Middelton, Robert Neale, John Robinson, John Woodas, and James Wadsworth.

While at sea they were taken prisoners, first by a Dutch ship, and afterwards by an Algierine pirate, which carried them to Algiers, where they were exposed to much persecution, having been sold as slaves.

Wadsworth, one of their number, published a quarto volume at London in 1629,* which professes to give an account of these transactions; but his narrative differs in many important particulars from the present MS.

"The Poems of Sir Aston Cokaine." A MS. in 8vo, being the original autograph, abounding with corrections, extending sometimes to whole lines.

Prefixed are letters to the Author's uncle, Sir John Stanhope, Lady Mary Stanhope, "Sir Allibond," Mr. Herbert Aston, and Mr. John Bullock, of the Inner Temple.

Next follow letters signed by Andrew Corbet, addressed to Sir [Peter] Alibond, Mr. John Bullock, of the Inner Temple, and Sir Allibond, Student of Lincoln College, at Oxford.

In the course of his poems the Author mentions his father, Thomas Cokaine, and refers to his wife's brothers, Gilbert and Thomas Kingeston. One of his poems is addressed to his sister, Mrs. Catherine Weston.

* The English Spanish Pilgrime or a new discoverie of Spanish Popery and Jesuiticall Stratagems.

Mr. Whitgreave authorises me to state that he will permit further access to be had to these Manuscripts for the objects of the Historical MSS. Commission.

Jos. Stevenson.

The Manuscripts belonging to John Harvey, Esq. of Ickwell Bury in Hertfordshire, and Finningley Park, Yorkshire.

A box containing 58 volumes was sent by Mr. Harvey for inspection. The majority of these volumes contain only printed tracts, chiefly of the time of the Great Rebellion; but a few contain manuscript bound with the printed tracts, and a few volumes are wholly manuscript. The latter I will first describe.

A 12mo volume, containing—

1. A speach made by Mr. Richard Martin, Esqre. Recorder of the Citie of London, to King James, the day before his Coronation. (3 pages.)
2. King James, his answere. (1½ pages.)
3. The Recorder of London's speech to Queen Anne at her Coronation. (3 pages.)
4. An oration made to Prince Charles at Portsmouth, by Mr. Thomas Whatman, of the Inner Temple, Recorder of Portsmouth. (12 pages, full of conceits.)
5. Sir Thomas Witherington, Recorder of the City of Yorke, his speech to King Charles at his departure from York. 1639. (3½ pages.)
6. Sir Francis Bacon, Lord Keeper, speech to Serjeant Hutton, when he received his Patent to be one of the Justices of the Common Pleas, 17th May 1617. (3 pages.)
7. Sir F. Bacon, Kt., Lord Keeper of the Great Seal, speech to Sir John Denham, Kt., when he received his Patent to succeed Baron Altham as one of the Barons of the Exchequer. 1617. (3½ pages.)
8. Sir F. Bacon, Lord Keeper of the Great Seal of England, speech to Sir Wm. Jones, Chief Justice of the King's Bench in Ireland.
9. Dr. Williams, Bishop of Lincoln, being Lord Keeper, his speech in the Common Pleas, the 27th Oct. 1621, at the swearing of Sir Wm. Jones to be Judge there.
10. The effect of that which was spoken by Sir F. Bacon, Knight, Lord Keeper of the Great Seal of England, at the taking of his place in Chancery, 7th May 1617, for performance of the charge His Majesty had given him when he delivered the Seal. (20 pages.)
11. Speech of Dr. Williams, Dean of Westminster, elect of Lincoln, and Lord Keeper of the Great Seal of England, at his taking of his place in the Chancery the first day of Michaelmas term, 9th Nov., A.D. 1621. (13 pages.)
12. Mr. Justice Dodderidge, Exon., 2 Caroli Regis. (A charge of 3½ pages.)
13. The Lord Keeper Finch's speech to Serjeant Littleton and Serjeant Foster, 27th Jan. 1639. (10½ pages).
14. The Lord Keeper Finch's speech to all the Judges in the Star Chamber, 13th Feb. 1639, before their Circuits. (11 pages.)
15. Mr. Witherington's speech to His Majesty, as he passed in his progress into Scotland to be crowned, being Recorder of York and Berwick. 1633. (5½ pages.)
16. Duplicate of No. 5 above.
17. A speech delivered by Sir Thos. Witherington to His Majesty at his second coming to Berwick, 27th May 1639; at which time His Majesty came thither to settle the Scottish affairs, then in great distraction. (5½ pages.)
18. Sir Edward Littleton, Knight, Lord Keeper of the Great Seal of England, speech at his first sitting in Chancery in the presence of the Lords that accompanied him. (9½ pages.)

A 12mo volume containing—

1. An Essay or Character of a King, by Lord Chancellor Bacon.
2. A Dialogue between two friends, servants to His Majesty, written by the Earl of Salisburie. (12 pages.)
3. A Dialogue between a melancholy dreaming hermit, a mutinous braine-sick soldier, and a busie tedious secretarie, written by Mr. Cuffe, servant to the Earl of Essex. (20 pages.)
4. A speech made to Queen Elizabeth, touching Jesuits Schoole hostages and league with Spaine, by the Earl of Salisburie. (22 pages.)
5. A speech by Sir Edward Phillips, Knight, Speaker of the House of Commons in the first Parliament of King James, which continued seven years before it was dissolved. (18 pages.)
6. A speech by Dr. Usher, Lord Primate of Ireland, before the Lord Deputie and the Great Assemblie at His Majesty's Castle of Dublin, the last of April 1627. (15 pages.)

A 12mo volume (end of 16th century) contains—

1. The manner of Sir Philip Sidney's death, written by the Right Honble. Fulke, Lord Brooke, 1586. (9½ pages.)
2. A military discourse, whether it be better for England to give the invader present battaile or to temporize and defer the same. (45½ pages.)
3. The advice of the Lord Gray, Sir Fras. Knolles, Sir Thos. Leighton, Sir John Norris, and others, touching the meanes fittest to be obtained for defense of the realm, anno 1587. (6½ pages.)
4. The politie of the United Provinces. (8 pages.)

An oblong note book, of which 82 pages are filled, contains Notes of a Tour on the Continent, by John Harvey, in 1688 and 1689. He left London on July $\frac{11}{21}$ 1688, crossed from Dover to Calais. At Angers he heard of the landing of the Prince of Orange in England, so fearing war with France, he took horse for Lyons, Jan. $\frac{1}{3}$, crossed Mount Cenis into Piedmont, and descended Italy as far as Rome, where the Journal ends. He gives accounts of the churches and buildings, pictures, sculptures, and curiosities which he saw.

A quarto volume marked ⊕ on the side, contains—

A letter by King James to the Speaker of the Lower House of Parliament, concerning the point of remaunding offenders on the borders of England and Scotland. Sir Edward Phillipps being Speaker, 1st June 1607.

Another letter from King James, to the Serjeant-at-Arms of the House of Commons (12th May 1621) to set at liberty Bryan Badger, committed for heretical opinions.

Letter from Sir John Popham to the Speaker, the last of Feb. 1606.

A submissive letter by Sir Chas. Cornwallis (to King James), who was committed to the Tower for Parliament business. (No date.)

Letter by the Earl of Hertford to Sir John Hollis, M.P., desiring him to make known the truth of an imputation wherewith he was taxed in that house, 4th May 1606 (in the matter of Musters for Somersetshire and Wilts).

Earl of Northampton's letter of excuse for the absence from the House of Commons of Mr. Hinson, member for Barnstaple, 14th March 1609.

Request of the Earl of Cumberland and others to the House of Commons, not to alter form of government of the Borders, or to provide a better.

Letter by certain Justices of the Co. of Cornwall to others of their own rank and to the freeholders generally, to join with them in taking care to elect men of moderation and gravity for Knights of the Shire, 10th Feb. 1627.*

Another letter by certain Justices (Co. Cornwall) on the same subject.

To the High Court of Parliament:

The $\frac{\text{mad}}{\text{wise}}$ man's Admonition

Now or never to be put in execution.

Three speeches by King James in Parliament, 1614.

The humble submission and supplication of the Lord Chancellor (Bacon) to the House of Lords, 22nd April 1621.

King Charles 1st speech to both Houses, 18th Jan. 1625, and other speeches and proceedings in the same Parliament, and in 1626 and 1627, including a long speech by Sir John Eliot, and the Earl of Bristol's answers to the Articles against him. (p. 45 to p. 94.)

Account of proceedings in the House of Commons, 1640. The speeches of Pym, Eliot, and others are pretty full.

The quarto volume lettered N. contains, at the beginning, a report made by Sir Thos. Rowe, of the House of Commons, of a Declaration, by the Earl of Bristol to a committee of both Houses, touching what had passed between the English and Scotch Commissioners in the late treatie at Ripon (1640).

The Scottish Commissioners preamble to the Lords, delivered by the Earl of Bristol, concerning their losses

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* Sir John Trelawny, Bart., has the original of this letter, and at Montacute in Somersetshire is the warrant by Lord Keeper Coventry for removing Sir John Eliot and others from the office of Justice of the peace, which warrant was the cause of the letter.

and charges; and an account of the charges; both signed Adam Blayre, 1640.

The Lord Andover's speech in the Higher House of Parliament touching the first causes and grounds of the Scottish Warr.

The Declaration of the Scotts to the House of Commons concerning the maintenance of their army.

The Scotch Commissioners Preamble to the propositions of the Lords.

An Index of the eminent heads in the eight demands for establishing of a firm and settled peace.

The answer of the Lords to the Scots' eight demands.

In the volume marked Δ on the covers, is a sermon by Mr. Peters, at Christ Church, 7th April 1643.

This volume contains a *very* curious collection of printed satirical tracts, some poetical; mostly in 1647 and 1648.

A quarto volume lettered F. contains—

1. Sir Benjn. Ruddyard's speach concerning the Queen's Joynture.

2. The King's speech to both Houses (16th Feb.) at the passing of the Bill for triennial parliaments.

3. Sir E. Littleton, Lord Keeper, his speech to the King at the Banquetting House, Whitehall, the same day.

4. A copy of the propositions made to the King by the Ambassadors of the United Provinces of the Low Countries, 12th Jan.

5. The King's speech in Parliament, 10th Feb.

6. A short relation of the case of Sutton Marsh. Petitioners in the House of Commons in Parliament, Margaret Kerby, widow, Henry Derham, Esq., Captaine Francis Wrenham. (5 pages.)

7. A conference with the House of Lords, 22nd March.

8. A letter from the English Army to the Earl of Northumberland, Wednesday, 24th March.

9. A poem of nine stanzas of six lines each, beginning, "You wylie Projectors why hang you the head." Each stanza ends, "God a mercy good Scott." It is against Patentees, Papists, and the Bishops.

10. A Christmas Caroll (16 lines), political, commencing,—

"The House of Commons having latelie sent
"A member into France from Parliament,
"The Lords have instantly dispatcht one thither,
"That they might have a conference together."

11, 12, and 13. Copies of Summons to Parliament.

14. The Lords of the Great Councell at York, their letter to the Citizens of London, for borrowing 200,000*l.* to supply the King's occasions and keep his army from disbanding, 26th Sept. 1640.

Then follow copies of the King's, Lord Keeper's, and the Speaker of the House of Commons speeches in Parliament in November 1640; and Diurnalls of proceedings in both Houses in the same Parliament to 20th November in the following year.

After printed Copies of Diurnals, from 27th Dec. 1641 to 28th March 1642, follow—

Manuscript Diurnals from 28th March to 4th June. Printed Diurnals to the 25th July conclude the volume.

In the quarto volume lettered S., at page 218, are "Touching the Liturgie and Episcopall Government."

Begins: To ratifie your demands both concerning the Liturgy and Episcopall Government.

1. For the book of Common Prayer, it may be abridged. (6½ pages.)

In the quarto volume marked ⧖ on the sides, are—

"A Dialogue between Philoleutheros, a lover of Libertie, or a Parliament man, and Philopolites, a lover of his Countrie, or Motives to induce annual Parliaments."

Begins: Well mett (worthie Philopolites), what busines occasioneth your presence. . . .

Ends: and wishing successe of their worthie proceedings. (44 pages.)

The Right Honble. George Lord Digby, his speech in Parliament, 29th January. (9½ pages.)

(In this volume is an engraved portrait of Richard 2, from the picture at Westminster Abbey, as frontispiece to a tract printed 1641.)

The quarto volume marked ◇ on the sides, contains—

Copies of the second and third treatises in the 12mo volume described at page 62 of this Report; and also

A project how to increase 200 sayle of shipps, and every shipp 2 and 300 tunn in burthen, and 2,000 mauryners, all to be raised in the space of three or four yeares. Which shipps and marriners shall be continually mainetayned within the Kingdom, ready on all suddaine occasions, to be sent to sea if the State shall find cause. (7 pages.)

Bretanno-Belgicus, proving a necessity of consolidating the English with the United States of the Lowe Countries indissolublely; by Thos. Powell.

Begins: Sir, It seemes you are a Dutchman by your habitt, but an Englishman by your haviour. (78½ pages.) I think this has been printed.

The quarto volume lettered M. contains—

His Majestie's offer of Pardon to the Rebelles now in armes against him. Given at our Court, Edg-hyll, 24th Oct. 1642.

His Majestie's gracious Proclamation to the Citties of London and Westminster. Given at our Court at Ayno, 27th Oct. 1642.

(This volume contains several printed tracts concerning the King's captivity in the Isle of Wight.)

The quarto volume lettered Y. contains—

"The abuses and remedyes of the High Court of "Chancery; written by George Norburye, and pre-"sented unto the Right Honble. the Lord Keeper." (28 pages.) The author states to the new Chancellor that he was a clerk of the Chancery: lauds Sir Edward Phillips, M.P., for having done away with references: alludes to the orders lately published by the Lord Viscount St. Albans.

Orders in Chancery. (Pages 18–30.)

The Manuscripts in this Collection being contained in bound volumes, and an examination of the 58 volumes having shown that the Manuscripts were not very numerous, I thought it better at once to note every item.

The printed tracts do not come within the scope of this Commission; but I may remark that the volumes contain many tracts of great rarity and interest. Some have woodcuts and some have engraved portraits. There are two (different) portraits of Pym, one of great brilliancy. Bound in the volumes are a great number of single sheets: these ephemeral and destructible things were fortunately bound up with the other tracts in the 17th century.

ALFRED J. HORWOOD.

CAMBRIDGE.—CHRIST'S COLLEGE.

The little I have to say in reference to this foundation, I gathered from the information given me by Dr. Cartmell, the Master of the College, who received me very courteously, with an expression of regret that he had not more to tell me. Had it been desirable that I should then inspect any of the documents, it would not have been possible, he said; as a meeting of the Master and Fellows would be first necessary for the sanctioning of such a step, while no such meeting could take place before next October. The College, however, does not seem to possess anything likely to come within the scope of the object of the Commission, with the exception perhaps of—

Thirty-seven early documents and charters of Creake Abbey, in Norfolk. These came into the possession of the College, Dr. Cartmell informed me, in the following manner:—In consequence of the death of the Abbot, in the reign of Henry 7, and there being no surviving members of the Convent to elect another, the Abbey was deemed to be dissolved, and its possessions escheated to the Crown; upon which, in the 22nd year of that reign, they were granted to Margaret, Countess of Richmond, by whom they were given to this College, which she had recently founded.

Admission Book of the College, A.D. 1622–1655; John Milton's name occurs under the year 1624; also, in another part of the book, that of Christopher Milton, his brother.

The College is also in possession of a large number of documents, with an old Index; but all in the nature of title-deeds, more or less.

HENRY THOMAS RILEY.

Cambridge: Corpus Christi College.

The various books and other documents are described in the order in which they were shown to me by Mr. Snell.

A small folio paper volume, in old calf, beginning 16th January 1628, and ending about 1684. It contains a register of the general business of the College, resolutions passed by the Masters and Fellows, admissions of undergraduates, moneys received from them, and lists of caution-money from time to time in the possession of the College.

A folio volume in rough calf; containing the Brewhouse and Bakehouse accounts of the College, from 1714 to about 1792.

A small quarto volume of miscellaneous papers, bound up together in boards, about eighty years since; containing Inventories of College property of various descriptions, in the 16th and 17th centuries. Among these is a list of the College Jewels, dated 14th February 1591, as also, an Inventory of "College "Stuffe" (furniture) in the Master's Lodge in 1603. Under 1604 there are entries, with the numbers, of "Fellows' tablecloths, towells, skreene clothes, table "napkins, schollers' clothes, basons and ewers, old "table, old cupbord, bread binne, chipping knife, "brasse candlesticks, and a pewter flaggon." There are also in this volume entries of payments under the Byllyngworth Foundation.

A large folio volume, bound in boards, of about 400 leaves of paper, containing accounts of the College from 1590 to 1684. Many of the items are of interest, as throwing light upon the habits and usages of the times.

A small folio paper volume, bound in boards, the leaves not numbered, but forming probably 400 pages, being miscellaneous entries bound up together. Its title is "The College Store Book," from A.D. 1479 to 1575. Allowances to the Fellows are set forth in Latin; among them, fuel, sedge, salt, bread, mustard, peas. The book is full of matters of interest, in reference to the then mode of living.

Audit Book, 1550–80; a small folio paper volume, the entries collected about a century since, and bound up in boards; no attention being paid to the proper sequence of the contents. It contains miscellaneous entries of allowances in commons to the Master, Fellows, and Scholars, and the computi of the Bursars as to receipts of rentals.

Audit Book, 1575–90; a thin folio, bound up in boards. Its contents are of a similar nature to those of the preceding volume, and are thrown together without regard to date.

"Liber Actorum in Collegio Corporis Christi et "Beatæ Mariæ Virginis, in die Sancti Michaelis "Archangeli, A.D. 1569;" a folio paper volume, bound in boards. The first 50 pages contain Acts of the Master and Fellows in Chapter (Capitulo), and various indentures; after which come, leaves of absence (in Latin): "Decreta" of the Master, for the regulation of the College; elections of Fellows; and admissions of Pensioners. About 170 pages are filled, and 90 left in blank. The last entry in this book, at p. 145 of the old numeration, is in a hand of probably the middle of last century; there being much erasure at the top of the page, in the way of blotting out some entry, contemporary with the erasure, as to an election:—"John Mundey, B.D., one of the Fellows of this "College, was the person whose name is erased above, "and who was elected by the Society, August 4, 1626, "to succeed to Dr. Walsall in the Mastership; but his "election being soon after made void, the wags of "those times posted the following sentence on the "College gate;—'Sic transit gloria Mundi.'"

There are many Audit Books, of the 18th century, and several Lease Books.

Accounts of Landbeach, A.D. 1486–1510, an oblong paper folio; forming a thick volume of accounts, the College being both proprietors and lords of the manor of that place.

A few parchment Rolls (some in a tattered state) of the Guild of St. Mary at Cambridge,—one of the two Guilds to which the College owed its foundation,—temp. Edward 1 and Edward 2. Under 29 Edward 1 (A.D. 1300) we find an entry (translated from the Latin),—"Roger Wollemonger and his wife entered the Guild "and Fraternity on the Friday next after the Feast of "our Lord's Nativity, on paying fine of two quarters "of malt, to be delivered at the Feast of the Nativity "of the Blessed Mary [1 January], together with "wax." In the same year all the brethren and sisters of the fraternity are directed to assemble at the Church of St. Mary, after morning Mass, there to celebrate a solemn Mass for the deceased brethren and sisters of the Guild, under the penalty, in each case of neglect to do so, of paying half a pound of wax. Another fine the same year, on admission, is three quarters of barley, with wax. This Guild was governed by an Alderman, and three "Coadjutors and Advisers."

Bede Rolls of the Brethren and Sisters of the Guild of St. Mary, before 1349, comprised in three membranes of parchment. The "bidding" is (translated from the Latin),—"Pray, brethren and sisters, for the "Alderman, and brethren and sisters, of the Guild of "St. Mary at Cambridge, ever a Virgin; and for all "our Benefactors, living and deceased. Pray for the "souls of the Founders and Foundresses, of the brethren "and sisters, and of all the Benefactors, of the said "Guild, and of all the faithful, deceased, whose names "herein are written." Among the names entered to receive the suffrages of the Guild, are "Margaret "Fyndesilver," ("Findsilver Lane" is still a locality known in Cambridge,) "Royse Edmundis wyf," "Thomas Outlaw and Beatrix his wife," "Matildis Out-"lawe," "Cassandria Symundis wyf Scau." Prayers are also asked—"for the soul of Hyssabella [Hyssabellæ], "wife of Leyre the Miller." At the end of one roll is added, in a different hand (translated),—"For the soul "of Sir Walter Reynald, formerly Archbishop of Can-"terbury, and for the souls of William, father of Sir "Ralph de Windeshore, and of Agnes, his mother." At the foot of the membrane is then added (translated):—"Also, for the souls of those deceased in the mor-"tality and pestilence, in A.D. 1349." Among the names written on the other side of the same membrane are, "Agnes Skippeaway," "Gerard at y^e^ Pond," "Thomas le Fleyshewer [Butcher]," and "Isabella "Skipaway."

A thin quarto volume, with paper leaves, rather tattered, not numbered, and bound in paper; containing the accounts of the Guild of Corpus Christi at Cambridge, beginning in 1349. In one page, bearing reference to the foundation of the College, there is a passage, not noticed, so far as I can discover, by Dr. Lamb in his Edition of Masters's History of the College—(translated)—"On Thursday the feast of Our Lord's Ascen-"sion in the 27th year [of the reign of King Edward "the Third], William de Eytone, late Rector of the "Church of St. Benedict, was received into the Con-"fraternity of Corpus Christi, as partaker of all the "benefits thereof. Be it remembered, that the same Wil-"liam, by arrangement [ordinationem] of his friends, "gratuitously resigned his rectorship of the Church "of St. Benedict into the hands of the Bishop, in order "that the brethren, who had acquired the advowson of "the said church, might have an immediate oppor-"tunity of presenting to the same. The same William "gave, to the use of the College, for the saving of his "soul, a certain tenement, built near to the church-"yard of the said church, for the purpose of enlarging "the dwellings of the said college; the same being of "the value of 10 pounds. Also, the same William "gave to the brethren, to the use of the College, the "reversion of a certain tenement, which he acquired "of Margery, formerly the wife of William Yon; a "tenement which could be sold for 30 pounds. Also, "the same William gave to the brethren, to the use of "the College, a garden, his own orchard, situate in "Newenham, near to the tenement of Henry Tagmere; "which garden could be sold for 13*s.* 4*d.*" The London list of Benefactors to the Guild and its incipient College, given on a page without date, is curious. Among them is named, "Simekyn Simeon, Esquire of our "Lord the Duke of Lancaster," who entered the fraternity. In another page, "John Joachym" is mentioned as entering the fraternity, 25 Edward 3. (A.D. 1351). The first part of the book contains a list of admissions of some hundreds of persons by name, with their localities in many instances. The last eleven pages are devoted to payments, some of the particulars of which are of interest. The Guild traded and made money, it appears, by selling boars, pigs, steers, sheep, malt, bran, grains, and herbs from their garden. Among the items of expenditure in 1348 are the following (translated from the Latin):—"To Little Robert, "for sharpening a knife and an axe, and for shoes, 5*d.* "For wattles for the dam [pro wattlis pour le dam], "For 2 pairs of shoes for Little Robert, 8*d.* To a cer-"tain carpenter at the dam [le dam] for a day, and to "one boy there for a day, 3½*d.* To William Brik-"lynge, for *lathis*, *hengis*, *hokis*, and the like, 4*s.* 6*d.* "For the servants at Grancetre [Grantchester], for

" candles, 4*d*. To Little Robert, for mending his shoes, " 3*d*. For mending the goblets, in solid silver, 8*s*. 1*d*. " For *splentes* for the vineyard, 7*d*. For *hordlis* " [hurdles], 4*s*. 6*d*. To Robert Spencer, for twigs and " *byndinge* for the wall [a mud wall], and half a thou- " sand turfs, 10½*d*. For half a hundred boards of " *estrich* [East country deals], 14*s*. To two dawbers " [lutoribus] for 3 days and a half, 3*s*. For cloth " bought at the fair of Stirbriche [Sturbridge], for " livery of the fellows [sociorum], 7*l*. 8*s*. 4*d*. For the " livery of the servants, bought there, 30*s*. 7*d*. For " salt fish [pissis salsis] bought there, and the car- " riage thereof home, 18*s*. 8*d*. To Robert in the kitchen, " for making him an overcoat [epitoga] and for shoes, " 7*d*. For cord for the whip [pro corda ad le whippe], " 1*d*. Also, I gave to the pipers [fistulatoribus] of " my Lords the Duke of Lancaster and the Duke of " Hertforde [correctly, the Earl of Hereford], and " another man, on St. Michael's Day, 2*s*. Also, to a " certain poor person at Grancetre, towards the King's " tax, 1*d*. To the laundress, for making the table- " cloths, 3*d*. Also, I paid to John Ferour [Black- " smith] for the [baker's] peel [pour le pele], 7*d*. Also, " to the pipers at our feast, 18*d*. Also, for a binding of " canvas for the houses [probably for the roofing], 22*d*. " For salt fish [in salsibus pissibus], 10*s*. 6*d*. For garlic " and onions, 22*d*. Also, to a boy for cleaning the " garden, and to another for carrying the salt fish, 7*d*. " Also, for two *hurtlis* [hurdles] for the cart, 12*d*."

An Indenture of 1344, with five seals appended, granting an annuity to the Guild of St. Mary out of property situate in Cambridge. In this deed are named the "Cultellerowe" (Cutlers' Row) and the "Petite- " curye." The Prior of the Chapel of St. Edmund (the House of the White Canons, or Gilbertines), and " the Schools of University Hall, Cambridge," are also named. "Perouneslane," or "Peronneslane," and "Ploteslane," are also mentioned, as localities in Cambridge.

Three membranes, sewed together, forming a Roll of Escheats in the County of Cambridge, probably of the time of Edward 1. On the reverse of the membranes is a Roll of a View of Frankpledge.

A small leaf of parchment, containing a plaint against Robert de Eltisle, nephew of Thomas de Eltisle, the first Master of Corpus Christi College, then lately deceased (A.D. 1376), as to his withholding plate, money, and muniments, belonging to the College. In the list, many cups, goblets, and mazers (bowls made of a mixture of wood and metal), are described.

A Roll, consisting of two membranes, setting forth the houses and lands, in Cambridge, of Thomas de Cambridge, 50 Edward 3. (A.D. 1376). He left a yearly payment of 8 marks to the College. Among the tenants a "John Gybone" (an early form of the sur- name "Gibbon") is named, as holding two shops, with two cellars; John Gybone the elder, also holds a brewery in Cambridge. "Comereslane" is mentioned as a locality in the town: and the Parish (no longer existing) of "St. John " in Milnestrete" is named, and in it, a tenement situate "near to the Fosse of our " Lord the King."

A paper Roll, tattered at the beginning, given to the College in 1690 by Thomas Whincop, B.D., Fellow. It is a Biblical Chronicle, or rather Genealogical Table, written by Andrew Middleton, Bencher of the Inner Temple, A.D. 1527. It is neatly written, but in all probability is of no historical value. It is continued down to the death of Harold, A.D. 1066; who, according to this writer, was slain in battle with the Duke of Nor- mandy, "at Tombrygge," and that, too, "in the second " year of his reign," which in reality lasted only a few days over nine months.

A Rental Book, of the 5th of Edward 6. (A.D. 1551); an octavo volume, with vellum leaves, and bound in limp parchment. It gives some interesting notices of localities in Cambridge at that day. Within the sides of the covers there are also some curious entries; those at the beginning of the volume setting forth the then and earlier values of money, and at the end, the various measurements of land. Here, a Hide of land is stated as being 5 Virgates, a Virgate 4 Arræ, an Arra being 40 Perches long and 4 Perches broad, a Perch being 5 yards in length.

Accounts of building the College Chapel, beginning in 1578; a small octavo volume, containing about 60 pages of paper, closely written upon, and bound in part of a leaf of a handsome Service Book of the Romish Church. The masons are here distinguished as " rough masons" and "free masons." Previously to this period the Fellows and Scholars of the College attended Divine Service in the adjoining Church of St. Benedict, or Bennet. The writing of this book is very small.

Accounts of building the College Chapel, in 1581; a volume similar to the preceding one, and with the like small writing.

Some loose papers, dated about 1578, fastened to- gether; among them is a receipt by Robert Norgate, Master of the College, acknowledging the payment to him of 100*l*. by Sir Nicholas Bacon.

The ancient deeds in the possession of the College are very numerous, and throw considerable light upon its early history. Dr. Lamb has used some of them in his Edition of Masters's History of the College, but there are others which seem not to have been examined. There is a small but curious document, which bears reference to the Insurrection headed in London by Wat Tyler, and at Cambridge by Edward Lyster, the Mayor, and James de Grancetre. It is a copy of a Petition to the King from the College, in Norman French; whether or no the petition was ever presented does not appear, but as it is not given in the printed histories of the foundation, it is here added. The writing throughout is faint in the extreme, and it is with difficulty that it can be decyphered:—

" A nostre tres redoute Seignur le Roi, et soun " Counseil, supplient les povres Chapleyns et Orators, " le Meistre et Escolers de la College Corporis Christi, " de la fundacion moun tres honure Seignur de Lan- " castre, en Cantebrigge, — que come les Meir et " baillifs, et la comune de la dite ville, en celle rumour " ore tarde viendrent a forte mayn a dite College, et " illeoques sercherent les ditz Meistre et Escolers, pur " eux tuer; puis lour measons debruserent, et lour " biens et chateux, et muniments touchantz la dite " College, pristrent et emporterent, et plusours autres " grevaunces et damages firont,—please a nostre dit " Seignour le Roi, et a soun Conseil, ordeigner que les " ditz Meir, baillifs, et la comune, facent redresse et " restitucion des ditz biens, chateux, et munimentz, et " amendes pur les ditz trespas, pur Dieux et en " oevre de charite; considerantz de certein, que si ils " ne eient socour de vostre tresgraciouse Seignurie, la " dite College est entirement defaite."

(Translated) " Unto our most dread Lord the King, " and his Council, supplicate the poor Chaplains and " Orators, the Master and Fellows of the College of " Corpus Christi, of the foundation of my most honoured " Lord of Lancester, in Cambridge,—that whereas the " Mayor and bailiffs, and commonalty of the said town " in this disturbance of late came with a strong hand " to the said College, and then searched for the said " Master and Scholars, to kill them, and then pulled down " their houses, and their goods and chattels, and muni- " ments touching the said College, took and carried " away, and many other grievances and damages com- " mitted,—may it please our said Lord the King, and " his Council, to order that the said Mayor, bailiffs, and " commonalty, shall make redress and restitution of " the said goods, chattels, and muniments, and amends " for the said trespasses, for the sake of God and as a " work of charity; considering for certain, that, if they " have not succour from your most gracious Lordship, " the said College is wholly undone."

The main cause, it is said, of the ill feeling thus manifested towards this College in particular, was the rigid exaction by the Society of "candle-rents," or rent-charges assessed upon many houses in the town, for the finding of wax tapers, in return for the celebra- tion by the Master and Fellows of the Obits of deceased brethren and sisters of the Guilds of Corpus Christi and St. Mary, who had made such grants. Of about the same date (A.D. 1381) there is a Supplication ad- dressed to the King, in similar French, setting forth that a great part of the houses belonging to the College in Cambridge had been burnt, and their muniments carried away, and asking leave to sell the remainder of their houses in the town, if they advantageously might; with an additional request that his Majesty would grant the society a licence to hold in Mortmain. These tribu- lations happened in the Mastership of John Kynne. Dr. Lamb, in his Edition of the History of the College, does not allude to the fact that many of the houses be- longing to the Master and Fellows were destroyed on this occasion.

A small oblong paper volume, containing several Inventories, and College accounts between A.D. 1370 and 1470. The earlier accounts of the College (A.D. 1352–1376) not improbably perished in the time of the dis- turbances above mentioned. The paper of this book is in many places much tattered, and crumbling almost to dust; there is no pagination, and when the volume

was bound (in parchment) probably about a century since, no attempt seems to have been made to place its contents in chronological sequence. In a hand of about 1770 is written, on a modern fly-leaf, "This Book "was begun by J. Botener, Fellow in 1376, and contains "a Register of Plate, Books, and Vestments, together "with a Rental of the College Estate, &c."

The commencing entries in the volume are miscellaneous receipts of money. At page 7, there is a brief inventory of the books then forming the College Library. The only books mentioned, however, are volumes on theology, canon law, civil law, and the Decretals. The works themselves would be deemed of but little value or interest at the present day, but the descriptions here given of the illuminations and the bindings are curious. At the head of page 25 is faintly writren, "Hic incepit Jo. Northwode scribere," the writing being then in a different hand. According to Dr. Lamb's edition of Masters's History of the College, John Norwode was admitted in 1384. On a further page is written, in Latin, another description of books belonging to the College, in a hand probably later than the year 1400.—"The third book is a Missal, which "Master Thomas de Eltisle gave, formerly Master "of this College, and the first Master of the College. "And this Missal is a very beautiful one, and through-"out all the offices is most excellently annotated . . . "with a cover of white deer leather, and with red "clasps [rubiis claspis]." Again, "The seventh book "is a Bible, which Master John Kynne, Master of "the College, bought at Northamptone, at the time "[A.D. 1380] when the Parliament was there, for the "purpose of reading therefrom in hall at the time "of dinner; and there is a red line at the beginning, "above the text containing these words of the Epistle "of Ieronymus to Paulinus, the Presbyter, etc."

In the first half of the volume, there are also entries of vestments belonging to the College, as to which, from the fact probably of their being used for service in the adjoining church of St. Benedict, it is stated that they "belong to the College, and not to the "parishioners." A translation or some of these entries is added.—"First, there is a set of vestments, namely, "a *chesible*, with a girdle, the *chamb* [field] of which "is what is called in English *3elwe* [yellow], powdered "with green flowers and knops [gnoppis], which are "partly geeen, partly white, and partly red, after "the manner of *daysys*." The next "set of vestments," which deserves remark, is of a singular character, as occurring among vestures evidently intended for use in the church. This bed was placed, there can be little doubt, in a chamber over the vestry of the adjoining church of St. Benedict; and which still has a communication with the church, but is now in the possession of the College. It was intended probably for the use of such sick parishioners and brethren of the Guilds as might wish to behold the elevation of the host at the altar.—

"(Transl.) The fourth set of vestments consists of a bed "and *coverlyt*, and *boster* [bolster], and *powdrer* [? pillow], "and three *ridelys* [curtains], the set of which is of white "linen cloth, and dyed [steynatæ], after the follow-"ing fashion, namely: there is a man whose name is "'Wodewose,' standing by a tree, and extending his "hand to his crest, and upon his shield is written thus, "'Had I wyst;' and on the other side there is a woman "standing, 'Swodewose,' by name, and extending one "hand to her breast, and near her other hand is this "writing, 'And y wyst'; and between them, the man "and woman, namely, there is a tree, and upon the tree "there hangs a shield, the *chawme* [field] of which "is white, and there is a red cross painted in the "middle of the shield. And Master Thomas de "Eltisle, Master of the College, gave all those six "pieces, that is, the whole set of bedding, to the "College, upon whose soul may the Most High have "mercy. And also upon one *ridel* [curtain], there "are six pairs of men and women, that is, twelve men "and women, that is to say, six men and six women. "And on the *powdrer* [pillow], there are nine pairs "of men and women, making eighteen in all; and on "each side of that *powdrer* there are added three pairs, "that is, three heads of men, with bodies, and three "heads of women, with bodies, and three tops of trees, "with the trunk, with a shield of St. George thereon, "and the same words. And at the foot of the same "*powdrer* there are three pairs, namely, three heads "of women, and three crests and trees, . . . with a "shield of St. George, and the same words. And the "*cuverlit* contains three pairs of men and of women, "and the tester consists of one *ridel*, each *ridel* being "as well 20 [feet] in length as in breadth." The latent meaning of the above description, so curiously worded too, it is probably impossible to guess.

"The sixth vestment is a cloth, which the Rector of "Overe gave, and forms a *doser* [cloth for hanging "against the wall], the *chawmb* [field] of which is red, "and it is surrounded with green cloth at the edges. "And on the margin there is a yellow head, with the "mouth open, so that you may see the teeth; fol-"lowing which, there is a flower with five or six ". . . . . ", the branches of which are yellow; and "on the *chamb* [field] there are flies of every colour, "and coloured in divers fashions, the same that in "English are called '*boturflyes*.' And then plants "follow, which in English are called '*flourdelys*;' in "such a way, that always when a flower is yellow, in "the same way its house, in which it is set, is yellow; "while another flower that is white has a white house "for itself; and the same as regards all the flowers."

The minute description of the coloured tablecloths, or boardcloths, belonging to the College, is also very curious.

Again, in another place a list is given of "the pre-"vious relics and jewels" of the College, "namely, cups, "saltcellars, spoons, and the like." Among them are (translated),—"Three long knives in one sheath, the "handles of which are of *digun* [boxwood], for the "table. Third, six silver spoons, each weighing "— pennies, and at the end of them is the head of a "virgin, with a bodkin in the hair, ... the ground "being chased and gilt around each of the heads. "Fourth, a tabernacle, silver gilt, in which the Corpus "Christi is wont to be carried on solemn days, and "especially on the Day of Corpus Christi [Thursday "after Trinity Sunday], the value of which is 20 pounds "of lawful money . . . . Sixth, a cup [cowpa] made "of a vulture's egg, with a case of *guerbulie* [boiled "leather]; the cup being in English called '*gripyshey*;' "and it has a foot and cover, silver gilt, with a silver "gilt ball on the middle of the foot. Seventh, another "cup, like to the first one, made of a vulture's egg, in "English called *grypishey*; with a silver foot, and a "cover, silver gilt, but it has no case of *guerbulie*."—One of the above cups (being, in reality, the egg of a bird much larger than a vulture) is still in the possession of the College, with its boiled leather case as well. —"Twelfth, a cup, silver gilt without, with a silver gilt "cover, given by Dame Alice de Haumbyrley, to the "intent that the Corpus Christi should be carried in it "to the sick parishioners of the Church of St. Benedict "in Cambridge. Thirteenth, a silver dish, in English "called a 'spice plate,' silver gilt, and having a silver "foot."

This list is followed by another,—"Of the jewels "pertaining to the use of the Master and Fellows "within the College.—First, a black cup, in English "called, '*note*' [nut], with a long foot of silver gilt, "and a cover silver gilt."—This cup, made of the shell of a cocoa-nut, is probably identical with that still in the possession of the College.—"Also, a great "horn, in English called '*bugel*,' with feet silver gilt, "and the head of an emperor at the end, silver gilt: "having also a silver cover, at the top of which are "four acorns, silver gilt."—This curious horn is still in the possession of the College, but the cover appears to be no longer in existence. It is still known too as "Goldcorn's Horn," having been originally given to the Guild of Corpus Christi by John Goldcorn, one of its Aldermen, in the fourteenth century; a play, no doubt, having been intended therein upon (Gold Horn) his name.—"Also a *mazer*, well provided with a cover, "with broad silver bonds around it, well gilt; and on "the middle of the cup there is a column of silver gilt, "upon which sits a swan of silver gilt, being a work "of experienced art. This *mazer* belonged to John "Northwode." It is still preserved among the College plate. Seeing that, as already stated, Northwode (whose mazer is still in existence) entered the College in 1384, these last entries would seem to belong to the early part of the 15th century. The other entries in this volume, which probably contains about 300 pages, not counting the mutilated leaves, are also of great interest, as illustrating the domestic habits of those times. The College garden is mentioned, and wood is entered as being bought for the support of the vines.

College Account Book, A.D. 1469-1509; a small oblong paper volume, of about 300 pages, bound in parchment, and closely resembling the preceding one; but in good condition throughout. Its contents are confined solely to the Bursars' accounts during the period above named.

I have here to acknowledge how greatly I am obliged to my friend, the Reverend W. Middleton Snell,

Fellow and late Bursar of the College, for the great pains which he took in my behalf in examining the multifarious contents of the Muniment-room, and for his kind offices generally in giving me every possible assistance while collecting the materials for this Report.

HENRY THOMAS RILEY.

CAMBRIDGE: KING'S COLLEGE.

The various volumes and collections are noticed in the order in which they were shown to me by the Rev. T. Brocklebank and G. H. Evans, Esq., Fellows and Bursars of the College.

Libri Communarum, or Books of Commons; a series of 32 oblong folio paper volumes, the first beginning at 1448, and then going on to 1541–2, there being a hiatus here, and probably in others of the volumes as well. The contents of these volumes were preserved in a loose and disconnected form until the beginning of the reign of George 3, when they were bound up under the inspection of Mr. E. Betham, Bursar of the College. The last volume ends at the 16th Charles 2 (A.D. 1664), after which date the Commons' lists were no longer kept in that form. In these books every week has a list of all the members of the College then in residence, down to the humblest of the College servants; with a list also of the viands provided for the College Hall in each week, the name of the seneschal or steward for the week being annexed. It deserves notice that the diet at the earliest period given in these volumes, A.D. 1448, is remarkable for the large amount and variety of game consumed at the College table, generally such as we can now identify as being the produce of the surrounding country. In these accounts the charges for fuel and the expenses of cookery are included.

Six large folio volumes of miscellaneous accounts of various kinds, beginning within a few years of 1441, the date of the foundation of the College. In Vol. 1, there is an interesting account of the expenditure of the Provost (Dr. Woodlarke) on a visit to London on College business in 1455. In the second volume there is, incidentally, a list of "Solutiones factæ stipendiariis missis "a Cantabrigia ad Regem apud Northampton," on the 4th July 1460.

Mundum Books, or Books of fair Copies of College Accounts of all kinds, in numerous folio volumes, extending from A.D. 1448 down to the present time. They were bound up in their present form under the direction of Mr. John Smith, Bursar of the College, in about A.D. 1770. They contain full information as to all the receipts and expenses of the College, the members of the Society, and the quarterly payments made to them. Whether viewed in reference to usages, manners, and customs, or to biography, these volumes are evidently full of very curious information.

The rough drafts, in thin folio form, paper, covered with parchment, from which the contents of the Mundum Books have from time to time been copied; several hundreds in number.

A series of Ledger Books, large paper folios, beginning at 1451, and containing the "Acta Collegii," or official documents of the College. Among them are administrations to, and wills of, persons dying within the precincts of the College; the foundation having had peculiar jurisdiction as to probates down to the end of the last century, and the houses of several townspeople being then situate within its precinct. Presentations to benefices, powers of attorney, and all deeds executed under the College Seal, are registered in these volumes, which are still continued. The College authorities however, did not retain the wills of those dying within their precincts, but only kept their own certified copies, the parties interested probably retaining the wills.

Liber Originalis, or Original Copy of the College Statutes, a folio volume, beautifully written on vellum, and in fine preservation. The original seal is pendent, but broken, and the book is only bound in limp leather.

An Inventory of books, jewels, relics, vestments, and copes, belonging to the College in 1506, in a paper folio volume; which also contains other like miscellaneous matter in the times of Provosts Fox (1529), Day (1538), and Atkinson (1553).

"Protocollum Books," the earlier ones paper quarto, the latter paper folio; beginning at A.D. 1500 and continued down to the present time, and containing the admissions of Scholars, Fellows, and Provosts, from that date. The entries are mostly attested by Notaries Public; one of which officials is still specially retained by the College. These volumes have been much consulted by Mr. Cooper for his "Athenæ Cantabrigi-"enses."

A Roll of membranes sewed together, about 50 feet in length; containing copies of Royal grants and deeds executed in favour of the College, from the 16th to the 31st of Henry the 6th (A.D. 1438–53). This copy was probably made at the latter date. See the Register described at page 69, *post*.

Volumes of Original Letters, bound up together. What was originally intended to form Vols. 1 and 2 is bound up in one volume, which contains 26 Letters of various dates; the last in the volume being signed by King Charles 2 and Secretary Nicholas, with injunctions to the Vice-Provost and Fellows to see that the intruding Provost, Dr. Benjamin Whichcot, renders up his chambers forthwith to Dr. James Fleetwood, who has just been (July 1660) appointed Provost in his place. The date of the earliest Letter in the volume seems to be the year 1578, and the letters themselves mostly bear reference to the disposal and management of College property, or are supplications addressed to the Provosts for favours at Eton or King's. Several of them are addressed to Dr. Goade, 1569–1610, and to Dr. Collins, Provost, 1615–44. Among them is the signature of Secretary Conway, temp. Charles 1; an autograph of John Pym, with letter to Dr. Collins, in reference to Francis Rous, date 20th July 1632; a letter from John Williams, Bishop of London, 1633; William Cecil, Earl of Exeter, 1633; Thomas, Lord Arundel and Surrey, 1633; Francis Windebank, 6th January 1635; also, a mandate from Edward Montague, Earl of Manchester, for the re-admission of Mr. Thomas Crouch, an ejected Fellow, date 28th July 1660.

The Third Volume of Letters, so called, but, in fact, the Second Volume, contains a larger collection. No. 1 is from King James 1 to the Provost and College; 2, from King James, as to the jurisdiction of the Chancellor; 3, from the Marquis of Buckingham, with his signature, 8th September 1618, to Dr. Collins, the Provost; 4, from Lionel Cranfield at "Chelseye," 25th June 1622, to the Provost and Fellows; 5, from the Earl of Pembroke; 6, from the Earl of Southampton; 7, from Lord Zouche; 8, from the Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry; 9, from Dr. George Mountain, in 1618, Visitor of the College, as Bishop of Lincoln; 10, 11, 12, from the same; 13, 14, 15, from Dr. John Williams, Bishop of Lincoln; 18, from Sir Edward Conway, 19 March 1623; 24, 25, from Sir George Goring; 26, from Sir John Villiers; 28, from Sir Henry Wotton; 29–40, eleven letters from Sir Robert Freeman; 41, from Serjeant Byng; 50, from Sir John Lytcott; 56, from Henry Irton (called "Ireton" in the old index at the beginning of the volume); 57, from the same, date 1622 (it cannot therefore be the Henry Ireton of history); 58, 59, from the same, all relative to property at Combe, belonging to the College; 67–77, all from Sir Thomas Roe, or Rowe; 82, from John Lutrell; 84, from Francis Pope, 7th August 1622.

The Fourth Volume of Letters, so called, but, in fact, the Third, contains an almost equally large collection of original Letters; among them are,—1, a Letter from John, Bishop of Rochester; 3, from Philip Scarlet to the Registrar, 9th July 1642; 4, a Letter "intended to be "sent" to the Prolocutor and Assessors of the Assembly of Divines at Westminster, 15th July 1644; 6, from Sir Henry Wotton, Provost of Eton, no year named; 8, from Sir Henry Wotton, 1637; 13, Copy of a Petition from the Vice-Provost and Fellows, 46 in number, to William, Archbishop of Canterbury, against an order of His Majesty, directing the Vicar of Windsor to be made a Fellow of Eton College, and requesting that the Vicarage of Windsor may from henceforth be always given to a King's man; it is not dated, and to all appearance was never sent. Among the signatures are those of Ralph Winterton (the learned Editor of "Poetæ Græci Minores") and Richard Juxon, probably a kinsman of William Juxon, Bishop of London; 17, a Latin Letter from Patrick Junius to Dr. Collins, Provost, 5th April 1633; 18, a Letter from Thomas, Bishop of Durham, April 1633; 19, from Sibyl Beacon, 6th April 1633; 30, a curious Letter to Dr. Collins from Peter Salmon, a Cambridge man, but then staying at the University of Padua, giving a description of the studies of the place and mentioning the recent ravages of the plague; 100,000, he says, have died of it in Verona, and not many less in Brescia and Bergamo, a thousand dying daily in Venice; it originated, he says, at Mantua. There is also an account, in the letter, of the then wars in Italy; and the writer ends with a

request that on the next vacancy he may be appointed Physician to the College. 31, a Letter from Lord Dorchester as to the History Lectureship at Cambridge; 34, a Letter from Thomas Penruddocke to Mr. W. Mendham, Registrar of King's, 1628; 38, from the Bishop of Lincoln to Dr. Collins, June 1628; 40, from Thomas Penruddocke, 16 March 1628; 55, the Bishop of Lincoln, as to the election of Henry Jennoure to Mr. Clifford's vacancy; 56, a Letter from W. Waller to Dr. Collins, 15th July 1627, in reference to suits of his in which Dr. Collins could aid him; 58, a Letter in which the signature is omitted, but dated "Baynard's "Castle, 14th December 1626," clearly from William, Earl of Pembroke, requesting Dr. Collins to renew a lease for him at Wilton; 59, a Letter from Katherine, Lady Suffolk, dated "Audley End, 8th January 1625," requesting Dr. Collins to support the candidature of Sir Robert Naunton and Sir John Cooke as Members for the University; 60, a Letter, signed "Wa. Waller" (? Wathen Waller) to Dr. Collins, "about Sir Thomas "Penruddocke," 11th November 1625, the handwriting not similar to that of No. 56; 61, from William Boswell to Dr. Collins, 28th May 1628, a Letter of introduction for a Scotch gentleman, Mr. Aberdeneth, Principal of the College at Nismes, and described therein as "a "good Protestant;" 62, from the same to the same, 23rd June 1628, on another matter not fully set forth; the writer speaks of his attendance at Parliament, and alludes, in a postscript, to a "foot-post" from Cambridge to London; 63, from the same, W. Boswell, 3rd October 1628, at Foxley near Windsor, to Dr. Collins; a long letter, in which Campanella is spoken of, and the illness of the writer, from which he was then recovering; mention is also made, at some length, of Galileo, and the novelty and freedom of his opinions. In the letter an allusion is made to the living of Somersham in Hunts, and the "Dean of Ely's weak-"ness;" Dr. Collins was at this time Regius Professor of Divinity, and James the 1st had endowed the Professorship with this living, subject probably to the existing incumbency of the Dean of Ely.

Three folio paper volumes, and about twelve small quarto paper volumes, compiled in the early part and middle of the last century; a part of them being the work of Mr. J. Smith, Bursar of the College, already mentioned. They contain lists, with the former history annexed, of the landed possessions of the College, and are evidently collections which have entailed a large amount of labour and research.

A folio paper volume, covered with limp vellum, but in good preservation. The heading of the first page is,—"Cambridge Cō, Costs and Expenses done there "from the xiiith day of May in the fyrste yere of the "reign of our soveraign Lord Kynge Henry the VIIIth, "unto the xxvii. day of the same month. And so from "fortenyghte to fortenyghte, as hereafter appeareth." The heads in page 1 are "Wages, etc.; Emptions of "stone, ragg, lyme, and ironwork; Carriage of timber "from Walden Park and of stone ragge from the water; "necessaries, as colys, water, ropys, and suche order." These are the fortnightly accounts of the expenses of building the Chapel of The King's College, after the work had been resumed by Henry 7. "Carriage of "stone ragg from the water" may, perhaps, mean carriage of it by land from Wisbech, as the stone was mostly brought from Yorkshire and landed at that place. This handsome volume is only half filled, and ends with the fortnight, 15–29 July, 7 Henry 8. See next col.

A thin paper folio volume, called "View Book, "No. II.," containing a rough account of the expenditure of the College on its various lands and manors, and in Cambridge, in the 34th and 35th of Henry 8.

A paper folio volume, View Book, No. IV., covered with thin limp vellum, and much tattered; belonging to the 1st and 2nd of Mary, and similar in its contents to the preceding volume.

A paper folio volume, View Book, No. III., covered with thin limp vellum, and much tattered; belonging to the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th of Edward 6; similar in its contents to the two preceding volumes.

A paper folio volume, View Book, No. I., covered with thin limp vellum, and in good condition; belonging to the 28th of Henry 8; similar in its contents to the three preceding volumes.

A paper folio volume of larger size, View Book, No. V., covered with limp vellum, and in fair condition; belonging to the 2nd to 7th of Elizabeth; similar in its plan to the four preceding volumes.

A large folio paper volume, View Book, No. VI., covered with limp vellum, and in good condition; belonging to the 14th to 24th of Elizabeth; similar n its plan to the five preceding volumes.

A volume containing a description of the College property, with the names of all the tenants in full, and the age of each, in 1747, with additions to about 1770.

A small paper quarto volume, bound in calf, Mr. Gearing, the Bursar's, private note-book; belonging to the close of the 17th century, and the early part of the 18th.

Also a great number of other Bursars' note-books.

A 12mo. volume, paper, labelled "Provost Roderick's "Book, No. 1" (Provost, 1689–1712), bound in parchment, with pockets. It begins with two recipes, "Mr. "Bernard's for ague," and "Lady Denbigh's for a "sore throat." The latter, for its quaint preciseness, deserves extracting. "Take y^{e} thick grit in y^{e} trough "of a grinding stone, and spread it upon a leathern "stay, and so apply it warm to y^{e} throat; and when "it grows dry, chang it for a fresh one. A stone y^{t} "grinds razors much best. Give a purging pill in "y^{e} yolk of a raw egge, w^{ch} will slip down his throat, "tho' almost choak't. Mingle y^{e} white of an egg "beaten with rose water and sugar candy, and give "it often, a little at a time." This curious little book contains apparently the private notes of Provost Roderick, as to business done at the Manor Courts of the College estates between September 1690 and about the year 1697. It appears that some payments were then made by tenants in carcasses of wethers.

A similar book, formerly belonging to Provost Roderick.

A 12mo. volume, bound in parchment, containing an account of the courts of the College manors in the middle of last century; there are several other volumes of a similar description.

A small quarto paper volume in parchment, containing the Bursars' accounts in the middle of the last century; there are several other volumes of a like nature.

A small quarto paper volume, bound in old calf; being a collection of matters concerning the University, and containing details of the usages and ceremonies of the time, compiled by John Buck, Esquire Bedel, A.D. 1665, when he was 68 years of age, as stated in what is numbered as page (1). The precedents or usages quoted in this volume seem to be from about the year 1600.

A very small paper quarto, bound in parchment and compiled by William Bullock in 1685 with his autograph; it is styled a "Breefe recital of all such "libertys, priveledges, acquietances, and immunities, "as are granted to y^{e} King's College in Cambridge, "comprised and specified in an executory, exemplified "28 November, an. Eliz. Reginæ 50." In a note it is stated that it is "transcribed from Dr. Winterton, Mr. "Thomas Crouch, &c." At folio 9 the context is succeeded by a list of the College estates with their rentals, "in money, wheat, and malt, in sheep, calves, "bores, capons, hens, chicken." Then a table of fines paid for renewals in various College estates from the beginning of the 17th century to the beginning of the 18th; then "rents and tenures of Cambridge tene-"ments." At page 50 is a calculation of profit during the year of the plague, resulting from a dissolution of the society for eight weeks, so far as residence was concerned; this is followed by a full account of the then College estates, with a list of livings and parsonages then in its gift.

A small folio paper volume, with parchment cover, containing an account of the expenditure on continuing the building of the College Chapel in the 23rd and 24th of Henry 7 (A.D. 1507–9), such moneys being paid by the hand of Provost Hatton. This volume, which seems to have been overlooked in the printed history of the College Chapel, is full of curious details as to the then rates of wages and the price of stone and other building materials. For the succeeding volume see previous col.

A court roll on parchment, probably 20 feet in length of early date, and containing "the customary tenures of "Okebourne, Combe, Brixton, Deveril," and other manors, which formerly belonged to the monastery of Bec in Normandy; the estates of which house, after the dissolution of the Alien Priories, were granted to the new foundation of King's College. The contents of this roll are probably of considerable interest.

It may be mentioned here that the lands of the College (as of the sister foundation of Eton) are mainly derived from the Alien Priories. The estates of these priories, as belonging to foreign religious houses, generally, but not always, in France, were from time to time confiscated in time of war, and finally taken

into the royal hands by Henry V. Henry VI. used these estates for the endowment of his colleges at Cambridge and Eton, the main part belonging to the priory of Okebourne, in Wiltshire, which was subject to the celebrated Abbey of Bec, in Normandy. The title deeds of these estates are still in the possession of the College, and are exceedingly curious and historically valuable. Further reference to them will be found in the works of Dugdale, Bishop Tanner, Nichols, and Oliver; many of them have been printed.

A small parchment deed, with part of the seal remaining, (in D.d. 19), being a grant from John, King of England, of protection and defence to the men and possessions of the Abbot of Bec. "Teste me ipso, apud "Angre, primo die Novembris."

A Quo Warranto parchment roll, temp. Edward 2 (D.d. 31) to know by what right the Abbot of Bec claims certain exemptions and privileges; the most of which seem to have been ultimately allowed him.

A folio paper volume, without cover, being a copy of the Rolls of Courts Leet and Inquests of Office of Toft Monks, Hadisco, Eston, and Thorpe, in Norfolk, temp. Henry 8 and Edward 6.

Three copies of an Inventory, paper, folio, in pamphlet form, of the College goods that were in the Provost's lodgings in 1714. This is rather curious, as giving an insight into the customs and usages of the day, and the style of furniture deemed appropriate for the dwelling of the head of a College. See an earlier one, in next col.

A folio paper volume, in limp parchment (N. 52), being a Survey Book of Horsted Manor, in Norfolk, in 1586.

An oblong folio paper volume, in limp vellum (D.d.), containing extracts from the wills of the early benefactors to the College, written in the 16th century. There are only a few entries in the volume, the greater part of it being blank paper.

A small quarto paper volume, in old calf, intituled "King's College Register of Marriages from May 27, "1710," the first entry being in February 1710–11, and the last entry the 1st of November 1721, there being but 15 such entries in all, the pages being left blank for the most part. The first marriage entered is that of Robert Flinders (a name known in the history of nautical discovery), and Mary Goode, of Milton. This volume contains also an account of the locality of the vaults, formerly used for burial, in the chapel, with a register of the deaths in College, and the funerals there, from 1710. The death of "Thomas Westley, "Scholar," is entered in 1718, and the last interment in the chapel was that of George Thackeray, Provost, in 1850.

A vellum large folio, in the ancient boards, covered with vellum, but much worn, containing a Register of all the grants made to the College from the 19th to the 31st of Henry 6, and other deeds connected with the College prior to the last date. The entries were made probably contemporarily with the deeds here copied. See the Roll of membranes described at page 67, *ante*.

A series of loose vellum leaves, large folio, once bound together, the boards still remaining, containing many entries of a miscellaneous nature. The first part, in a hand of the latter part of the reign of Henry 6, contains a list of images, crosses, spoons, pyxes, chalices, candlesticks, thuribles, incense boats, cruets, basins, chrismatories, ampullæ for chrism, paxbreds, ewers, monstrances, jewels, missals, antiphonars, grails, evangelars, epistolars, legends, ordinals, martyrologies, manuals, lecturnals, collectaries, processionaries, portifories, primaries, and robes and vestments for ecclesiastical purposes of almost every possible description, which at that time were in the possession of the College. This list, which is the more valuable from the fact that the description of every article is in English, has been published by the Rev. George Williams, B.D., Fellow of the College, in the "Ecclesiologist." Next follows, on a series of like vellum leaves, a Calendar, in which the latest date is the 34th Henry 6 (A.D. 1456) of all grants by deed made by the Royal Founder, in chronological order, and the various boxes in which the originals were then placed. Among these grants is one bearing date the 6th of July, 22 Henry 6, of two tuns of Gascony wine yearly to the Provost and Scholars for ever, the same to be delivered in the Port of London; and another bearing date the 7th of February, 24 Henry 6, of one tun of Gascony wine yearly to the Provost and Scholars for ever, the same to be delivered in the Port of Lynn. Then follows, after some dozens of blank vellum leaves, a Catalogue of the College Library, in like writing of the time of Henry 6. The greater part of the books are on divinity and philosophy, with a good many of the classical writers; but not one of our Chroniclers is mentioned. Next follows a list or entry of all members of the College, with their towns and counties, from the foundation of the College to the 35th of Henry 6; after which date, the mere names are entered in general, though here and there a fuller description is added, the matter contained in which seems to be of considerable interest, in a biographical point of view. This Continuation is carried down to the year 1524; and whereas this list of members begins at the foundation of the College, A.D. 1441, the earliest of the Protocollum books, already mentioned, begins only at 1500. There is a fly-leaf at the end of the volume, the writing upon which is almost erased; but it seems to belong to the reign of Henry 8, and contains a list apparently of plate and ornaments, with the names of the persons in whose custody they were, at a time not now to be ascertained.

An Inventory, composed of small folio papers tacked together, the writing in a most beautiful hand, "of the "Colledge goods in the Provost Lodgings, made the "30th September 1689," the year of the accession of Provost Charles Roderick. For a like Inventory, of somewhat later date, see previous col.

A survey of the Manor of Sampford Courtenay, Devon, in 1698, in a small 18mo. pocket book, "copied mainly, "names only changed, from a survey taken at a Court, "April 10th, 1648, by H. Molle, Vice-Provost; T. "Crowch, and T. Gearing, Bursars; and J. Goldston, "Steward." There are also numerous other terriers and surveys of manors belonging to the College.

I have here to acknowledge my obligations to Mr. Brocklebank, already named, for the pains he took to explain to me the nature of the larger collections mentioned in the earlier pages of this Report; and to my friend Mr. G. H. Evans my especial thanks are due, for the great kindness with which, at the expenditure of no small labour in turning over many volumes, he devoted much of his valuable time to assisting me in collecting the materials for the foregoing statement.

HENRY THOMAS RILEY.

CAMBRIDGE: PEMBROKE COLLEGE.

The following is a selection of the items of more general interest that are found among the rolls and papers belonging to the College, as set forth in the elaborate Inventory of the College documents made by Dr. Ainslie, the present Master. Such volumes of any general interest as are to be found in the College Treasury, will be noticed in the sequel.—

The Charter of Foundation of the College, containing a Licence in Mortmain as to three messuages and certain advowsons, A.D. 1347.

Confirmation thereof by Thomas de Oo, Vicar to Thomas (L'Isle), Bishop of Ely, 1349.

Bull of Pope Innocent VI. for building a Chapel within the precincts of the College, 1354.

Licence from Simon (Langham), Bishop of Ely, for the College Chapel, 1365.

Bull of Pope Urban VI. for a Chapel with a Belfry, 1366.

The College Statutes, revised by Mary de St. Paul, the Foundress, in the form of an Indenture. The seal is cut off, and it is without date.

The College Statutes, as remodelled by the Foundress, in a vellum book, with two seals attached; without date.

Licence from John (Fordham), Bishop of Ely, to have service in the Vestry of the Chapel, 1398.

A Decree for celebration of the Obit of King Henry VI.; wherein the College express their thankfulness to that most Pious Prince, for his singular bounty to them, 1448.

A Decree of the Provincial of the Friars Minors, or Franciscans, whereby the College is made partaker of their Suffrages, 1475.

A Copy of the College Statutes, revised by the Visitors of King Edward VI. in 1549, not dated. Also, of the *Comprobatio* by Queen Elizabeth's Visitors, in the first year of her reign.

A Letter of Attorney from the Foundress to Edmund de Gonville and others, empowering them to take seisin of a Messuage which she had purchased from Hervey de Stanton,—"given at our Manor of the Mote," 11th September 1346.

Conveyance of the said Messuage by Hervey de

Stanton to the Foundress, 13th September 1346.—This messuage stood upon part of the site of the present College.

Royal Licence, allowing the Foundress to assign this messuage, which, upon Inquisition taken, proves to be holden in Capite of the Crown in free burgage, by the annual rent-service of 2*d.*, called "Haggabul" (house-tax), 4th June 1348.

The Prior and Hospital of St. John the Evangelist in Cambridge sell a messuage to Henry, son of Henry le Daubur, for 7*s.*, and a perpetual rent of 2*s.* yearly; without date. (This messuage was afterwards known as "University Hostel.")

The Chancellor, Regents, and Non-regents of the University of Cambridge grant the same to the College; being the messuage they had from Roger de Haydon, 1351.

The Foundress and College covenant, by Indenture, with the University, to find a Chaplain to pray every year for the soul of Roger de Haydon.

Covenant with Clare Hall, Cambridge, as to the Obit of John Tapton, Clerk, 1490.

Indenture tripartite between Peterhouse, Pembroke Hall, and the Executors of William Burgoyne, D.D., late Master of Peterhouse, for his Obit, 1526.

Indenture between St. John's College and Pembroke Hall, for Dr. Sherton's Obit, 1535.

Indenture between Peterhouse and Pembroke Hall, for the same, 1535.

Indenture between Catherine Hall and Pembroke Hall, for the same, 1535.

Indenture between Peterhouse and Pembroke Hall, for the Obit of Elizabeth Wolf, her deceased Husband Richard Wolf, and others, 1554.

Royal Mandate to elect Jasper Chomley, M.A., of Corpus Christi College, a Fellow, 16th January 1629.

Royal Mandate to continue Abraham Clifford a Fellow, 9th August 1660.

Mandates to restore Mark Frank and Robert Mapletoft to their Fellowships, 7th August 1660.

Mandates to restore John Keene and Edmund Keene to their Fellowships, 26th July 1660.

Mandate to restore Thomas Weedon to his Fellowship, 21st September 1660.

Accounts of Repairs of the College from the 12th to the 25th of Henry 8 (A.D. 1520 to 1533).

Status Collegii, given in by the Master, Nicholas Ridley, to the Vice-Chancellor, Matthew Parker, 1546.

Status Collegii, intended to be given in by the Master (Younge), 1556.

Status Collegii, given in by the same to Cardinal Pole, and the other Visitors of the University, 1556.

Bills of Treasury Expenses from 1600 to 1621, and receipts of sums for the New Library.

Bills of Treasury Expenses from 1650 to 1660.

Account of the Expenses of building the East End of the North side of the New Court, towards which Dr. Ball and Mr. Quarles each gave 100*l.*

Agreement between Mr. Matthias and the College for editing, printing, and publishing the works of Thomas Gray, the Poet, 21st June 1810.

Acquittance from Hugh Pelegrin, the Pope's Nuncio, for a moiety of 20 marks, due from the College to the Pope's Chamber for first-fruits, London, 1st November 1353.

Supplication of the Foundress and the College for a fresh Bull to confirm that of Pope Clement in 1349; Pope Urban 5, his successor, having made a general revocation of all permissions for appropriations; without date.

Bull of Pope Gregory 9, granting their petition, 15th September 1371.

Acquittance from Richard, Abbot of Nottele, and the Convent, to Imbert de Mountmartin, Rector of Tilneye, in Norfolk, for money due under the decision of the Court of Rome in a suit between them, 17th May 1340.

Protest of William de Rudham, Rector of Clenchwarton, that he had not despoiled the Abbot of Nottele, 23rd January 1347.

Note of debts and demands between the King (Edward 3) and the Conte de St. Pol (Aymer de Valence); without date.

Royal Licence for John de Bretagne to assign the Castle of Fotheringhay, Repindon, and a yearly rent, out of estates all lately belonging to John de Baliol, to Mary de St. Paul for her life, 5th May 1331.

Inspeximus, under the broad seal, of an Indenture, which is recited therein, bearing date 7th November 1333, 7th Edward 3, by which John de Bretagne grants to Mary de St. Paul, Countess of Pembroke, his niece, for her life, his Castles of Richmond and Bowes, and all other estates belonging to the Earldom of Richmond, the same to revert to him, in case she shall die first; she paying him, during their joint lives, an annuity 1,800*l.* 22nd November 1333.

The Churchwardens of Great St. Mary's Church by the Market, Cambridge, endow the Priest of their Chantry with a close called the "Paschal Yard," 20th June 1514.

Sentence of the Pope's Commissary in an Appeal of the Convent of Linton and Robert Renant, elected their Prior, against John Wittlesey, Monk of Thorney, pretending to the same office, 25th May 1358.

King Richard 1 grants to the Convent of the Blessed Mary of Pynne, or Pyn, the Church of Soham, with its appurtenances, namely, the Chapel of Berge, Barway, with the tithes of Henny, etc., 26th October 1189.

Letter of Protection from King Henry 3 for the Convent of Pynne, 17th November 1238.

Copy of the King's restoration of Framlingham Castle, in Suffolk, to Roger Bygod, on the decease of his father, Hugh, Earl of Norfolk, 10th Henry 3 (A.D. 1226).

Title of Thomas, Duke of Norfolk, and of Maurice Berkley, to the Earl Marshal's Estates in Ireland, by descent from Thomas Brotherton, Earl of Norfolk; without date.

Computus Ballivorum de Framlingham, Saxted, Loos, Earl Soham, Trimley, and Walton, 21st Henry 6.

Petition of the College, read to the Bishop (Wren), that he would consecrate the New Chapel of Pembroke College, 21st September 1665.

Another Petition, that he would consecrate Sir Robert Hitcham's Cloister, 1665.

Acts of Consecration of the Chapel, and of the Vaults under the Altar, by Matthew Wren, Bishop of Ely, on the Feast of St. Matthew the Apostle and Evangelist, 21st September 1665.

There are a large number of Court Rolls, in the possession of the College, of the Manors of Framlingham, Saxted, and Hardwick, beginning, in each case, in the reign of Edward 3. There are also a vast number of deeds, relative to the College property, those going so far back as the 13th and 14th centuries being many hundreds in number; the whole of them having been abstracted and arranged by the present Master, with singular precision and minuteness, under the heads of the respective Estates belonging to the College.

The following documents, in the shape of volumes, are described in the order in which they were shown to me in the College Treasury, by Mr. Power.

College Treasurers' Accounts, 1557–1642, in a large folio paper volume. The Treasurers' Accounts are continued, in a series of smaller folio volumes, down to the present day.

"The Book of Emptions, particuler fare and expenses, "of thoushold of the right high and myghtye Prince, "Thomas, Duke of Norffolk," from 1st October, 18th Henry 8 to 29th September, 19th Henry 8; a folio paper volume of about 600 pages, beautifully written throughout. The edges of the leaves are a little tattered, but the writing is wholly untouched. This volume, which probably came to the College through its connexion with Framlingham, in Suffolk, is of considerable value, and of much interest, as regards its contents.

Bursars' Books, beginning at A.D. 1686; the first being a small folio paper volume, in modern binding, containing also the Baker's Accounts, 1647–1741. The early Computus Rolls of the College are probably no longer in existence.

A quarto paper volume, much torn at the beginning; the early part being a terrier, or terrar, apparently of about the time of James 1; followed by copies of Charters, deeds, and Papal Bulls. The writing is almost undecipherable; in one page are the signatures of "Hieron. Beal" and "Benjamin Lany," the latter Master of the College, A.D. 1630–44.

"Computi Ballivorum, Collectorum, Præpositorum, "Messoriorum, et Firmariorum, anno regni Henrici "Regis, Septimi, quarto, de redditibus et proficuis "e maneriis infrascriptis annuatim exeuntibus;" an account of receipts from various Manors, probably belonging to the College, in the time of Henry 7; a small quarto volume of 108 leaves of paper, bound in parchment.

Great Register, Vol. I.: a large folio volume, bound in ancient wooden boards, the binding being embossed or stamped: the hinges it formerly had are gone, and the paper is wire-wove and of remarkable stoutness, resembling that of the earliest Convocation Book belonging to the Corporation of Wells, in Somerset. There is no pagination, and it consists probably of from 60 to 70 leaves. In the earlier part of the volume, of the date

of 1870, or shortly after, are contained copies of all the title-deeds of the property originally given by the Foundress, Mary de St. Paul, Countess of Pembroke, to her new foundation, the Hall of Valence St. Mary. The later pages are occupied with entries of various descriptions, mostly lists and inventories, down to the year 1604. After the original entries of deeds are ended, a page is headed with this title (translated from the Latin) :—"These are the ornaments of the Chapel "of the Hall of Valence Mary, in the University of "Cambridge, at the Feast of Michael the Archangel, "A.D. 1488." In the next page is entered (tr.) :—"In "the vestibule are four chests, in the first of which are "contained the following jewels;" being followed by a description of the whole of the College plate contained therein. Then follows another Inventory of "Jewels "found in the treasure-house A.D. 1491;" then, of probably about the same date, the following lists:—"Things found in the buttery;" "Table-cloths found "in the treasure-house;" "Things found in the kitch-"en;" "Things found in the hall, and in the supper-"room." The following entry of "Things found in the "kitchen" is extracted verbatim, a translation being perhaps rendered necessary by the peculiarity of the language :—"Sex ollæ eneæ, cum una parva olla. Item, "septem potellæ eneæ, cum *li strewelle* [apparently], "cum magno cacabo. Item, vi calefactoria—*charffing* "*dischis*. Item, unum *charffere* pro aqua califienda. "Item, una sertago—*friing pan*. Item, unum *mortere* "eneum cum *li pestelle*. . . . . Item, ii *gryde-*"*hyrns*, et cum *ly trevette*. Item, unum *ladille*. Item, "unum *scommere* et tres cultelli, unus magnus et duo "parvi. Item, tres *morters* de lapidibus, cum tribus "*pestells*. Item, octo *spettes*. Item, iiii *rakkes*. Item, "ii *pothowkes*. Item, a *slyis*, with a *gratte*. Item, a "*markyng hyrne*. Item, xvi *new platers*, viii *sawssers*, "xi *dischys*. Item, xiii *holdeplaters*, viii *dischys*, xii "*sawssers*. Item, ii *new chargers*. Item, *a fire fork*, "*and a fyir shoylle* [an error probably for '*shovylle*']. "Item, iii *pailles*. Item, ii *andyrnes*. Item, ii *hyrne* "*weights*." Translated:—"Six brass pots, with one small "pot. Also, 7 brass plates, with the strewelle [? fork] "with the great kettle. Also, 6 chafing-dishes. Also, "one chafer for warming water. Also, one frying-pan, "Also, one brass mortar, with the pestle. . . . Also, "2 gridirons, and with the trivet. Also, one ladle. "Also, one skimmer and 3 knives, one large and two "small. Also, 3 stone mortars, with 3 pestles. Also, "8 spits. Also, 4 fire-rakes (?). Also, 2 pothooks. Also, "a slice, with a grate (?). Also, a marking-iron. Also, "16 new platters, 8 saltcellars, 11 dishes. Also, 13 old "platters, 8 dishes, 12 saltcellars. Also, 2 new char-"gers. Also, a fire-fork and a fire-shovel. Also, 3pails. "Also, 2 andirons. Also, 2 iron weights." The follow-ing is the Inventory, of the same date, previously mentioned, of the "Things found in the hall and the "supper-room,"—the then "Parlour," or "Combination "room" of the present day. "Inprimis, fowr tables "with ther 8 trisles. Item, fowr stoelles for the hye "table. Item, thwo long formes for the secunde tables. "Item, thwo hangyng for the haull, on new of tapestry "work, and another paynted cloth. Thwo cupbordes, "on in the parlor, and another in the haul. ii chairs, "on cownter, one forme in the parler: item, another "longer forme, in the parler. Two andernes. ii hang-"ynges of red say in the parler. Item, a chyste in the "parler, to lay the new hangyngs in." Then, in two somewhat later hands,—"Item, a prynted Bible. Item, "another cupboord in the Maystres chamber, wyche "dyd longe to the parler. ii platters wantyng off the "best, A.D. 1540."

In another page (tr.) :—"These are the ornaments of "the Chapel of the Hall of Valence Mary, in the Uni-"versity of Cambridge, found A.D. 1510;" (a por-tion of which Inventory will be found, in a translated form, at the end of this Report). In another, "Jewels "found in the treasure-house, A.D. 1526: linen cloths "in the chest of the treasury;" followed by a list of "chalices in this Chapel, saved from the robbery" —"a furto reservati,"—and later lists (A.D. 1546, 1560, 1563) of Jewels,—Jocalia,—or, more strictly speaking, articles of plate; two only of which, I am told, have survived to the present day: a loss which, however, is to be accounted for by the zealous and self-sacrificing aid which the College afforded to the cause of Charles the First. This book has a voluminous Index at the end, of about the middle of the 16th century, or perhaps some-what later.

Register, Vol. II., or Order Book of the College; a volume closely resembling the preceding one in appear-ance, as to binding, the clasps also being broken off; the leaves however are of vellum, whereas those of the earlier volume are of paper. The earliest entry (on some fly-leaves at the beginning,) is apparently of the beginning of the reign of Henry 7, to a somewhat earlier date than which not improbably the volume itself belongs. It opens with a list, in Latin, of "Ornaments "in the Chapel of the Hall of Valence Mary, in the "University of Cambridge;" which seems, from its meagreness, to be earlier than any of those in the pre-ceding volume; it is followed by an Inventory of Col-lege plate in 1584. At page 1 of the numeration of the volume, the "Ordinances and Decrees" of the College begin; this, like all the succeeding Registers, having, with the exceptions above stated, only the "Acta Col-"legii" for its entries.

A small folio volume, containing 281 leaves of paper, bound in limp parchment, and having solely for its title "Chartæ Antiquæ." It is quite perfect, and is beautifully written throughout, in several hands of apparently the close of the 16th century: but it no-where appears by whom, or from what sources, it was compiled. It contains copies of probably between seven and eight hundred charters and deeds, mostly executed by English sovereigns,—King John more especially,—between Edgar and the later Saxon times and the end of the reign of Edward I. At the beginning of the volume, is written, in a later, but neat, hand,—perhaps by Bishop Wren, who at one time was a Fellow of this College,—a list, or Calendar (by no means a complete one) of the contents. The entries are indiscriminate, and without any system, to all appearance, as to either selection of subjects or chronological sequence. On referring to the original edition of Rymer,—the only one at hand,—many of the articles contained in this volume are not, I find, there to be met with. The sub-jects of the first few leaves are here subjoined; they are grouped throughout, it should be observed, under letters, from A to N; the relative numbers however assigned to such letters varying considerably:—William Mar-shal, Earl of Pembroke, to Walter de la Riviere, as to Wutton; King John to the Monks of St. Augustine's at Canterbury, four Charters; King William to the Abbey of St. Mary at Thorney; King John to the Lazars of Ferham, 18th April, in the first year of his reign; Charter of King John to the Church of St. Mary at Oxford, remitting to Master John de Brideport a rent of 32 pence, due to him yearly from the church; grant of King John to Master William de Wrotham, 12th May, in the 5th year of his reign; King John to Philip, Bishop of Durham; King John to Roger Lacy, Constable of Chester, 27th May, in the 7th year of his reign; King John to the Church of Reading, 2nd March, in the second year; King John to the Church of Reading, 3rd Feb-ruary, year not stated; grant by King John to Thomas de Chimilli, clerk, of lands in Kersington, 3rd Novem-ber, in the seventh year; grant by King John to William Bruwere of various lands in England, specified by name, 27th September, in the sixth year; King John to Geoffrey Fitz-Peter, of Berkhamstede (three Charters), 29th May, in the seventh year, 22nd May, in the fifth year, and 26th April, in the fifth year; King John to Thomas Ruffie, grant of the Chamberlainship, 5th July, in the fifth year; grant by King John to Walter de Prestone, of the Manor of Grittone, 13th September, in the sixth year; King John to the men of Andover; Henry 3 to the Abbey of Creke, 15th February, in the 49th year of his reign; King John to the Abbot of Cirencester, 10th May, in the fifth year of his reign; grant by King John to the Prior of Suwark (St. Mary Overy's, in Southwark) of the lands of Dene, in Kent, 20th April, in the fifth year; Henry 2 to William Turpin, grant of lands in Frome; King John to Osbert Turpin, 14th August, in the fifth year; King John to Walter de Oura (a note says "Owres in Dorset"), 4th February, in the fifth year; King John to Jocelyn Fitz-Hugh, parson of the Church of Stanwell, 14th March, in the fifth year; King John to Robert Fitz-Roger, grant of the manor of Husenton, 6th June, in the fourth year; Henry (? the Second) to Robert de Mountfichet, grant of the Wardenship of the Forest of Essex, and of the house of Havering, and other houses in the said forest, without date; grant by King John to the Abbot of Kirkstall, of the manor of Collingham, 3rd May, in the sixth year of his reign. On a loose slip between the leaves, written in a hand somewhat later than the writing of the volume itself, reference is made, (in a still later hand,) to some Charters (not in this book), ex-tracted by Richard Saint George: it is possible that this may have been the name of the compiler of the present work. Most, if not all, of its contents are pro-bably to be found elsewhere; but it deserves, I am inclined to think, a much more searching examination than my brief visit would allow of.

The following is an extract (translated) from the Great Register, Vol. I., under date 1510:—

"In the vestibule [of the Chapel] there are 5 chests: "in the first are contained the jewels that follow, "namely:—

"In the first place, a silver cross, with an image of "the Blessed Virgin, and John, weighing 22 oz. Also, "the foot thereof, of silver gilt, weighing 28 oz. Also, "an image of the Blessed Virgin, of silver, with a foot "wholly of silver gilt, with 4 precious stones, weighing "19 oz. Also, a head of one of the Eleven Thousand "Virgins, covered with silver, with a small crown upon "the head, weighing 28½ oz. Also, a jewel of silver gilt, "with a foot; and it has a beryl in the middle, the "shape of which is after the manner of a campanile, "weighing 11¼ oz. Also, a tablet of silver gilt for the "Pax, weiging 11½ oz. Also, 2 wooden crosses, covered "with silver plates above. Also, 7 chalices, the first of "which, the best, is gilt, with a paten, weighing 21 oz. "The second chalice, gilt, with a paten, with the image "of Him Crucified *inameld* on the foot, weighing 16½ oz. "The third chalice, gilt, with a paten, with the image "of Him Crucified on the foot, not *inameld*, weighing "15½ oz. The fourth chalice, gilt without only, with a "paten, with the image of Him Crucified only on the "foot, weighing 12¾ oz. The fifth chalice, wholly par-"cel gilt, with a paten, with the image of Him Cruci-"fied, 10¾ oz. The sixth chalice, with a paten, parcel "gilt, 11 oz. The seventh chalice, parcel gilt, with an "image of Him Crucified, weighing 10 oz. Also, 2 silver "thuribles, one weighing 43 oz., and the other 38¾. "Also, a vessel for holy water, with the asperge, "weighing 20¾ oz. Also, a small vessel for salt, with "the image of St. James. Also, 4 silver ampoules, 3 "of which are without the covers, weighing 14½ oz. "Also, an incense-boat, with a spoon, weighing 12¾ oz. "Also, 2 silver candlesticks, weighing 45 oz. Also, 2 "others, of copper. Also, one ewer, silver gilt, with "a cover, weighing 19½ oz. Also, one small bell of "silver, weighing 8¾ oz. Also, one corporal of best "quality, the gift of Lady Fytzhughe, with her arms "thereon. Also, 2 corporals of gold and red cloth; "and other two of gold and blue cloth. Also, other two "of gold work; one of which has the image of Him "Crucified, and the other the image of the Saviour "with the image of Mary. Also, other 2 with the "arms of our Lady the Foundress on the one side, and "figures on the other side; the one having the Salutа-"tion of Mary, and the other the Nativity of Christ, "with Joseph and Anna. Also, other 2 of white silk, "with gold birds on one side, and black velvet on the "other; and all these have linen cloths within, and "the best has 3 cloths. Also, a new corporal, the gift "of Master Feuterer, the Father [Confessor] of Syon, "of black velvet; and they have on the one side the "figure of Lady Mary, and on the other the Five "Wounds of Christ; they have also 3 corporal cloths. "Also, an excellent Missal."

I have here to express my thanks to Dr. Ainslie, the Master of the College, for his courtesy in giving me the opportunity of inspecting these documents: the pains which he has expended upon arranging the muniments of his College—the labour evidently of years—have already been brought under notice, but cannot be too highly commended. To the Reverend J. Power, Fellow and Tutor of the College, I am also under great obligations, for the readiness with which he placed his valuable services at my disposal, and gave me every facility, at almost a moment's notice, for collecting the materials for this Report.

HENRY THOMAS RILEY.

CAMBRIDGE.—QUEENS' COLLEGE.

The following volumes are described in the order in which they were taken by me from the shelves of the study in the President's Lodge.

A Book called "Computus Finalis," 1532–1716, with the title written above, in an old English hand,—"The "final accomptes of Treasorers of this College, and "Debits (apparently) of the same." A folio paper volume of 190 pages, bound in limp parchment, entirely devoted to College accounts.

A book apparently without a title, but what may be termed a "College Register," from A.D. 1628 to 1864; a folio paper volume of about 300 pages, bound in limp parchment. It is prefaced by several pages containing lists of the large collection of plate then in the possession of the College, beginning 5th of October 1615, and occasionally stating in whose hands, among the President and Fellows, the several articles then were; with an Inventory of Furniture in the President's Lodge in 1617. There are some curious entries in this volume, which bear reference to the theatrical representations so common in the University in those days.—(Folio 6 *b*), Jan. 4, 1636. "Taken out of the Treasury to be ayred, "My Ld. Feilding's suit; a gray stuff suit; the Para-"site suit; a green suit with red tape lace; Phœbus' "mantle; 3 hatts; two Nun's habits; 2 payre of shoes; "2 coates of stayned callico. A pickadilly, a vizard, "a payre of gaiters. Bootes with red ribbons.—Joseph "Plum, Richard Bryan, Antonie Sparrow." In the next page, folio 7 *a*—"Delivered out: Ld. Fielding's "cloak; Grumio's cloak; Ryley's cloak" (run through with a pen); "the gilt turkey coat, Jan. 20, 1637." In folio 9—"Lent to Mr. Connoway at Hinckston, "Feby. 20, 1638, for ye Lady Hind.—My Ld. Feilding's "suit and cloak, roses and garters. Mr. Hastings' "green sattin suit. A white branch sattin doublett. "Phœbus' robes, two plumes of feathers. The tawny "guilded coat;"—and below,—"This particulars were "retured into the Treasury, March ye 10th, 1638." Though it is essentially a business book, there are some curious things in the earlier part of this volume, as illustrating the manners and usages of the earlier part of the 17th century. The name by which the volume is now known, I was afterwards informed by Mr. Searle, is "The Sealing Book."

Auditors' Book (1), 1534–1546; a large folio volume, bound in limp parchment, partly paper, partly vellum, of about 200 pages; giving accounts of College rentals and expenditure. Under the latter, there are a few items illustrative of the customs of those times.

Auditors' Book (2), Michs. 1546 to Michs. 1548, and Michs. 1553 to Michs. 1558; a large folio, bound in limp parchment, partly paper, partly vellum, of about 100 pages. Of similar character to the preceding volume. The contents of both are beautifully written, probably by a professional hand.

Auditors' Book (3), 1558–1609; a folio volume, in limp parchment, containing 329 leaves of paper. A similar book to the preceding ones.

Auditors' Book (4), 1610–1772; a folio volume, in limp vellum, containing about 250 leaves of paper.

Commons Book, beginning in 1636, and coming down to the time of William and Mary. A small folio paper volume, in rough calf, containing about 300 pages, half of them filled. There are some interesting entries in this book, as to the diet and usages of those times. A list of doles and charities, given by common subscription of the Fellows, apparently in the latter part of the reign of Charles the First, contains many entries shewing the distracted state of the country at that period.

Bursars' Book, 1625–1637; a small folio volume, in limp parchment, containing about 50 leaves of paper, two-thirds filled.

An octavo volume, in limp parchment, containing 32 leaves of vellum, including those with later entries. Its title, on the reverse of folio 1, is—"Inventorium om-"nium et singulorum bonorum Collegii Reginalis Can-"tebrigiæ, factum et renovatum ibidem per Andream "Doket, Præsidentem ejusdem, primo die mensis Sep-"tembris anno Domini mill. ccccIxxii." Its contents are,—first, an Inventory of the College Library; then, at folio 9 *a*, a list of the chalices, silver and silver-gilt; a silver water-pot, with silver asperge, or sprinkler; 2 silver candlesticks, parcel gilt, and 2 silver cruets; folios 9 *b* and 10, a list of vestments; folio 11 *a*, "Bona "et jocalia promptuarii."—Goods and jewels in the steward's room; folio 11 *b*, a list of cloths and linen. Folio 12 *b* ends with (translated): four "sawsers" (salt-cellars) of pewter, one covered, and three without covers; 2 candlesticks of latten; 4 basins of latten; 2 ewers of latten. Folios 14–19 contain lists of Benefactors. In folio 20 there is an Inventory of "Thinges "in the Chappell," 16th September 1580; followed by an Index to the contents of the whole volume, made at about the latter date.

Bursars' Book, commencing in 1613; a small folio volume, of about 80 leaves of paper, of litttle value for its entries.

"The Foundation of the Universitie of Cambridge, "with a Catalogue of the Principall Founders and "Speciall Benefactors of the Colledges, Publike Schools, "and Libraries nowe in the same. And the names of "all the present Mrs. and Fellowes of everie particular "Colledge. Together with the Number of Magis-"trates, Governours, and officers thereunto belonging, "and the totall number of students nowe residing in "the same. Collected November the 10th, anno 1618.

"Written by John Scott, Notary Public, and dedicated "to Dr. John Davenant, President of Queens' College." A thin folio in old calf, containing about 40 leaves of paper. The account of the University and its officers is very finely written throughout, and the arms of the several Colleges are beautifully tinctured in their proper colours.

The remaining volumes are described in the order in which they were shown to me by Mr. Searle.—

Miscellany (A.); a small folio volume, containing 52 leaves in limp calf, with the remains of a former binding. The entries are mostly of the latter part of the 15th, and first half of the 16th, century. Among them is an account of the earliest Foundation of the College; the names of the first Benefactors of the College; various accounts of College business and transactions in early times; inventories of plate, linen, etc. This, equally with the next volume, contains matter of considerable interest, much of which will be placed before the public in Mr. Searle's History of the College.

Miscellany (B.); a small folio volume, containing 83 leaves in limp parchment. The entries belong to the first half of the 16th century. Among them are compositions of Fellowships, transcribed from the original indentures, "Forinseca recepta," and Bursar's "Com- "puti finales." Many of the entries are of value, both in a social point of view, and as bearing reference to the then members of the College. In folio 48 *b*, Dr. (Matthew) Macrell is named as being a Doctor of the College; who was convicted of high treason, while Abbot of Barlings, in Lincolnshire, and executed at Tyburn in 1537. John Lambert is also mentioned in this book as having been Fellow for a short time. He was afterwards burnt as a heretic at Smithfield, in 1538.

Old Parchment Register.—A folio paper volume of about 350 pages, rebound in parchment, under the auspices of Dr. Godfrey, the President, in 1828. It probably had its name from its former binding being in parchment. It embraces from A.D. 1610 to about 1680, and contains a large amount of miscellaneous entries; among them, lists of Fellows, admissions and entries of under-graduates, and elections to various offices, fellowships, scholarships, and Bible clerkships.

A small folio volume, in rough calf, containing autograph entries of the votes at the elections of Presidents and Fellows, from the time of President Sedgwick (elected in 1731) down to the present. It also contains printed entries from about 1730, certifying that the several parties so elected have received the Sacrament, according to the rites and ceremonies of the Church of England.

Statuta Collegii Reginalis, anno 1529 a Rege Henrico renovata.—A vellum folio, bound in modern russia. The first half of this volume contains a splendid specimen of caligraphy, with written ornamentation, unaided by colour.

Codex Chadertonianus.—A thin parchment folio, bound in modern calf. A collection of the Statutes of the College, compiled probably under the auspices of Dr. William Chaderton, Fellow of Christ's College, in 1560 or 61; afterwards President of Queens' College, and Bishop, successively, of Chester and Lincoln. The Statutes of this College were published by G.C. Gorham, a member of the Society, in one volume quarto, Cambridge, 1822.

A parchment Roll containing the Statutes of the College, 10th March 1474, 15 Edward 4. It is probably of contemporary date with the enactment of those Statutes; but it is doubtful if this is the original, as it is without either signature or seal. Possibly it may have been a corrected copy from the rough draught.

Magnum Journale (1); a folio volume in modern calf, containing about 300 leaves of paper, A.D. 1484–1518. These volumes contain registers of various matters connected with the internal government of the College; the present one commencing with the benefaction made to the College by King Richard the Third out of the forfeited estates of John de Vere, Earl of Oxford; a grant, however, which was withdrawn at the end of about six months, by order of Henry the Seventh. Copious extracts from these Journals, as indeed from the College documents in general, will be found in Mr. Searle's History of Queens' College, already mentioned, a valuable contribution to the history of the University, the First Part of which has been recently published.

Magnum Journale (2); folio, rebound in modern calf, containing about 220 leaves of paper.

Magnum Journale (3); folio, in modern calf, containing about 275 leaves of paper.

Magnum Journale (4); 1559–1589.

Magnum Journale (5); 1589–1619.

Magnum Journale (6); 1619–1643; 1661–1691. No Journal or Register seems to have been kept during the Interregnum, or days of the Commonwealth.

Magnum Journale (7); 1691–1752.

Magnum Journale (8); 1753–1835.

Lease Books; in eight volumes, 1474–1492, 1492–1530, 1530–1613, 1613–1667, 1667–1705, 1705–1749, 1749–1777, 1778–1796. As these books are of the nature of title, and are destitute of such a degree of antiquity as to render them of peculiar interest, I did not examine them. There are also several other volumes bearing reference to the affairs of the College, which are of no general interest, and of comparatively recent date.

It deserves remark also that, with the exception of the "Inventorium" mentioned in folio 1 of this Report, the Statutes, and the Lease Book of 1474–1492 just mentioned, none of the records of the College between the time of its foundation and the year of the accession of King Henry the Seventh (1485) have been preserved; the still subsisting jealousy between the Lancastrian and Yorkist parties may possibly have been the cause. It is also a curious fact, mentioned to me by Mr. Searle, that the name of Erasmus, who resided for some time within the walls of "the Queens' College of St. Mar- "garet and St. Bernard," has been nowhere found mentioned in its records.

I feel it a pleasing duty to thank Dr. Phillips, the President of the College, for the courteous manner in which, almost at a moment's notice, he gave me access to the various documents above described. My thanks also are due to the Reverend W. M. Campion, Fellow and Tutor; and I have to acknowledge my obligations to the Reverend W. G. Searle, late Fellow of the College, for much information given to me in reference to the past history of the Society, a subject which he has made so completely his own.

HENRY THOMAS RILEY.

CAMBRIDGE.—REGISTRY OF THE UNIVERSITY.

The various books are described in the order in which they were shown to me by the Rev. H. R. Luard, Fellow of Trinity College, and Registrary of the University.

The old Proctors' Book, a parchment folio of the beginning of the 15th century, containing the ancient Statutes of the University, and a small amount of miscellaneous matter, in addition thereto.

Hare's collections. Three copies, one brilliantly illuminated, of collections of the privileges granted at various times to the University, compiled towards the end of the 16th century.

"Utinam." The name given to a folio volume compiled by Stokys, of King's College, Esquire Bedel in 1557, and Registrary in 1558; a paper book, containing decisions before the Court and authorities of the University. Its contents are very curious.

Matriculation Books, quartos and folios, beginning at 1544, several Colleges being named therein, which no longer exist. There is an hiatus, however, in the series, from A.D. 1589 to 1602.

"The Buckle Book." The name given to a folio paper volume, fastened with a thong and buckle. It contains the "Acta Curiæ," date 1577, and in its general features resembles the "Utinam" above mentioned.

"Liber Rerum Memorabilium," or "The Black Paper Book." A folio volume of miscellanies, compiled by Stokys.

"The Black Parchment Book." A folio compiled by Dr. Bucknam, Master of Gonvil Hall, similar in its contents to the "Black Paper Book" of Stokys, but of later date.

The Assize of Bread. Six folio volumes, extending from A.D. 1596 to 1836.

The "Acta Curiæ" of the University, or proceedings in the Vice-Chancellor's Court. Numerous folio paper volumes from A.D. 1551 downwards, replete with curious matter in reference to our social life in former centuries.

"Libri Gratiarum," or Grace Books of the Senate, containing proclamations, accounts, and Graces of the Senate, from A.D. 1454 down to the present time: a series of folio paper volumes, numbered A to Z, according to the Greek alphabet. The early portions of this valuable series are in considerable detail.

"Libri Subscriptionum," or books of Subscriptions of incepting members of the University. A series of

many volumes from A.D. 1613 down to the present time, with an hiatus, however, in consequence of the discontinuance of such subscriptions, in the time of the Commonwealth.

"Subscriptiones Conformantium." A thin folio paper volume, beginning A.D. 1662, and containing Subscriptions on admission to University offices and fellowships.

A collection of State Letters, in the form of transcripts, from the Government to the University, and from the Government to foreign States and potentates, beginning at the 16th century.

One volume of original Letters of the times of Elizabeth and James, partly addressed to the University, and partly of a miscellaneous nature; from Lord Burleigh and other ministers. These letters are carefully indexed. Their contents seem to be curious in the extreme, and they are probably of high historical value.

Royal Mandates from A.D. 1558 to 1858. A Register of the Mandate degrees conferred by order of the Sovereign.

"Stokys's Book;" a Vade Mecum of miscellaneous matter, compiled for his own use by Registrary Stokys.

A collection of letters, in the shape of transcripts, by the hand of John Jegon, Master of Bennet (or Corpus Christi) College, during the years of his Vice-Chancellorship, A.D. 1596, 1597, and 1600.

A collection of Inventories of the effects of members deceased within the precincts of the University, from A.D. 1560 to 1729; in the course of being bound up in volumes under the superintendence of the Registrary.

Two volumes of papers relative to the conduit, sewers, draining, and watercourses, in Cambridge and the vicinity, beginning at the 4th of Charles 1, A.D. 1628; collected and bound together under the superintendence of the Registrary.

Nine volumes, in folio, of Miscellanea relating to the University, beginning at the latter part of the 16th century. These volumes have been arranged and bound under the superintendence of the present Registrary, and I learn from him that he has materials, partly arranged in drawers and partly in bundles, sufficient probably for forming 50 more such volumes. In this collection a large quantity of matter is to be found that is curious, no doubt, and probably valuable, in a historical point of view.

Vouchers of the Vice-Chancellor's accounts, bundles of papers in boxes, beginning at A.D. 1558.

With the exception of the Charters of the University, the earliest of which bears date A.D. 1266, there seem to be no records, papers, or documents, in existence, of an earlier date than the 15th century.

It may be not out of place to add, that some little information, in reference to the University papers and documents, will be found in the Report of the Cambridge University Commission, 1852, p. 71.

I have to offer my best thanks to my learned friend, the Registrary of the University, for the pains which he so readily bestowed in going over these volumes severally with me, and for the fullness of the information which, in the limited time that I had at my disposal, he was enabled to afford me.

The volumes and papers, I should add, are in an excellent state of preservation, and, thanks to the industry and judgment alike of the present Registrary and his immediate predecessor, the late Reverend J. Romilly, Fellow of Trinity College, leave nothing to be desired as to their classification and arrangement.

HENRY THOMAS RILEY.

CAMBRIDGE: ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE.

The various volumes and collections are noticed in the order in which they were shown to me by the Rev. J. E. B. Mayor.

The Boke of the Revestrie.—A paper volume in folio, much injured by damp; setting forth the vestments, plate, jewels, and ornaments, which belonged to the revestry, or sacristy, of the private Chapel of Lady Margaret, Countess of Richmond and Derby, the Foundress of the College; with marginal notes, stating into the hands of what persons or societies the various articles came after her decease. There is a note, of almost contemporaneous date, written on the first page, and in a Puritan spirit, probably, "of noe "use." The contents of the volume, however, are curious, and of considerable interest. *See* page 3, *post*.

Many Lease-Books, or large folio volumes of college rentals, beginning at the year 1511.

A small volume of sums received from manors, farms, and pensions, beginning also at 1511.

Class A, in Drawer O, in the College Treasury, consists of various deeds connected with the former Monastery (for a prioress and nuns) of Lillecherche, afterwards Heyham, in the county of Kent. It was dissolved in 1519, and before the General Dissolution of the Monasteries, owing to the incontinence of its inmates, it is said. Ospringe, in Kent, and Bromehall, in Berks, were also other monasteries dissolved about the same period; the lands of all three of them being granted, as an endowment, to St. John's College. Among these documents is the original grant of King John, in the third year of his reign, of the manor of Lillecherche to the "Abbey of St. Mary of St. Sulpice, "and the Prioress and Nuns, &c.;" also a Bull of Pope Alexander 3, sanctioning the foundation of the Priory of Lillecherche, in the 4th year of his pontificate; and a Bull of Pope Martin 5, date 1520, containing a letter of licence for appropriating the foundations of the houses of Lillecherche and Bromehall to the foundation of St. John's College; also, a thin folio volume of deeds as to the appropriation of Lillecherche, or Heyham, to St. John's College; and the Inquisition held by jurors on the decease of the last prioress, finding that there were but three nuns left. Some of these deeds have been used in Dugdale's "Monasticon."

With the Inquisition last mentioned, is bound up an Inquisition held at Windsor in the 13th of Henry 8, as to the Priory of Nuns at Bromehall, in Berks; to whose possessions the foundation of St. John's College succeeded. Inquisition the same year, at Guildford, reciting that at Windsor. At Henley, the same year, reciting that at Windsor. At Salisbury, the same year, reciting that at Windsor.

Inquisition held at Witham, in Essex, referring to the previous Inquisitions held as to Heyham or Lillecherche.

A folio volume of 18 parchment leaves, relating to the impropriation of Heyham.

A Mortuary Roll, in favour of Ampelissa, a deceased prioress of Lillecherche; she is styled "Amphelicia" in Dugdale, where she is said to have lived in the time of Edward 1. This roll is inscribed on a series of membranes, probably from 50 to 60 feet in length, and contains a formula in three lines, signed (generally on the obverse of the membrane, but sometimes on the reverse as well) by no less than 363 religious houses in England at that period, and setting forth that the deceased shall have the benefit of their respective suffrages from that period. Other Mortuary Rolls have survived to these times; but it seems probable that no one of such magnitude as this—in the most perfect condition, too—is now known. It will probably be of no little utility, from the fact of its setting forth what was the current style of writing in each religious house at the close of the 13th century. The variations and contrasts in this respect are remarkable in a high degree.

Letter of Licence as to the alienation of the Priory of Ospringe for the benefit of St. John's College, in 1519.

Grant of the Hospital of Estbrig in Canterbury to the Priory of Ospringe, 33rd Henry 3 (A.D. 1249).

A series of renunciations by the remaining nuns of Heyham, or Lillecherche, in 1521 and agreement, in the same year, by the Prioress of St. Helen's, Bishopgate, in London, to take one of them into that house.

Computus rolls of the Priory of Lillecherche, of the 2nd 9th, 11th, and 12th King Henry 4, with those of a great number of other dates, some later, and some perhaps earlier.

Letter of Licence, dated the 7th August, 1st Henry 8, at Otford in Kent, for the dissolution of the old Hospital of St. John at Cambridge (a Priory of Augustinian Canons), and the foundation of the new College in the place of it.

In a massive old iron chest in the College Treasury are contained numerous documents and deeds of the ancient foundation of the Hospital of St. John the Evangelist; among them are—

A Computus Book of the old Hospital, 2nd Richard 3, thin paper, quarto. Its matter is interesting in reference to the diet of that time.

Another Computus Book of the old Hospital, A.D. 1505–1510, the last years of its existence, a paper quarto.

A Brief from William, Bishop of Sabina, in the fourth year of Pope Innocent 4. (A.D. 1247), soliciting the alms of the faithful in favour of the Hospital of St. John the Evangelist at Cambridge, which was unable, from want of means, to take in all the sick poor resorting thereto. In return for their alms, all givers were to have forty days' remission from penance.

A small long paper book of accounts of the Priory of Lillecherche, or Heyham, from the Feast of the Annunciation in the 24th year of Henry 7 to that day twelve months (A.D. 1509–1510).

An Indenture of the 29th May, in the 15th of Henry 7, by way of inspeximus and renewal, to the old Hospital of St. John the Evangelist, under the name of "the House or College," of exemption from the payment of tenths and fifteenths.

In a tin box in the centre stand,—A thin folio paper volume, containing an account, in English, of the meeting of King Henry 7 and the King of Castille, on the 31st January 1505, "a mylle out of Wyndesore." The tract is not a lengthy one, but it is evidently a narrative of considerable interest.

A parchment roll, which in the College Catalogue is set down as "A Court Roll in Norman French:" I recognized in it, however, a copy of the "Liber Hosebondriæ," which has been attributed to Robert Grosteste, Bishop of Lincoln. The date of this copy is probably the reign of Edward 1 or Edward 2.

Rough draft of an intended ratification of a previous grant, of the 26th of April, 3rd of Elizabeth, of the office of clerk of the market at Cambridge, to the University. There are interlineations in it by counsel; the 30th of August, 31st of Elizabeth, is agreed "to be" the date, and it is signed by various dignitaries on behalf of the University.

A Register bipartite, on two pages of parchment, of plate given to the new College by the Foundress: such being distinguished from that belonging to the old Hospital of St. John the Evangelist, that given by Bishop Fisher, and that bought of Robert Shorton, the first Master, and of the executors of Dr. Robinson.

Statement in a tabular form as to St. John's College, its members, fellows, officers, property, yearly obits, and several foundations, prepared for the University Commission of the 37th of Henry 8. This statement has been printed among the documents given in the Report of the Cambridge University Commission of 1852.

Two thick folio paper volumes of Bursars' Books of the College, beginning in the 30th of Henry 8, and ending in the early part of the reign of Edward 6; evidently, full of matter of varied interest.

A large tin box, filled with papers and documents relative to Shrewsbury School, from the time probably of its foundation, in the reign of Edward 6; with many letters, unassorted, of bishops and other dignitaries relative thereto.

An immense mass of letters in bundles, addressed to former Masters of the College, and belonging chiefly to the early part of the 17th century. One bundle is labelled, "from the Erle of Exeter, the Erle of Salisbury, Mr. Robert "Wynne, Sedbergh Schoole, Pocklington School."

A large bundle of letters addressed to Dr. Nicholas Metcalfe, third Master of the College, in the reign of Henry 8.

Letters to Dr. Taylor, also Master in the reign of Henry 8.

Letters to Dr. Owen Gwynne, Master in the early part of the 17th century.

A deed of the 24th of March, 24th Henry 8, between Clare Hall and St. Catherine's Hall, relative to the obit of William Spycer, bachelor in canon law, parson of Clopton, in Cambridgeshire, he having given 100*l.* towards a new chapel in Clare Hall.

A deed tripartite of the 7th of May, 31st Henry 8, between Christ's College of the first part, Thomas Thomson, D.D., vicar of Enfield, of the second part, and St. John's College of the third part; relative to an obit of the said Dr. Thomson, in return for certain gifts, by the Master and Fellows of Christ's College, on St. Gregory's Day.

A copy of certain muniments in reference to "Pagula "and Kayngeham in Holdernesse," formerly belonging to University College, Oxford.

A deed tripartite, 28th July, 34th Henry 8, between St. John's College, of the first part, Jesus College, Cambridge, by the style of "The College of our Blessed Lady, St. John "the Evangelist, and St. Rhadegund, commonly called "Jesus College," of the second part, and John Reston, Prebendary of St. Pancras in the church of St. Paul's, London, of the third part; and as to the institution of an obit for him on the 3rd of August in each year.

An indenture tripartite, 22nd February 1525, between John Fisher, Bishop of Rochester, of the first part, Christ's College, Cambridge, of the second part, and St. John's College, Cambridge, of the third part; as to the institution of an obit for him on the 3rd of February in each year.

A paper book in 8vo. form by way of deed, of the first year of Henry 8, between Edmund Bothe, of the Jewel House, "with my Ladies' grace, on the one partye, and "Master Doctor Tomson, of Cristes College, in Cam- "bridge, on the other party," setting forth all the jewels and plate presented by Lady Margaret, Countess of Derby, to her foundation of Christ's College, Cambridge.

A box full of appeals relative to fellowships of the College.

A box (No. 11) of books and papers containing the private accounts of Lady Margaret, the Foundress, and the books of her household; among them, a paper quarto volume, setting forth the account of Miles Worsley, "Cofferer to the Countess Margaret of Richmond and "Derby," from the Feast of the Purification in the 17th year of Henry 7 to the 14th of January, 20th Henry 7.

A list of certain "stuffe of howseholde" of the Countess in the 24th of Henry 7. This list is extremely curious, in reference to provisions and the household commodities of the time.

A paper book of accounts, in folio, of expenses of the household. Among the items is one,—"Money paid to "William Jones for standyng of dyvers of my ladyes "gentillmen in Poules Churche to see the marriage "of the Prince, vi^{s}. viii^{d}.," alluding to the marriage of Prince Arthur in 1501. Also, in the same, "Tapettes of "ymagery warke, bought for my ladyes litell parlour at "Coldherber, 35*s.* 4*d.*;" and the accounts "For my "ladyes litter," and for the "chayre of cloth of gold."

A paper list, in folio, of the plate "longing unto the "seler, spicery, pantre, ewere, and scollere."

A paper list, in folio, of "the wardrobe of robes," with an account of "silkes and napery."

A thin paper list, in folio, of certain jewels, ornaments, and vestments, belonging to the Countess, with marginal notes setting forth into what hands the various articles came after her decease. *See* page 1 *ante.*

A paper list, in a tattered condition, containing an "In- "ventory of Stuffe" pertaining to Master Henry Hornby, Dean of the Chapel, "with my Ladies grace, the Kynges "moder, made at Colyweston" (in Northamptonshire, near Stamford) in December, 20 Henry 7 (A.D. 1504).

A thin paper folio, setting forth the "stuff of my Ladies "wardrobe and beddys," in the first year of Henry 8. Among the articles we meet with—"Item, 4 pieces of "Nabugodonosor, £24 9 9; history of Hercules, "4 pieces, £40 16; 3 pieces of Parys and Helyn, "£32 12 6; 4 pieces of Kyng Saul, £12; 5 pieces of "Sampson and Salamon, £27; 3 pieces and a tapet of "Kyng Robert of Sycille, £18 15."

A valuation, after the decease of the Countess of Richmond, of certain property at her residence at Hatfield, where as we learn from other documents, the above pieces of tapestry were erected.

A paper folio list of arras, tapestry, "chayers," curtains, and cloths of sarsenet, and other material; an inventory of about the same date as the preceding list.

A large paper folio volume, containing the accounts of James Moryce, clerk of the works to the Countess of Richmond, in the 20th year of Henry 7, for works at Coldharborowe, Collyweston, Croydon, and elsewhere. This volume contains a fragment also as to the building of Christ's College.

A paper volume, in quarto shape, containing the general accounts of the treasurer of the Countess, from the 14th year of Henry 7 to the 18th of that reign.

A folio paper volume, setting forth certain bequests of plate, of Lady Margaret probably, though it does not seem to be so stated.

A thin paper folio volume, setting forth the contents of her wardrobe at Hatfield, in the first year of Henry 8. This is extremely curious, in reference to articles of dress.

A thicker volume, of perhaps earlier date, setting forth "The Wardrobe of Robes." Like those of the last, its contents are very curious.

A large thin paper folio volume, containing lists of arras, tapestry, and bedding; its particulars are also extremely interesting.

A thin quarto paper volume, containing the accounts of Sir Roger Ormeston, knight, of receipts and payments for the Countess of Richmond, 16th to the 18th of Henry 7, signed by the Countess.

A thin paper folio volume, containing the account of Robert Fremyngham, treasurer to the Countess, from the 24th of Henry 7 to 1st Henry 8, the Feast of St. Peter and St. Paul, when she died (A.D. 1509).

A thin paper volume, containing an inventory of all the furniture at Hatfield, on the 8th of August, 1 Henry 8. Among the articles of tapestry and arras, are named that of Nabugodonosor and others above mentioned.

A paper folio volume, containing the account of James Moryce, clerk of the works to the Countess, from Epiphany in the 15th of Henry 7, for work done at Collyweston, near Stamford. As forming part of the mansion-house, are mentioned, "The chappell, the lybrary, the skaldyng "house, the new chamber over the gate, the jewel house, "the spycere, the vestrie, the hewerry, the bakhowse, the "chamber over the Laday Bray's chambre, the pastrye,

" the contynghowse, the clok howse in the gret tower, " the kechyne, the wette larder, the Quene's chambre, the " wardrobe of the bedde, the clerk of the kychyn's cham- " ber, Harry Clegge's and Whytyngton's chamber, the " grete parlour, the wel by the syde the bakhows." Mention is made also of " making of two penttes " for " vyneger " and alleger," meaning probably two pent-houses on which to set wine and ale, for turning them, by aid of the sun, into vinegar and alegar, a name still known in Lancashire. The accounts given of the fitting up of the ladies' chambers and other apartments are of singular interest.

A thin paper folio volume, containing the wardrobe accounts " at Coleweston," on the 21st August, 15 Henry 7. In it is set forth a list of cloths, " new and broken," and consisting of gowns of various kinds, and remnants and pieces of cloth.

A thin paper quarto volume, setting forth " The Chapel " Stuff " of Lady Margaret's Chapel. It contains a curious, and indeed useful, inventory of the furniture and books then in ecclesiastical use.

A small folio paper volume, containing the account of James Clarell, cofferer to Lady Margaret, from the Nativity of St. John the Baptist, 13th of Henry 7, to the 12th of January, 14th of Henry 7 : its contents are very curious.

A folio paper volume of the first year of Henry 8, containing the accounts for labour and material in the building of Christ's College, Cambridge, under the heads, among others, of " laborers, thakkers, and bricklayers ;" a volume of considerable interest.

A paper roll, in remarkable preservation, of all the officers and servants " of the Queen's household." Probably, Elizabeth, the wife of Henry 7, is the Queen here meant.

A thick small paper folio volume, setting forth payments for timber and ironmongery for building purposes, in the 19th and 20th Henry 7.

A folio paper volume, mutilated, setting forth the account of Myles Worsley, " clerk to the Countess " in the 20th, 21st, and 22nd years of Henry 7. Its pages contain the repeated signatures of Lady Margaret.

A paper volume, giving the account of James More, clerk of the works at Collyweston, 18th, 19th, and 20th Henry 7. Its contents are of interest, in reference to the then prices of labour and material.

Computus Roll of William Bedell, treasurer of the household to Lady Margaret, 21st and 22nd Henry 7.

A thin paper folio volume, with the following title :— " Valores omnium et singulorum dominiorum, castrorum, " maneriorum, villarum, terrarum, et tenementorum, ac " aliarum possessionum ibidem, quæ nuper fuerunt præ- " nobili Margaretæ, Comitissæ Richmondiæ et Derbyæ, " aviæ Domini Regis nunc, a festo Sancti Michaelis " Archangeli anno regni Regis prædicti undecimo, usque " idem festum extunc proximo anno ejusdem Regis duo- " decimo, in circuitu Georgii Quarles, Auditoris dicti " Domini Regis ibidem." On the inside of the cover is the following note, written by Baker, the antiquary, formerly Fellow of St. John's College :—" Donum ornatissimi " viri Jacobi West, Armigeri.—Bought at Mr. Le Neve's " Auction, who having been employ'd in the Exchequer, " I very much doubt had borrow'd it from thence with " some other MSS. in that catalogue. . . . . Mr. Le " Neve has left such a character behind him, as very much " confirms this suspicion." This is a register of lands in various counties belonging to the title of Richmond, and which Henry 8 afterwards took into his own hands, contrary to the disposition made in the Countess's will, and to the great loss and detriment of her foundation of St. John's College. This Register probably once belonged to the Exchequer, as above suggested.

In Class A, Drawer M,—a Cartulary of the Hospital of St. Mary at Ospringe, in Kent, in 8vo. shape, and probably written in the early part of the reign of Edward 1. It contains 148 charters and deeds on 66 folios, the last folio being lost.

In Class A, Drawer N,—two surrenders by John Underhill, Master of the Hospital of St. Mary the Virgin, of Ospringe, commonly called " Mesen Deu," with pendent seals, and both executed in the 7th year of Henry 8.

Copy of the charter (date 1283) by which Hugh de Balsham, Bishop of Ely, separated the Scholars of St. John's Hospital, in Cambridge, from the Canons, and removed the scholars to his new foundation of Peterhouse.

Licence by Hugh, Bishop of Ely, to Geoffrey de Altherhethe, Warden, and the Brethren of the Hospital of St. John in Cambridge, to find a chaplain for the Chapel of St. Mary in the Church of St. Sepulchre (the Round Church) at Cambridge.

A small folio paper book, somewhat torn, containing— " all such sums of money as my master (Dr. Metcalfe, third " master of St. John's College) hath receyved and payd " for the buldyng of my Lord of Rochestre chapell, the " xvij. day of August in the xvij. yere of . . . . King " Henry VIII."; in the writing of a clerk of Dr. Metcalfe. At the other end of this volume is an account by Dr. Metcalfe of receipts and payments by him in the 16th, 17th, and 18th years of Henry 8. The chapel here mentioned was afterwards known as " Fisher's Chantry " or " Chapel," and was situate on the south-east side of the College Chapel of St. John's, which itself was finished in 1516. This book is full of builder's accounts, of a very interesting character.

A small folio paper volume, covered with parchment, of the 15th and 16th Henry 8th ; being a journal, or diary, containing an account of the daily expenses of, perhaps, Dr. Metcalfe, Master of the College. It is full of interesting items and curious matter ; but was most probably kept by his secretary, for, though well written, the spelling is singularly bad, even for those times ; indeed the following entry says as much :—" Item, gyfyn to pore folke betwyn " Polles and Westmynster, obol. My master's brekfast at " Westmynster, 4d. obol." The price paid to the barber for shaving him, was one penny.

A paper folio volume of the 17th and 18th Henry 8, containing the receipts and payments of Dr. Gabriel Metcalfe. It is a similar journal to the preceding one, and no less interesting in its contents. Possibly the preceding volume may bear reference also to Dr. Gabriel Metcalfe, and not to the Master of St. John's College, whose Christian name was " Nicholas."

A large quantity of receipts, mostly signed " Jo. Roffensis" (Bishop Fisher), as acting executor of the Countess of Richmond. Among them is :—" Item, for makyng of the " comen seale to my Ladyes College of St. John's ; first, " for gravyng of the said seale xxvis. viijd. Item, for silver " for the said seale, iiij. unces and a quarter, and xiiijs. iid. " Jo. Roff., summa cxls. xd." The following item is also of interest :—" Be hyt knowen to all men, that I Johan Wolf, " setezen and peynter of London, hath reseyvyd of the " executors of the most nobell pryncys Marget, late Countess " of Rychmont and Derby, grandam to our Soveran Lorde " Kynge Hary the VIIIthe, for a full contentacyon of my " deuty for makyng of xxxiii. skochans in metall for pal, " with a croundall, and lxiiij. in colors, by the handys of " Syr Thomas Mawdysley iiili. vis. viijd. the ferst yer of " the reyne of Kyng Hary the VIIIthe, the second day of " October. And for a more witness, I the seyd J'han hathe " writen thys bylle with my hand and subscrybyd my name. " Per me, Johan Wolfe." " We approve the deliverance of " the sayde — markes unto the sayde payntour. Jo. Roff., " Henry Hornby." This account bore reference, no doubt, to the funeral obsequies of the Countess.

Old copy of an award made by Hugh (de Balsham) Bishop of Ely, on the occasion of a dispute between the nuns of St. Rhadegund and the Hospital of St. John, whereby he enacts that for the future the hospital shall have one bell only, and no font except in cases of emergency, and that the alms of the faithful there given shall go to the Church of All Saints. The servants of the hospital are also to receive the sacrament at the four principal festivals in the year.

Several receipts given for Peter's Pence : one signed by Peter Vannes, Latin Secretary to Henry 8, dated 6th February 1528 ; another by Sylvester de Rius, London, 17th February 1522, sub-collector for the Pope ; Archdeacon Metcalfe having collected the money, by virtue of his office, and obtained these receipts in return. Also another by Peter Vannes in 1529, and others signed by de Rius in 1523 and 1526. There are probably few receipts for Peter's Pence, collected in England, of a later date.

A large sheet of parchment, dated in the 2nd of Henry 8, being a full statement of account, in a tabular form, by the executors of Lady Margaret. The sum total of the receipts is named at 13,723*l.* 13*s.* 2*d.*, and of the payments 11,143*l.* 19*s.* 6¼*d.* and ¾ of one farthing.

A very large folio paper volume, containing a detailed statement of the accounts of the executors of Lady Margaret down to the 24th of January, 2nd of Henry 8 (A.D. 1511). This is a document of singular interest ; and Mr. Mayor agrees with me that it well deserves a strong and ornamental binding.

A thin paper folio of large size, containing an Inventory " taken of the stuff appertaynyng and belonging to my " Lady's Grace, moder to the right excellent prynce, etc.," on the 28th of October, 21st of Henry 7. This is a clear and full copy from several of the other documents before mentioned, finely written and in excellent preservation. Among the many articles to be found enumerated in it are mentioned—" arras, counterfett arras ; newe verdours ; the " seconde verdours, olde verdours ; beddes of fyn arras and " counterpoyntes ; beddis and counterpoyntes clothe of " gold and silke ; beddis of red saye ; counterpoyntes of " fyne arras and verdours ; counterpoyntes of counterfeit

" arras; counterpoyntes of tapestry; counterpoyntes of " verdours; pillowes of downe fusteannce; travessis of " sarsnet; clothes of estate; cosshions, cloth of gold and " silk; carpettes; Irisshe mantelles; canvassis; trap- " pinges; coverynges for the chare and lytter; chayers; " cloth sacks; glasse; blankettes; white freys;" with the price of every article annexed.

A paper small folio volume, beginning with an inventory of the "household stuff" that Dr. Metcalfe had in his chambers in London, on the 13th of August in the 15th of Henry 8. It then goes on with the account of payments made by Dr. Metcalfe on account of St. John's College, from the 13th of Henry 8 to the 15th of the same reign.

A paper thin folio volume, containing a statement of account by Fisher, Bishop of Rochester, as acting executor to Lady Margaret, of moneys paid in part of 2,830*l.*; which sum had been assigned to the executors by the King's order, to be paid to them within eight years by the Lady Katherine Countess of Devonshire, at the rate of 250 marks at each of the three feasts in each year.

A paper thin folio volume, containing a statement of payments made by Henry Horneby, clerk, from the 11th of September in the first year of King Henry 8, "for the use " of my Lady's executors." A volume containing matters of interest.

In Class A, Drawer S, a large folio vellum volume in fine old oak binding, containing the rental of the demesne of Hygham (in Kent), in the 25th year of Henry 8. A book of considerable interest.

The original deed of suppression of the Priories of Bromehall and Heyham, or Lillecherche; bearing date the 17th year of Henry 8, but the day of the month is omitted.

Indenture under seal, containing a licence by James Stanley, Bishop of Ely, for the commutation of the old Hospital into the new College of St. John's, and the appropriation of the old buildings; dated 5th January 1510.

A similar, but more extensive, ratification, by the Bishop of Ely, dated 1st of February 1513, and the Chapter of Ely, dated 28th of February 1513, with large pendent seals.

Another confirmation, executed by the Bishop of Ely to the executors of Lady Margaret, dated the 12th of March 1510.

Registers of the officers of the College, Fellows, Scholars, and Exhibitioners, from 1547 to the present time, without intermission, except between 28th June 1754 and 25th January 1765; but under what circumstances those registers were lost does not seem to be now known. At the 30th of January 1630, the Register of Admissions of all members, whether on the foundation or not, of the College begins.

Bonds formerly given by incepting Fellows to the Society upon election, pledging themselves thereby not to obtain dispensations from the Pope of Rome for infringing the rules of the College.

A small parcel of paper receipts for army taxes, levied upon properties of the College in the time of the Commonwealth.

An original Indenture of the 3rd of June in the 22nd of Edward 4, whereby Thomas, Lord Stanley, covenants to settle a jointure upon Lady Margaret, Countess of Richmond, his wife.

Papal Bull of Confirmation. The Countess had obtained from the Archbishops, Bishops, and clergy of England, sanction to hold yearly on the Ides of August (7th of August) "a Feast of our most sweet Saviour Jesus," with full divine service; the Pope hereby confirms such sanction.

A large quarto parchment volume, containing a Register of the most important deeds contemporary with the foundation, or bearing date shortly after that period. Its contents are Lady Margaret's will; 10th March, 7th Henry 8, grant by Charter of the House of Ospringe; 8th November, 10th Henry 8, further deed as to Ospringe; 1st August, 11th Henry 8, a second Charter as to the House of Ospringe; 10th July, 7th Henry 8, a licence in mortmain to the College, to hold land to the value of 200*l.* yearly; 7th August, 1st Henry 8, King's patent for dissolving the old Hospital of St. John; 9th April 1511, foundation of the College by the executors of the Lady Margaret; 20th March 1515, deed of the executors empowering Bishop Fisher to make statutes for the College (printed at the beginning of Mr. Mayor's edition of the Statutes); 2nd December 1516, public instrument stating the formal delivery of the Statutes in July 1516, to the Master and Fellows of the new foundation; 31st December 1510, confirmation of the new foundation by the Bishop of Ely; and 5th January 1511, by the Prior and Convent of Ely; 28th January 1511, memorandum of livery of seisin, signed by a large number of the chief men of the University and Town; 7th March 1510, the executors bind themselves to procure from the Pope a dispensation for the transfer, the Bishop engaging thereon to transfer his rights, as representative of the founder of the old Hospital, to the Countess. This valuable volume, which belongs to the early part of the reign of Henry 8, contains the best version of the Funeral Sermon on the death of Lady Margaret, preached by Bishop Fisher.

Bull of Pope Julius 2, with the leaden Bulla attached, and bearing date the 13th of the Calends of June (20th of May) 1504; whereby the Pontiff grants indulgence to King Henry 7, and his mother, Lady Margaret, with permission to appoint for themselves a confessor, with enlarged powers of absolution; also, an indulgence from fasting for each of them, and six persons named by each.

Parchment draft, mutilated, of a Petition to the Pope by Thomas Grey, Marquis, praying that the males in his fee of Winchester may have absolution from eating fish, there being such a scarcity of fish at Winchester; and that they may be authorized to eat eggs, butter, milk, and milk diet, in Lent for ever after.

Indenture, or Letters of Proxy, containing a commission from the other executors of Lady Margaret to the Bishop of Rochester, bearing date 20th of March 1515, and authorizing him to act in their behalf; seven small seals appended.

Kalendars of the College books, known as the "Red Book," the "Thick Black Book," "Thin Black Book," and "White Vellum Book," and of the "Register of Letters," are given by Mr. Mayor in his edition of Baker's "History of St. John's College," 1869, pp. 342–552.

I have to acknowledge the courtesy of Dr. Bateson, the Master, in personally showing me the Treasury, or Muniment-room, of the College, and according me every facility in the examination of its contents. My thanks, also, are especially due to the Rev. J. E. B. Mayor, Fellow of St John's College, who kindly devoted many hours to a joint examination of them with myself, and afforded me the full benefit of his intimate acquaintance with most of them, the result of many years' research into the early history of his College.

HENRY THOMAS RILEY.

CAMBRIDGE.—ST. PETER'S COLLEGE.

I learned from Dr. Cookson, the Master of this College, to whom my thanks are due for the courtesy with which he received me, and for the pains which he took to give me every possible information on the subject, the following particulars as to everything in the possession of this foundation that might possibly come under the head of Historical Manuscripts.

A Continuation of Caxton's printed Chronicle, by Warkeworth, a former Master of the College, is preserved in the Library; it is but a short piece, and has appeared among the publications of the Camden Society.

A Catalogue of the documents in the possession of the College, drawn up by Bishop Wren, in the 17th century. They seem however to be mostly in the nature of title-deeds. From them it is now satisfactorily ascertained, Dr. Cookson informed me, that the date of the foundation of the College is not, as hitherto generally supposed, A.D. 1267 or 1270, but 1284.

From the beginning of the 15th century, down to the present time, there is an almost perfect series of the yearly accounts of the College, with the names of all the Fellows of the foundation. It has been lately found from these documents, that Cardinal Beaufort, Bishop of Winchester, was a membar of this College: a subject that was somewhat a matter of doubt before.

There is a Journal, by the hand of Dr. Seaman, Master of the College, of events that took place within the College from A.D. 1645 to 1657; a small paper volume, closely written.

A Journal of events, kept by Dr. Beaumont, Master of the College; a small volume, extending only from A.D. 1663 to 1665.

In the Library there is a large collection of MSS. of the Arabian writers, and writers on Canon Law, Medicine, and Natural History. Some of them were given to the foundation by one of the Bishops of Ely, in the early part of the 14th century.

Baker, in his History of St. John's College, Cambridge, has incidentally gone into the early history of this foundation, and many of the documents and accounts above mentioned have been consulted by him for his compilation.

I must not omit to add, that Dr. Cookson requested me to bear in mind that any document in the possession of the College would at any time be open for inspection for the purposes of this Commission, should such inspection be desired.

(A second Report on the records of this College will be found below.)

HENRY THOMAS RILEY.

CAMBRIDGE: ST. PETER'S COLLEGE.—SECOND REPORT.

Since writing my former Report I have had an opportunity of examining the earliest "Computi," or Bursars' Rolls, now in the possession of this College. Those of the earliest date, prior to A.D. 1374, are known to have perished by fire some centuries since, about A.D. 1420, it is said; and the College is now in possession of three Bursars' Rolls only belonging to the 14th century, those for the years 1374–5, 1388–9, and 1396–7; after the year 1400 the series is nearly complete for a long period of time.

On examination of the earliest of these three Rolls, the particulars of all of which are of great interest, as throwing light upon the requirements and usages of scholastic life at that period, I noted down the following extracts:—

This Roll consists of two membranes, with the following heading:—"Compotum Magistri Will^i. Irby, "incipiendo a Festo S^i. Mich^l. anno Domini 1374 usque "ad annum revolutum, de bonis omnibus Domus "Sancti Petri medio tempore receptis." The Receipts are under the following heads:—"De Thesauro; De "Tryplowe; De Ecclesia (the Church of St. Peter at "Cambridge, now Little St. Mary's); Decimæ præ- "diales et personales; De Redditibus, Receptis, et "Pensionibus; De Molendino Regis; De Molendino "Episcopi (these payments are in flour and maslin "from the Mills at Newnham); Recepta de pistrina "in furfure (from the public bakehouse in meal); "Recepta de pistrina in segisterio (in grains after "brewing)." The payments are under the following items:—"Staurum emptum; In reparatione domorum, "videlicet, aulæ et aliarum camerarum tegulatarum; "Reparatio pistrinæ; Reparatio botleriæ; Expensæ "novæ domus juxta Cornwale (a locality near the Col- "lege, belonging probably to a family of the name of "'Cornwale'); Expensæ Ecclesiæ; Expensæ minutæ; "Expensæ foraneæ; Expensæ per annum in orto." Among the many payments mentioned in this Roll there is a charge—"In xiiii ulnis panni linei pro "duabus mappis ad altam mensam, pretio ulnæ, vii *d.*, "—viii *s.* ii *d.* Item in caragio piscium de Londoniis, "viii *d.*" Among the "Expensæ foraneæ,"—"In "eundo Londonias ad quærendum aurum iii *sol.* Item "dedi famulo qui ivit de Londoniis ad Magistrum "Domus, viii *d.* Item, in conductione equi per iii "dies, ii solidos. Item, in mittendo Domino Roberto "Godingtone pro sigillatione cartarum, iiii *sol.* Item, "Johanni eunti apud Hatfeld, pro labore, viii *d.* "Item, pro expensis suis, xvi *d.*" The Roll ends with the garden expenses of the College, which, being of so distant a date, are of considerable interest:—"Ex- "pensæ factæ in orto. In cultura orti cum aratro, "et seminatione, xvi *d.* In quatuor bussellis vicia- "rum pro semine, xxiii *d.* In purgatione rivarii et "orto (sic) xi *sol.* In potu dato eis (sic) iiiior *d.* In "alleo, iiii^or *d.* Semine de cresse, i *d.* In semine "petrosilli, i *d.* In semine de saffray (? salsafy, or "saffron), i *d.* In fossura curtilagii, xii *d.* In oleri- "bus, v *d.* In porris, x *d.* In falcatione viciarum, "iiii *d.* In 'paringe' de croco, xx *d.* Item, pro "'paryng' alterius loci, iiii *d.*" This Roll also enters into considerable detail as to the various materials then used in building, and the wages given to the several classes of workmen connected with it.

The Second Roll (1388–9) consists of two membranes. The Receipts are under the following heads:—"De "Ecclesia de Trippelowe; De gleba Ecclesiæ de Hyn- "tone; De Ecclesia Parochiali Cantebrigiæ; Decimæ "garbarum et molendinorum; Decimæ bosci et feni; "Decimæ personales et Legationes; Decimæ lanæ et "agnorum; Decimæ pisarum, lactis, et ovorum et py- "rorum; Decimæ pullarum gallinarum et columba- "rum, porcellarum, aucarum, et anatum; Redditus et "pensiones receptæ; Recepta de pistrina et orto; De- "narii recepti; Staurum venditum." The account of expenditure in this Roll has seemed to me of such remarkable interest that I have transcribed it in full, the transcript being annexed to this Report in the form of an Appendix. Under the head of "Receipts" in the Roll an early mention is made of Henry Beaufort, son of John of Gaunt and Katherine Swynford, and afterwards Bishop of Winchester and Cardinal of St. Eusebius:—"Item de xx *s.* receptis de Henrico Beaufort, pro pen- "sione cameræ suæ." There seems to have been only one other member of the College in residence at this period, not on the foundation, apparently a Bachelor of Arts, and paying for his chamber one-third of the sum which Henry Beaufort pays:—"Item, de vi *s.* viii *d.* "receptis de Domino Nicholao Myles pro pensione "cameræ suæ." From the absence of title or qualification to his name, Beaufort was at this time probably an undergraduate.

The Third Roll, slightly mutilated through damp, has for date November 1396 to Easter 1397, being the account of Master William Cavendysshe. Between these dates, the Master of the College, John de Newton, resigned, Cavendysshe being his successor. The Cambridge University Calendar is therefore in error in giving 1395 as the date of Cavendysshe's accession to the Mastership. In this Roll, which consists of two membranes, like the others, there is a very long account of the expenses that had been incurred in a suit between the College and the Bishop of Ely (John Fordham) as to the appropriation of the Rectory of Hynton; from an item in which it appears that Henry Chicheley (afterwards Bishop of St. David's and Archbishop of Canterbury, and the Founder of All Souls' College, Oxford) was advocate for the College in the suit:—"Item, de vi *s.* viii *d.* datis Magistro Henrico Chechelle, "advocato Collegii in Curia de Arcubus."

The following is a selection from an Inventory of the numerous deeds in the possession of the College, which was made by Bishop Wren, when Master, about 1630; under whose auspices the College documents were carefully examined and assorted, being still, I am gratified to say, as carefully preserved; an example which, in reference to the documents which have accumulated since his day, has been as zealously as ably emulated by the present Master. The deeds here enumerated mostly bear reference to the foundation and present site of the College, while some may possibly throw light upon the early history of the town of Cambridge:—

Covenant between the Brethren of St. John's at Cambridge and the Brethren of Carmel, for possession of the church, A.D. 1249.

Covenant between Dame Alice, relict of John le Rus, and the Brethren of the Penance of Jesus, at Cambridge, as to the place of their abode, 9 Edward I.

Release by the Brethren of the Penance of Jesus to the Master and Scholars of St. Peter, of the whole of their place, with the buildings, etc., A.D. 1307.

Commission by Simon, Bishop of Ely, to the Chancellor and others, in a suit as to the Church of St. Peter, between the Hospital of St. John and the College, A.D. 1338.

Submission of the Hospital to the award of the Bishop thereon, A.D. 1339.

Mandate of the Archbishop, in a cause as to tithes from the Mills (the King's Mill and Bishop's Mill, at Newnham), with excommunication pronounced therein, after consultation with the King, A.D. 1320.

Obit of Master Robert Gilbert, Rector of Winge, for 20*l.* given to the College by his executor, Dr. Horneby.

Indenture between the College and Massingle of Hinton, for the building of a Library, 9 Henry 6, (A.D. 1431).

Obsequies decreed to Master Tid, late Fellow, who gave 10*l.* to this College, A.D. 1349.

Perseval Shane, Fellow, admitted as a brother of the House of St. Antony, in London, under the seal of that house.

Indulgence for the Chapel of St. Lucy at Cambridge, A.D. 1245.—"It occupied part of the present site of the "College." (Note by Bishop Wren.)

Obligation of the Provincial Prior of the Penance, and the Prior and Subprior at Cambridge, with three other sureties, in the sum of 50*l.* to John le Rus; with submission to the judgment of the Church, A.D. 1263.

Documents bearing more immediate reference to the foundation and site of the College.

Charter of Amortization as to the messuage of John de Herwardstok and John de Lyeling, the same being held in chief, in burgage, by the rent-service of one penny, and which the Brethren of the Penance formerly inhabited; and as to another messuage, of Richer de

Aylesham and John de Felmingham; in favour of the Warden and Fellows of the House of St. Peter, 11 Edward 1. (A query is added in the Inventory whether, from the seal, Bishop Wren ought not to have assigned this to temp. Edward 2.)

William Maddengele gives to John le Rus one selion of arable land in the croft, before 51 Henry 3.

John le Rus, son of Maurice, gives to the Brethren of the Penance a tenement, with the buildings.

Symon, brother of John de Barton, releases to the Brethren of the Penance a yearly rent of 4*s.*, payable from the messuage formerly belonging to Hervey Prippe.

Noel and Thomas, sons of John de Barton, give to the Brethren of the Penance the whole of the messuage which formerly belonged to Hervey Prippe, and once to Simon the Carter, father of Hervey.

Richard Smereles gives to Henry Pickerell a messuage, with the buildings.

Henry Pickerell gives the same to Stephen Barker (*Bercario*).

Stephen Barker and Emma, his wife, give the same to the Brethren of the Penance.

Master Thomas, son of Walter de St. Edmund's, releases a yearly rent of 1*s.* 6*d.* and two capons, due from the same messuage.

The Brethren of the Penance lease to John le Rus and Alice, his wife, a messuage for the term of their lives.

The same Alice releases to the Brethren of the Penance, the tenement with * * * and the messuage.

The King receives the Brethren of the Penance into his protection, as of his foundation, and by charter confirms to them all their lands and tenements by name, 52 Henry 3.

William le Brasur (the Brewer), of Shelford, and Aldica, his wife, the daughter of Stephen Meric, give a messuage to the Brethren of the Penance.

Robert de Horningsheeth, Warden of the Chapel of St. Edmund, gives to John Arnold the messuage which William, son of John de Cambridge, had given to the Chapel, 56 Henry 3.

The same gives to the same the messuage which he had of John de Oy, Warden there.

Robert de Chessell gives to John Arnold the whole of his messuage, with the whole of the croft, which before belonged to Roger de Maddingele.

John Arnold, of Trumpeton, gives to the Brethren of the Penance a messuage, with the croft, extending from the King's highway to the marsh.

The same gives to the same two messuages, with the crofts, inhabited by Robert de Chessell and Robert de Horningsheeth.

Robert de Huntington, Master of the Hospital of St. John, gives leave to the same that they may take those two messuages.

Alice, relict of John le Rus, releases her place to the Brethren of the Penance.

Eustace Selide gives to Simon de Trumpeton, carpenter, a tenement formerly belonging to Gastenies.

The same Simon gives it to John Aylsham.

Eustace Selide gives land to John de Aylsham, extending from the street to the common pasture.

John le Reder (the Reeder, or Thatcher) gives a messuage to John Aylsham and Sabina, his wife.

Eustace Selide gives a messuage to Peter de Wilburham and Sabina, his wife.

Thomas de Ho gives a messuage to Peter de Wilburham.

Master Robert de Fileby quits-claim to the Master and Scholars of the Bishop of Ely, as to 4*s.*, which he received from the messuage of Thomas de Ho.

Matilda, daughter of Hugh Ride, gives to Master Reginald de Stanl', a rent of one halfpenny per year, from a piece of land near the messuage of John Ailesham.

Robert, son of Geoffrey de Haster, gives to Peter de Bermingeham three selions of land, 9 Edward 1.

The King gives leave to Hugh, Bishop of Ely, to establish scholars, to study according to the Rule of Merton, at Oxford, in place of the Secular Brethren in his Hospital of St. John, at Cambridge.

Bishop Hugh separates the Scholars from the Brethren of his Hospital, to dwell near the Church of St. Peter; with the division made of the lands, 13 Edward 1.

John Aylesham gives a tenement to Master Robert de Winwick and Master John Malebraunche, 23 Edward 1.

John de Aylesham and Sabina, his wife, give the same tenement to Robert Winwick and John Malebraunche, 23 Edward 1.

John de Brancktree gives to the same persons a messuage, 24 Edward 1.

The Brethren of the Penance give to the same an acre of land in exchange; 24 Edward 1.

The same gift, with confirmation thereof by William, Bishop of Ely, 24 Edward 1.

Master Robert Wynwick and John Malbranch give to the Brethren of the Penance an acre in exchange, with confirmation thereof by the Bishop, 24 Edward 1.

Sabina, wife of John de Aylesham, gives to Master Richard de Coustance and Heuer de Shepreth all her messuage, 27 Edward 1.

Sabina, relict of John de Aylesham, releases a messuage to Robert de Wynwick and John Malbranch, 28 Edward 1.

The same Sabina gives to Master Richard de Coniton and Herbert de Shepreth another house, next to the former one, 28 Edward 1.

Hugh le Rus, of Hekington, gives to Master John de Herwardistock and Robert de Lyelinge all that messuage which the Brethren of the Penance had of John le Rus, 1 Edward 2.

Robert de Aylesham and John de Felmingham give to the College the messuage which before belonged to Peter Bernard.

Master John de Harwardistock and Robert de Lyelinge give to the College a messuage (before mentioned), 2 Edward 2.

Robert de Wynwick gives to Master Robert Wynwick, his nephew (afterwards Master of the College), and Master Roger de le Beales, an acre of land, 2 Edward 2.

Master John de Harwardistock and Robert de Lyeling give to the College a messuage, before belonging to Hugh le Rus, 2 Edward 2.

Avice, daughter of John Martin of Cambridge, gives to Peter de Bermingham 2½ roods of land, 9 Edward 2.

Robert, son of Avice, releases to him the same, 9 Edward 2.

Sabina, daughter of Samuel the Goldsmith, of Cambridge, releases to Peter de Bermingham all the lands bought of Avice, her mother, and Sir Robert, son of Geoffrey le Hafter, 12 Edward 2.

Robert de Winwick, Master of the House of St. Peter, gives to Master Ralph de Holbech, Richard de Wisbich, and Bernard de Sawtre, a messuage without Trumpington Gate, 7 Edward 3.

Robert de Luffenham, Rector of * * * gives to Master Richard de Wisbich, Master John * * * and Master John * * * 17*s.* 2*d.* of rent, 2 pairs of gloves, and one medlar, from tenements belonging to the College, 23 Edward 3.

To which list might be added a great number of deeds of a like nature, of a somewhat later date.

I have to acknowledge my obligations to my friend the Reverend James Porter, Fellow and Tutor of St. Peter's College, for the kindness with which he gave me access to the above Rolls and Inventory, and several of the documents above described, and for the pains which he took to provide me with every facility for a careful examination of them.

HENRY THOMAS RILEY.

APPENDIX TO THE SECOND REPORT.

COMPOTUS, OR BURSAR'S ROLL, OF ST. PETER'S COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE, A.D. 1388, 9. [The *Expensæ* only.]

Compotus Magistri Willelmi de Okham, administrantis sub Magistro Johanne de Neuton, Magistro Domus Sancti Petri, Cantebrigiæ, de bonis pertinentibus domui prædictæ, et per eundem Willelmum receptis et expensis; a Festo Sancti Michaelis Archangeli, Anno Domini millesimo trecentesimo octogesimo octavo, usque in Vigiliam Sancti Michaelis anno revoluto.

EXPENSÆ.

Arreragia debita, computata de ultimo Compoto.—Inprimis, petit allocationem septem librarum unius oboli, quæ sibi debebantur in fine ultimi compoti.

Summa patet.

Expensæ Ecclesiæ.—Inprimis, computatur de ii*s.*, solutis Henrico Vitriario pro emendatione fenestrarum. Item, de ii *s.* ii *d.* pro reparatione unius calicis. Item, de vi *d.* solutis pro factura vi. librarum ceræ, a Festo Sancti Michaelis usque ad Festum Conceptionis Beatæ

Mariæ. Item, de xviii *d.* solutis pro factura xviii. librarum ceræ ad Festum Purificationis Beatæ Mariæ. Item, de xii *d.* solutis pro factura xii. librarum ceræ, a Festo Conceptionis Beatæ Mariæ usque ad Vigiliam Sancti Michaelis. Item, de ii *d.* solutis pro factura iiii. librarum ceræ de magnis candelis, per idem tempus. Item, de ix *d.* solutis pro vi. libris candelarum de sepo. Item, de ii *s.* iiii *d.* solutis pro ii seuagiis ecclesiæ prædictæ. Item, de xii *d.* solutis pro procurationibus ejusdem. Item, de ii *s.* ix *d.* obol. solutis pro iii. lagenis et dimidia, et una quarta, vini, expensis in ecclesia a Festo Sancti Michaelis usque ad Festum Paschæ tunc proximo sequens, pretio lagenæ ix *d.* Item, de viii *d.* solutis pro una lagena vini, expensa in ecclesia in Die Paschæ, circa Communionem parochiæ. Item, de iiii *s.* solutis pro cirpis ad ecclesiam, pro toto anno. Item, de ii *s.* iiii *d.* solutis pro iiii lagenis vini, expensis in ecclesia a Festo Paschæ usque ad Vigiliam Sancti Michaelis, pretio lagenæ vii *d.*

Summa xxi *s.* ii *d.* obol.

Expensæ in Aula et in Botellaria.—Inprimis, computatur de xviii *d.* solutis pro lagena et dimidia albi vini, expensis in Festo Sancti Michaelis, in præsentia Majoris Villæ Cantebrigiæ, et burgensium. Item, de xii *d.* solutis pro lagena albi vini, expensa in aula in præsentia Magistri Willelmi Irby. Item, de iiii *d.* obol. solutis pro potello vini, expenso in aula in Festo Omnium Sanctorum. Item, de xi *d.* solutis pro lagena albi vini, expensa in aula in Festo Nativitatis Domini. Item, de xi *d.* solutis pro lagena vini, expensa in aula in Festo Sancti Stephani. Item, de ix *d.* solutis pro lagena rubei vini, expensa in aula in Festo Sancti Thomæ. Item, de iiii *d.* obol. solutis pro potello vini, expenso in aula in Festo Circumcisionis Domini. Item, de iiii *d.* obol. solutis pro potello vini, expenso in aula in Festo Epiphaniæ Domini. Item, de ix *d.* solutis pro lagena vini, expensa in aula in die sequenti. Item, de ix *d.* solutis pro lagena vini, expensa in aula in Octabis Epiphaniæ. Item, de ix *d.* solutis pro lagena vini, expensa in aula in Festo Annunciationis Beatæ Mariæ. Item, de viii *d.* solutis pro lagena vini, expensa in aula in Festo Paschæ. Item, de xiii *d.* obol. solutis pro vino per Magistrum expenso in aula in Festo Pentecostes. Item, de xiiii *d.* solutis pro ii. lagenis vini, expensis in aula in præsentia Domini Willelmi Burstall. Item, de vii *d.* solutis pro una lagena vini, expensa in aula in Festo Dedicationis [Ecclesiæ]. Item, de iiii *s.* solutis pro speciebus, expensis in aula in exequiis Fundatoris. Item, de ii *s.* xi *d.* solutis pro v. lagenis vini, eodem tempore expensis, pretio lagenæ vii *d.* Item, de xvi *d.* solutis uni *weyferer* eodem tempore, ad præceptum Magistri. Item, de xvi *d.* solutis pro reparatione unius murrei. Item, de ii *s.* solutis pro vi. ulnis panni linei pro manutergiis, pretio ulnæ iiii *d.* Item, de ii *s.* iii *d.* obol. solutis pro v ulnis panni linei pro secunda mensa, pretio ulnæ v *d.* obol. Item, de iii *d.* solutis pro *hemmeng* earundem. Item, de iii *s.* solutis pro cirpis ad aulam, pro toto anno.

Summa xxix *s.* i *d.* obol.

Expensæ Pistrinæ, Coquinæ, et Orti.—Inprimis, computatur de iii *s.* iiii *d.* pro uno *dressour*. Item, de xxii *d.* solutis pro una craticula. Item, de iiii *d.* solutis pro uno *streynour*. Item, de vi *d.* solutis pro emendatione patellæ in coquina. Item, de xviii *d.* solutis pro ii. *masshe rolles* in pistrina. Item, de xviii *d.* solutis pro ii politridiis. Item, de xxiii *d.* solutis pro ligatione cadorum in pistrina. Item, de xvi *d.* solutis pro una tyna in pistrina. Item, de viii *d.* solutis pro verberatione molarum. Item, de xii *d.* solutis pro ii vangis. Item, de xiiii *d.* solutis pro iii truellis. Item, de viii *d.* solutis pro ii alvearibus. Item, de viii *d.* solutis uni homini pro diligentia adhibita circa apes. Item, de iiii *d.* solutis pro una sera pro hostio granarii. Item, de xix *d.* solutis pro xv buscellis et dimidio furfuris pro equis Magistri, pretio buscelli i *d.* quadr. Item, de iiii *d.* solutis pro ix buscellis et dimidio sigisterii, pro eisdem equis. Item, de iii *d.* solutis pro uno alveo. Item, de xvi *d.* solutis pro mundatione latrinæ per tres vices. Summa xx *s.* iii *d.*

Staurum emptum.—Inprimis, computatur de xl *s.* solutis pro ii. millibus de *segge*. Item, de v *s.* solutis pro portagio ejusdem. Item, de lvi *s.* viii *d.* solutis pro xl millibus terricidiorum, pretio mille xvii *d.* Item, de xii *s.* vi *d.* solutis pro portagio earundem [sic], pretio portagii cujuslibet mille iii *d.* obol. quadr. Item, de iiii *s.* viii *d.* solutis pro quarterio salis. Item, de vi *s.* solutis pro vi piscibus salsis. Item, de vi *s.* solutis pro vi libris piperis. Item, de vii *s.* vi *d.* solutis pro xxxvi libris amygdalorum, pretio libræ ii *d.* obol. Item, de vi *d.* solutis pro vi libris de *ryce*. Item, de xiii *d.* solutis pro uno *bonche* allii. Item, de viii *d.* solutis pro uno buscello uvarum. Item, de iii *s.* solutis pro iii buscellis farinæ avenariæ, cum factura. Item, de ii *s.* solutis pro iii. buscellis pisarum [sic], pro potagio. Summa vii *li.* v *s.* vii *d.*

Redditus et pensiones solutæ.—Inprimis, computatur de xx *s.*, solutis Domui Sancti Johannis Cantebrigiæ, pro pensione totius anni. Item, de iii *s.* solutis Monialibus Sanctæ Radegundæ, pro redditu totius anni. Item, de iii *d.* solutis Majori villæ Cantebrigiæ, pro *Hagable*. Item, de xl *s.* solutis Magistro Domus, pro pensione suæ totius anni. Item, de iiii *li.* xiii *s.* iiii *d.* solutis Capellano parochiæ pro toto anno. Item, de xxvi *s.* viii *d.* solutis Johanni Spencer pro toto anno. Item, de xiiii *s.* viii *d.* solutis Johanni Fesaunt, pistori, pro toto anno. Item, de v *s.* solutis Petro de Coquina, pro medietate et quarterio unius anni. Item, de iii *s.* solutis Johanni, barbitonsori, pro toto anno. Item, de iii *s.* solutis Claræ, lotrici, pro toto anno.

Summa x *li.* viii *s.* xi *d.*

Reparatio domorum.—Inprimis, computatur de x *s.* solutis pro xx peciis meremii, emptis in Nundinis de Barnewelle, pro domo Willelmi Wynde, pretio peciæ vi *d.* Item, de v *s.* iii *d.* solutis pro xviii peciis meremii ibidem emptis, pretio peciæ iii *d.* obol. Item, de iii *s.* solutis pro viii peciis ibidem emptis, pretio peciæ iiii *d.* obol. Item, de iiii *s.* solutis pro xxiiii *sperres*, ibidem emptis, pretio peciæ ii *d.* Item, de ii *s.* vi *d.* solutis pro xl duobus *splentes*, ibidem emptis. Item, pro cariagio istorum, xvi *d.* Item, de x *s.* solutis pro viii peciis magni meremii, emptis in Nundinis de Sterebregge. Item, de viii *s.* xi *d.* solutis pro viii aliis peciis ibidem emptis. Item, de xv *d.* solutis pro cariagio eorundem. Item, de v *s.* vi *d.* solutis pro *splentes* emptis in foro Cantebrigiæ. Item, de xii *d.* solutis ii hominibus per ii dies, pro prostratione antiquorum domorum in orto Willelmi Wynde. Item, de xii *d.* solutis iii hominibus per diem, in exaltatione novarum domorum. Item, de xxx *s.* solutis Ricardo Carpentario, pro factura illarum domorum. Item, de ii *s.* i *d.* pro clavis emptis ad idem opus. Item, de viii *d.* solutis pro ferramento earundem domorum. Item, de xxiii *d.* solutis pro ligatura canobii earundem domorum. Item, de l *s.* solutis pro x millibus de *thacche*, pretio mille v *s.* Item, de xii *s.* vi *d.* solutis pro portagio eorundem, pretio portagii cujuslibet mille xv *d.* Item, de iiii *s.* solutis pro una centena arundinum. Item, de xv *d.* solutis pro iii bigatis argillæ, pretio bigatæ v *d.* Item, de ii *s.* solutis pro virgis. Item, de xxii *d.* solutis pro vi bigatis argillæ. Item, de xx *s.* iiii *d.* solutis uni tectori pro tectura illarum domorum. Item, de x *d.* solutis pro *bemes* ad ustrinum Willelmi West. Item, de xvi *d.* solutis pro coopertura murorum in gardino Willelmi West. Item, de vi *d.* solutis pro lutatione domus Willelmi West. Item, de xiiii *d.* solutis pro iiii bigatis argillæ pro eadem domo. Item, de xli *s.* vi *d.* solutis pro viii millibus et iii centenis de *thacche*, pretio mille v *s.* Item, de x *s.* iiii *d.* obol. solutis pro portagio ejusdem. Item, de vi *s.* viii *d.* solutis uni tectori pro tectura domorum Roberti Russelle. Item, de x *s.* solutis pro bituminatione domorum Willelmi Wynde. Item, de iiii *d.* solutis pro bituminatione domus Johannis Barkere. Item, de xviii *d.* solutis uni lathamo, pro factura latrinæ. Item, de ii *s.* solutis uni carpentario, pro factura ejusdem. Item, de vi *d.* solutis pro clavis ad idem opus. Item, de iii *d.* solutis pro bituminatione ejusdem domus. Item, de vii *s.* vi *d.* solutis pro iii *fotheres* cæmenti. Item, de xii *d.* solutis pro portagio ejusdem. Item, de vii *s.* ix *d.* solutis uni tegulatori, pro pictura camerarum et ecclesiæ, pro iiii septimanis et dimidia et i die; capienti per septimanam, cum mensa, xx *d.* Item, de ii *s.* viii *d.* solutis servienti suo, pro ii septimanis et dimidia, et uno die; capienti per septimanam, ad mensam, xii *d.* Item, de v *d.* solutis pro sera ad cameram Domini Johannis Waytt. Item, de i *d.* obol. solutis pro una cresta ad cameram prædictam. Summa xiii *li.* xvi *s.* ix *d.*

Expensæ apud Trippelowe.—Inprimis, computatur de liii *s.* iiii *d.* solutis vicario ibidem, pro pensione sua totius anni. Item, de xxxv *s.* viii *d.* solutis Domino Regi, pro medietate decimæ ecclesiæ prædictæ, et ecclesiæ parochiæ Cantabrigiæ. Item, de ii *d.* solutis pro una acquietantia. Item, de xiiii *d.* solutis pro uno seuagio ejusdem ecclesiæ. Item, de xii *d.* solutis pro procurationibus ejusdem. Item, de xvii *d.* obol. solutis pro una lagena et una quarta olei in choro ecclesiæ prædictæ. Item, de xii *s.* ii *d.* solutis pro roba firmarii. Summa v *li.* iiii *s.* xi *d.* obol.

Expensæ extrinsecæ.—Inprimis, computater de x *d.* solutis pro papirio et pergameno, pro rotulis et quater-

nionibus. Item, de iii *s.* vi *d.* pro præstatione unius acræ silvæ seduæ de bosco apud Heldersham, et datæ communitati per Robertum Parische. Item, de viii *d.* datis Parker de Hyldersham pro conservatione bosci. Item, de v *s.* x *d.* datis carrectariis Roberti de Parysche et Ricardi Maisterman, et Rectoris de Schelforthe et Rectoris de Hyldersham, deferentibus prædictum boscum ad Cantabrigiam, per tres vices. Item, de xxi *d.* solutis pro pane equino et feno, pro equis prædictorum carrectariorum. Item, de vi *d.* datis uni *wayferer* in Festo Omnium Sanctorum. Item, de viii *d.* datis eidem in Festo Sancto Stephani. Item, de vi *d.* datis eidem in Festo Purificationis. Item, de xii *d.* datis histrionibus in Festo Ascensionis. Item, de xviii *d.* datis histrionibus in Festo Dedicationis Ecclesiæ. Item, de vi *d.* datis satelliti Majoris, deferenti pecuniam communitatis computanti. Item, de vi *s.* xi *d.* obol. solutis pro expensis Magistri Willelmi Cavendesshe, equitantis pro negotiis ecclesiæ de Hyntone. Item, de ii *s.* x *d.* solutis pro expensis Magistrorum Willelmi Okham et Willelmi Cavendesshe, equitantium apud Hadham, pro eisdem negotiis. Item, de xv *d.* solutis pro ii lagenis et i *pinte* vini, expensis apud Hyntone, in præsentia Magistri et Sociorum. Item, de vi *d.* solutis ibidem pro cervisia et lacte. Item, de xii *d.* datis ibidem servientibus, jubente Magistro. Item, de ii *s.* solutis pro ligatione Johannis in Novellis super Sextum. Item, de iiii *s.* viii *d.* solutis pro emendatione horilogii, et clausuræ ejusdem. Item, de iii *s.* iiii *d.* solutis Johanni Purcere, pro labore suo in emptione stauri. Summa xxxix *s.* ix *d.* obol.

Summa omnium Expensarum in isto Rotulo, xlix *li.* vi *s.* vii *d.* obol.

Summa Receptorum lxxx *li.* xix *s.* x *d.* obol.

(Translation.)

Account of Master William de Okham, administering under Master John de Newton, Master of the House of St. Peter, at Cambridge, as to goods pertaining to the house aforesaid, and by the same William received and expended; from the Feast of St. Michael the Archangel A.D. 1388 to the Eve of St. Michael in the year ensuing.

Expenses.

Arrears due, as reckoned from the last account.—In the first place, he seeks to be allowed seven pounds one halfpenny, which were owing to him at the end of the last account. The amount is seen.

Expenses of the Church.—In the first place, ii *s.* are accounted for, paid to Henry the Glazier, for mending the windows. Also, ii *s.* ii *d.* for repairing a chalice. Also, vi *d.* paid for making up vi pounds of wax, from the Feast of St. Michael to the Feast of the Conception of the Blessed Mary. Also, xviii *d.* paid for making up xviii pounds of wax at the Feast of the Purification of the Blessed Mary. Also, xii *d.* paid for making up xii pounds of wax, from the Feast of the Conception of the Blessed Mary to the Eve of St. Michael. Also, ii *d.* paid for making up four pounds of wax into great candles, throughout the same time. Also, ix *d.* paid for vi pounds of tallow candles. Also, ii *s.* iiii *d.* paid for synodals, twice, of the church aforesaid. Also, xii *d.* paid for procurations of the same. Also, ii *s.* ix *d.* halfp^{r}. paid for iii gallons and a half, and one quart, of wine, consumed in the church from the Feast of St. Michael to the Feast of Easter then next ensuing, the price per gallon being ix *d.* Also, viii *d.* paid for one gallon of wine, consumed in the church on Easter Day, at the Communion of the parish. Also, iiii *s.* paid for rushes for the church, throughout the whole year. Also, ii *s.* iiii *d.* paid for iiii gallons of wine, consumed in the church from the Feast of Easter to the Eve of St. Michael, the price per gallon being vii *d.*

Amount xxi *s.* ii *d.* halfp^{r}.

Expenses in the Hall and in the Buttery.—In the first place, xviii *d.* are accounted for, paid for a gallon and a half of white wine, consumed at the Feast of St. Michael, in presence of the Mayor of the town of Cambridge, and the burgesses. Also, xii *d.* paid for a gallon of white wine, consumed in hall in the presence of Master William Irby. Also, iiii *d.* halfp^{r}. paid for a potell of wine, consumed in hall upon the Feast of All Hallows. Also, xi *d.* paid for a gallon of white wine, consumed in hall at the Feast of our Lord's Nativity. Also, xi *d.* paid for a gallon of wine, consumed in hall at the Feast of St. Stephen. Also, ix *d.* paid for a gallon of red wine, consumed in hall at the Feast of St. Thomas. Also, iiii *d.* halfp^{r}. paid for a potell of wine, consumed in hall at the Feast of our Lord's Circumcision. Also, iiii *d.* halfp^{r}. paid for a potell of wine, consumed in hall at the Feast of our Lord's Epiphany. Also, ix *d.* paid for a gallon of wine, consumed in hall on the following day. Also, ix *d.* paid for a gallon of wine, consumed in hall on the Octave of the Epiphany. Also, ix *d.* paid for a gallon of wine, consumed in hall at the Feast of the Annunciation of the Blessed Mary. Also, viii *d.* paid for a gallon of wine, consumed in hall at the Feast of Easter. Also, xiii *d.* halfp^{r}. paid for wine, consumed in hall by the Master, at the Feast of Pentecost. Also, xiiii *d.* paid for ii gallons of wine, consumed in hall in the presence of Sir William Burstall. Also, vii *d.* paid for one gallon of wine, consumed in hall at the Feast of the Dedication (of the Church). Also, iiii *s.* paid for spices, consumed in hall at the obsequies of the Founder. Also, ii *s.* xi *d.* paid for v gallons of wine, consumed at the same time, the price of the gallon being vii *d.* Also, xvi *d.* paid to a "weyferer" (wayfarer) at the same time, by order of the Master. Also, xvi *d.* paid for the repair of a mazer cup. Also, ii *s.* paid for vi ells of linen cloth, for finger-napkins, the price of the ell being iiii *d.* Also, ii *s.* iii *d.* halfp^{r}. paid for v ells of linen cloth for the second table, the price of the ell being v *d.* halfp^{r}. Also, iii *d.* paid for "hem-"meng" (the hemming) of the same. Also, iii *s.* paid for rushes for the hall, for the whole year.

Amount xxix *s.* i *d.* halfp^{r}.

Expenses of the Bakehouse, Kitchen, and Garden.—In the first place, iii *s.* iiii *d.* are accounted for, for a "dressour" (dresser). Also, xxii *d.* paid for a gridiron. Also, iiii *d.* paid for a "streynour" (strainer). Also, vi *d.* paid for mending a platter in the kitchen. Also, xviii *d.* paid for ii "masshe rolles" in the bakehouse. Also, xviii *d.* paid for ii bolting-sieves. Also, xxiii *d.* paid for hooping casks in the bakehouse. Also, xvi *d.* paid for a tyne (a large tub) in the bakehouse. Also, viii *d.* paid for beating the mill-stones. Also, xii *d.* paid for ii spades. Also, xiiii *d.* paid for iii trowels. Also, xviii *d.* paid for ii beehives. Also, viii *d.* paid to a man for taking care of the bees. Also, iiii *d.* paid for a lock for the granary door. Also, xix *d.* paid for xv bushels and a half of bran for the Master's horses, the price of the bushel being one penny farthing. Also, iiii *d.* paid for ix bushels and a half of grains for the same horses. Also, iii *d.* paid for a scoop. Also, xvi *d.* paid for cleaning the latrine three times.

Amount xx *s.* iii *d.*

Stores bought.—In the first place, xl *s.* are accounted for, paid for two thousand of "segge" (sedge). Also, v *s.* paid for the carriage of the same. Also, lvi *s.* viii *d.* paid for forty thousand of turf, at the price of xvii *d.* the thousand. Also, xii *s.* vi *d.* paid for the carriage of the same, at the price, for carriage, of iii *d.* halfpenny farthing the thousand. Also, iiii *s.* viii *d.* paid for a quarter of salt. Also, vi *s.* paid for vi salt fish. Also, vi *s.* paid for vi pounds of pepper. Also, vii *s.* vi *d.* paid for xxxvi pounds of almonds, the price being ii *d.* halfpenny per pound. Also, vi *d.* paid for vi pounds of "ryce." Also, xiii *d.* paid for one "bonche" of garlic. Also, viii *d.* paid for one bushel of grapes. Also, iii *s.* paid for iii bushels of oatmeal, with the making of it. Also, ii *s.* paid for iii bushels of peas, for pottage. Amount vii *li.* v *s.* vii *d.*

Rents and pensions paid.—In the first place, xx *s.* are accounted for, paid to the House of St. John, at Cambridge, for the payment of a whole year. Also, iii *s.* paid to the Nuns of St. Radegunda, as rent for a whole year. Also, iii *d.* paid to the Mayor of the town of Cambridge, for "Hagable" (house-tax). Also, xl *s.* paid to the Master of the House, as his pension for a whole year. Also, iiii *li.* xiii *s.* iiii *d.* paid to the Chaplain of the parish for the whole year. Also, xxvi *s.* viii *d.* paid to John the Spencer (Steward) for the whole year. Also, xiiii *s.* viii *d.* paid to John Fesaunt, the baker, for the whole year. Also, vi *s.* paid to Peter in the kitchen, for half and quarter of a year. Also, iii *s.* paid to John, the barber, for the whole year. Also, iii *s.* paid to Clara, the laundress, for the whole year.

Amount x *li.* viii *s.* xi *d.*

Repair of houses.—In the first place, x *s.* are accounted for, paid for xx. pieces of timber, bought at the Fair at Barnewelle, for the house of William Wynde, at the price of vi *d.* the piece. Also, v *s.* iii *d.* paid for xviii pieces of timber bought there, at the price of iii *d.* halfpenny the piece. Also, iii *s.* paid for viii pieces bought there, at the price of iiii *d.* halfpenny the piece. Also, iiii *s.* paid for xxiiii "sperres" (spars) bought there, at ii *d.* the piece. Also, ii *s.* vi *d.* paid for xlii "splentes" bought there. Also, for the carriage of the same,

xvi *d.* Also, x *s.* paid for viii pieces of large timber, bought at the Fair at Sterebregge. Also, viii *s.* xi *d.* paid for viii other pieces bought there. Also, xv *d.* paid for the carriage of the same. Also, v *s.* vi *d.* paid for "splentes" bought in the market at Cambridge. Also, xii *d.* paid to ii men for ii days, for pulling down the ancient houses in the garden of William Wynde. Also, xii *d.* paid to iii men for a day, in raising the new houses. Also, xxx *s.* paid to Richard the Carpenter, for making those houses. Also, ii *s.* i *d.* for nails bought for that work. Also, viii *d.* paid for iron-work of the same houses. Also, xxiii *d.* paid for a binding of canvas for the same houses. Also, l *s.* paid for x thousand of "thacche," at the price of v *s.* the thousand. Also, xii *s.* vi *d.* paid for the carriage thereof, at the price of xv *d.* for the carriage of each thousand. Also, iiii *s.* paid for one hundred-weight of reeds. Also, xv *d.* paid for iii cartloads of clay, at v *d.* the load. Also, ii *s.* paid for wythes. Also, xxii *d.* paid for vi cartloads of clay. Also, xx *s.* iiii *d.* paid to a thatcher for the thatching of those houses. Also, x *d.* paid for "bemes" for the kiln of William West. Also xvi *d.* paid for covering the walls in the garden of William West. Also, vi *d.* paid for dawbing the house of William West. Also, xiiii *d.* paid for iiii cartloads of clay for the same house. Also, xli *s.* vi *d.* paid for viii thousand and iii hundred of "thacche," at the price of v *s.* the thousand. Also, x *s.* iiii *d.* halfpenny, paid for the carriage thereof. Also, vi *s.* viii *d.* paid to a thatcher, for thatching the houses of Robert Russelle. Also, x *s.* paid for pitching the houses of William Wynde. Also, iiii *d.* paid for pitching the house of John Barkere. Also, xviii *d.* paid to a stonemason, for making the latrine. Also, ii *s.* paid to a carpenter, for making the same. Also, vi *d.* paid for nails for the same work. Also, iii *d.* paid for pitching the same house. Also, vii *s.* vi *d.* paid for three "fotheres" of stone. Also, xii *d.* paid for the carriage thereof. Also, vii *s.* ix *d.* paid to a tiler for painting the chambers and the church, for iiii weeks and a half and one day, he taking, with his board, xx *d.* per week. Also, ii *s.* viii *d.* paid to his servant for ii weeks and a half, and one day, he taking, in addition to his board, xii *d.* per week. Also, v *d.* paid for a lock to the chamber of Sir John Waytt. Also, i *d.* halfpenny paid for a crest (?) to the chamber aforesaid.

Amount xiii *li.* xvi *s.* ix *d.*

Expenses at Trippelowe.—In the first place, liii *s.* iiii *d.* are accounted for, paid to the vicar there, for his pension for a whole year. Also, xxxv *s.* viii *d.* paid to our Lord the King, for a moiety of the tithe of the church aforesaid, and of the parish church at Cambridge. Also, ii *d.* paid for an acquittance. Also, xiiii *d.* paid for synodals, once, of the same church. Also, xii *d.* paid for procurations of the same. Also, xvii *d.* halfpenny paid for one gallon and one quart of oil, in the choir of the church aforesaid. Also, xii *s.* ii *d.* paid for a gown for the farmer.

Amount v *li.* iiii *s.* xi *d.* halfp^{y}.

Out-door expenses.—In the first place, x *d.* are accounted for, paid for paper and parchment, for rolls and quires. Also, iii. *s.* vi *d.* for the clearance of one acre of brushwood in the wood at Heldersham, and given to the community by Robert Parische. Also, viii *d.* given to the Parker of Hyldersham, for taking care of the wood. Also, v *s.* x *d.* given to the carters of Robert de Parysche and Richard Maisterman, and of the Rector of Schelforth and the Rector of Hyldersham, for bringing the wood aforesaid to Cambridge, at three times. Also, xxi *d.* paid for horse-bread and hay, for the horses of the carters aforesaid. Also, vi *d.* given to a "way-"farer" at the Feast of All Hallows. Also, viii *d.* given to the same at the Feast of St. Stephen. Also, vi *d.* given to the same at the Feast of the Purification. Also, xii *d.* given to the players at the Feast of the Ascension. Also, xviii *d.* given to the players at the Feast of the Dedication of the Church. Also, vi *d.* given to the Mayor's officer, for carrying the money of the community to the accountant. Also, vi *s.* xi *d.* halfpenny paid for the expenses of Master William Cavendesshe, going on horseback on the business of the church of Hyntone. Also, ii *s.* x *d.* paid for the expenses of Master William Okham and Master William Cavendesshe, going on horseback to Hadham, on the same business. Also, xv *d.* paid for ii gallons and i "pinte" of wine, consumed at Hyntone, in presence of the Master and Fellows. Also, vi *d.* paid there for ale and milk. Also, xii *d.* given to the servants there, by order of the Master. Also, ii *s.* paid for the binding of John (Andreæ) in the Novellæ upon the Sext [Sixth Book of the Decretals]. Also, iiii *s.* viii. *d.* paid for mending the clock, and the case thereof. Also, iii *s.* iiii *d.* paid to John Purcere, for his trouble in buying the stores.

Amount xxxix *s.* ix *d.* halfpenny.

Amount of all Expenses in this Roll, xlix *li.* vi *s.* vii *d.* halfpenny.

Amount of Receipts, lxxxi *li.* xix *s.* x *d.* halfpenny.

HENRY THOMAS RILEY.

CAMBRIDGE: TRINITY COLLEGE.

The following documents and volumes are described in the order in which they were shown to me by Mr. J. W. Clark.

The Will of Hervey de Stanton, Justiciar of England in the time of Edward the Second, and Founder of Michael House, one of the old foundations upon which Trinity College was afterwards established.

The Original Statutes of Michael House, of the time of Hervey de Stanton.

Two Charters of King Henry the Eighth, founding and endowing Trinity College.

A Charter of Queen Mary, granted to Trinity College.

The Original Statutes of Trinity College.—A thin paper folio volume, covered with paper, 27 pages, beautifully written. These Statutes, though promulgated by order of King Edward the Sixth, and bearing his signature on the obverse of the first leaf, were never confirmed by the King in Council. They were modelled on the Statutes of King Richard the Second for King's Hall. These Statutes have never been printed.

The College Statutes of Philip and Mary.—A paper folio, of 98 pages, in the old wooden boards. These Statutes also have never been printed.

The College Statutes of Elizabeth.—A vellum folio, of 116 pages, in old wooden boards, with clasps, beautifully illuminated.

Charter of Foundation of King's Hall, given by Edward the Third, in the 11th year of his reign, A.D. 1337; the seal attached, but imperfect. King's Hall, originally founded for 32 Scholars, or Fellows (Socii), soon afterwards increased in number, was one of the older foundations upon which Trinity College was afterwards established.

Charter of King Richard the Second to King's Hall, containing new Statutes for that College, dated 5th of March in the third year of that reign, A.D. 1380. The Great Seal is attached, in a case. This Charter has been published.

A Deed of Robert de Croyland, Rector of Undele (Oundle). This is probably one of the earliest grants that were made to King's Hall, as it bears date the 10th of Edward the Third, a year before the College was wholly established. It is a conveyance of a messuage and tenements in the parish of All Saints, Cambridge, near the Hospital of St. John, and situate between the tenements of Edward de Walsingham and William atte Conduit on the east, and the place called "Cornhythe" on the west. It was on the site of this messuage probably that some of the earlier buildings of King's Hall were erected.

Ottringham, or the Michael House Black Book.—A folio volume, in rough calf, containing 89 leaves of parchment, with some old leaves inserted, and four or five additional leaves, inserted probably in the early part of the 17th century. On the first of these inserted leaves is written this note:—"This book, being formerly "bound in black, was frequently called 'the Black "'Book of Michael House Lands.'—N.B. It was com-"piled by Dr. Ottringham, Master of Michael House "in Henry VI.th's reign; and is a transcript of all "the ancient evidences and writings relating to that "College." On another of the added fly-leaves is written:—"In hoc libro continetur abstractus omnium "recordationum Collegii pro terris nostris in villis de "Cambridge, Harleton, Barrington, Chedele, Ikeling-"ton, Grundisberghe, Orwell, Wingale;" and then below, probably by the same hand, but in smaller writing:—"Collectus per Magistrum Johannem Ot-"tringham, Custodem Domus Sancti Michaelis, ut "apparet, fol. 85*b*, 2, 9 v., 1605." On reference to this passage in folio 85, the earlier part of the present volume seems hardly to be the work there referred to, as Ottringham is there stated to have had the muniments of the house copied "in quodam libello," which, from the folio size of the leaves, no part of this volume could hardly be said to be. It seems most probable that the earlier part of this volume was a copy or transcript from the "libellus" here alluded to, as, from the

writing, it evidently belongs to Ottringham's time, the early part of the reign of Henry the Sixth. Under the head of "Cambridge" it contains (folios 9–11) the Statutes of Michael House, as enacted by Hervey de Stanton; then, enactments for the celebration of the Obits of various Benefactors, Hervey de Stanton, Master William de Gootham, and Master Richard Holm. Then, a "Statutum de exequiis et Missa pro Benefactoribus "annuatim," with a list of them, as commemorated in the time of Ottringham, maker of the Statute, apparently at or about Easter 1425. Between folios 11 and 12 of the original book three leaves (not numbered) are inserted, of Benefactors of later date. The "Hospitium "Sancti Gregorii," in Cambridge, is then named, with its origin; the "Hospitium Sanctæ Katerinæ;" and the "Hospitium Angulare," which a later marginal note says was also called "Crouchedhalle." The next subjects are:—"De tribus Scholis stantibus conjunctim in "Vico Scholarum," "De Hospitio Sanctæ Margaretæ." At folio 33*a*, in a later hand, there is a short account of the first Masters of Michael House. Down to the upper part of folio 32*a* (the pages with the original numeration only included), the writing is probably of the third year of King Henry the Sixth. From thence down to the end of folio 36 the context was probably written about the 26th of Henry the Sixth. At folio 37*a*, a Lombardic hand begins, of probably about the date last mentioned, the lands of Barentone being the subject. In folio 44*a*, in reference to the services due from these lands to the Lords of Muntfichet, there are some curious particulars relative to ploughing and harrowing in those times. I may here add, that the late Mr. Cooper missed a great deal in not having this singularly valuable book by him when he wrote his "Annals of Cambridge."

The Books of Commons, or Bursars' Books of King's Hall, from the time of its foundation, 11th of Edward 3, to the date of its absorption in the new foundation of Trinity College, at the close of the reign of King Henry the Eighth, are preserved in the College Library, to which they have been lately removed from the Muniment-room; forming 18 paper quarto volumes in all, bound in rough calf, which binding, from the labelling, seems to be of the date 1660 to 1680. The first volume, paper throughout, of a date so distant as to deserve remark, is mostly in good condition, though in many places the writing is faded, and in two or three instances the paper, throughout several continuous leaves, is either much tattered or almost wholly destroyed by damp. This volume consists of 352 pages, and contains the accounts of the College commons and general expenditure between the 11th and 25th Edward 3, A.D. 1337 to 1351. I have gone pretty carefully over the curious and minute entries contained in the first 227 pages of this volume; but have been obliged to content myself with only the following extracts and details, as throwing light upon social life at that period. The extracts, I should add, are not taken in regular sequence, but are culled, here and there, in the various pages to which reference is made.—The volume begins with the weekly accounts of the house, throughout the year, for bread, ale, kitchen, and "small expenses." In a later part of the volume a separate account is kept for turf, which evidently constituted the principal fuel, and was bought by the hundred or thousand; "Ely turfs," we are told, being considered the best, as being cut of the longest sizes. From p. 14 (A.D. 1337) the first clothing for the scholars seems to have been found by the Prior of St. Neot's:—"Memorandum quod recepit Magister de "Priore Sancti Neoti pro robis et furruris xxxv. sco- "larium pro anno ximo. xli*l.* viis. iid." Tr.—"Be it "remembered that the Master received from the Prior "of St. Neots, for the robes and furs of 35 scholars, "for the 11th year, 41*l.* 7*s.* 2*d.*" In p. 15 (A.D. 1337) among the expenses:—"In primis, in uno exennio "misso Domino Thomæ Croys, Garderobario Regis, et "pro uno jantaclo [sic] pro eodem." Tr.—"In the "first place, for a present sent to Sir Thomas Croys, "the King's Wardrober, and for a breakfast for the "same."—Presents to the Wardrober, or keeper of the King's wardrobe, frequently occur from time to time.

In p. 43 (A.D. 1338):—"Item, solutæ [sic] Laurentio "de Talworth pro cultellis ab eodem emptis in Festo "Sancti Petri in Cathedra, pro Cancellario et Tesaura- "rio, et aliis clericis de Curia, xvi*s.* iv*d.*" Tr.—"Also, "paid to Laurence de Talworth for knives bought of "him at the Feast of St. Peter's Chair, for the Chan- "cellor and Treasurer, and the other clerks of the "Court, 16*s.* 4*d.*" As will be seen from future extracts, knives and wine seem to have been considered the most acceptable presents for gaining the goodwill of the great and their dependents in those days. P. 47 (1338):—"In pikes, anguillis, et haddokes, pro clericis "de Cancellaria xvii*d.* In ii. lagenis vini, missis "Vicecomiti x*d.* In anulis pro tapeto iii*d.* In xiii. "ciphis, xii. platese, xii. discis, xii. salsariis, xiii*d.* In "canevas pro manutergiis xxi*d.* In i. morter x*d.* Item "in uno [sic] clave pro hostio sponhous [spoon-house] i*d.* "Item i*d.* obol. pro clavis ad vineam. Item, i *d.* pro "hokes ad hostium prope spensam [steward's room]. "Item, cuidam cindenti [sic] vineam i*d.* Item in uno "homine operante ad herbarium per ii. dies, iii*d.* "Item in vino pro Canonicis de Waltham ivs." Tr.—"For pikes, eels, and haddocks, for the clerks of the "Chancery, 17*d.* For 2 gallons of wine, sent to the "Sheriff, 10*d.* For rings for the tapestry, 3*d.* For 13 "cups, 12 plates, 12 dishes, 12 sausers [saltcellars], 13*d.* "For canvas for finger-napkins, 21*d.* For one mortar, "10*d.* Also for a key for the door of the spoon-house, "1*d.* Also 1½*d.* for nails for the vineyard. Also 1*d.* "for hooks to the door near the steward's room. Also "to one pruning the vineyard, 1*d.* Also, to a man "working in the kitchen garden 2 days, 3*d.* Also for "wine for the Canons of Waltham, 4*s.*"

Straw for the hall, "Stramen pro aula," and occasionally "rushes for the hall," are common items; the former being sometimes explained as meaning "segge," or sedge.

In p. 106 (A.D. 1341):—Item in factura fornacis x*d.* In "canevas pro dosser [dorser, or wall-hangings] xxii*d.* "Pro factura dosser xii*d.* Pro emendatione unius boket "i*d.* obol. Pro factura pannorum pro tabulis iii*d.* "In olla pro aula i*d.* In emendatione craticularum "[gridirons] et patellæ iii*d.* obol. In uno [sic] clavi ii*d.* "Pro uno mortario xv*d.* In virgis et cleye pro muris "xii*d.* In stramine ii*d.* pro muris. Pro factura de "manger et racke in stabula xviii*d.* In papirio i*d.* "In iiii. lagenis vini missis Domino Johanni Darsy ii*s.* "In quatuor tangardes, quilibet de uno potello vi*s.* "In allia [sic] et in cepis ix*d.* In uno grato xii*d.* Pro "reparatione unius gredel [now "girdle" in the North] "et unius patellæ iiii*d.* Item, in gerlecke ii*d.* In "colset [cole seed] obol. In uno barwe vi*d.* In "spices iiii*d.* In platellis et sausers iiii*d.* obol.

Tr.—"Also, for making the oven, 10*d.* For canvas "for a dorser, 22*d.* For making the dorser, 12*d.* For "mending a bucket, 1½*d.* For making cloths for the "tables, 3*d.* For a pot for the hall, 1*d.* For mending "gridirons and a platter, 3½*d.* For a key, 2*d.* For a "mortar, 15*d.* For rods and clay for [making] the "walls, 12*d.* For straw for the walls, 2*d.* For making "a manger and rack in the stable, 18*d.* For paper, 1*d.* "For 4 gallons of wine sent to Sir John Darsy, 2*s.* "For 4 tankards, each holding one pottle, 6*s.* For "garlic and onions, 9*d.* For a grate, 12*d.* For re- "pairing a girdle and a platter, 4*d.* Also, for garlic, "2*d.* For cole seed, ½*d.* For a barrow, 8*d.* For "spices, 4*d.* For platters and sausers, 4½*d.*"

In p. 114 (A.D. 1342):—"In reparatione instru- "mentorum coquinæ iii *d.* In novem cyphis emptis "iii *d.* In reparatione cistæ et serurarum vi *d.* In "cofphinis [sic] vi *d.* In reparatione domus juxta "portam iiii*s.* x*d.* obol. In mattes vi*d.* Pro emenda- "tione cultellorum coquinæ i*d.* In x^cc^ scirpis pro "celario, in mattes, iii *d.* In duobus tortys [tortices, "or torches] vii *d.* In duobus spades et unum schovele "xi *d.* In uno streynour ii *d.* obol. quadr. In allcis pro "gardino, viii*d.* In persily sed [parsley seed] iii *d.* In "virgis pro trayling [trellis] in gardino x *d.* obol. Pro "stipendio gardinarii pro iiii diebus et dimidio ix *d.* "In seruris et clavibus iiii *d.* obol. quadr. In una tabula "i *d.* obol. In naylis iii *d.* In virgis pro gardino "iii *d.* obol. In pestello facto iiii *d.* obol. In munda- "tione latrinæ iiii *d.* In pulcinis pro Magistro Johanne "de Clifetone v *d.* In reparatione cujusdam ollæ "et unum [sic] posnet i *d.* In expensis factis circa "Inquisitionem capiendam pro domo Magistri Ed- "mundi de Walsingham x*s.* vii *d.* In vino pro ingressu "religionis Rogeri Spryngews [elsewhere 'Spring- "'house,' a Fellow of the house] iiii*s.* Item, in "vino et speciebus vi*d.* obol. pro Domino Henrico "Hingelby. In vino pro clericis Episcopi Eliensis "iii *d.* In pisse [sic] pro Roberto Chesterfeld ii*s.* i *d.* "In vino pro Archidiacono Norffolchiæ vi*d.*" P. 115 (1342):—"In pargamino et papiro vii *d.* In countours "[jettons, for reckoning with,] ii *d.* Item allocantur "Johanni de Hukesworthe vi *d.* pro equo conducto in "negotiis communibus. Liberabantur Johanni Gar- "diner in plena solutione salarii vi*d.*, pro anno xvi. "Pro uno jantaclo facto Secheville [a Fellow] pro "robis nostris ii*s.* x *d.* Expensæ factæ per Copham "[a Fellow] circa robas imprimis, versus Londonias, "eundo et redeundo, ii*s.* x *d.* Item allocantur sibi pro

" labore suo xl *d.* Item solvebantur pro cariagio " robarum ii *s.* Pro tonsura panni xii *s.* In expensis " factis Londoniis per Copham, videlicet, in dato " clerico Vicecomitum, et in canevas, et in trussa- " tione, et aliis, xx *s.*, circa robas. Item liberabantur " Perers [a Fellow], pro oblatione Missarum in die " Anniversarii Domini Regis, ii *d.* Item liberantur " Johanni Chanceler pro expensis suis versus Lon- " donias, pro negotiis communibus, vi *d.* Pro uno " pennario [? pencase] dato Ingyrworth ix *s.* Item pro " parochianis nostris tripudiantibus ii *d.* In pane pro " Rogero Springews, in ingressu religionis, xii *d.* In " uno exhennio misso Thomæ Crosse vi *s.* Item in " alio exhennio misso Domino Ivoni de Clyntone " vi *s.* i *d.* Pro uno cultello dato Johanni Chesterfeld " iiii *s.* vi *d.* Item in alio cultello dato Domino Jervasio " Baroni de Scalariis iiii *s.* vi *d.* Item, in cultellis " datis famulis suis ii *s.* Item in cultellis datis clericis " Crosse vi *s.* Item in servisia [sic] pro carpentariis " i *d.* In pounsario [? a pounce-box] i *d.*"

Tr.—" For repairing implements in the kitchen, 3*d.* " For the purchase of nine cups, 3*d.* For repairing " the chest and the locks, 6*d.* For baskets, 6*d.* For " repairing the room next the gate, 4*s.* 10½*d.* For " mats, 6*d.* For mending the kitchen knives, 1*d.* For " a thousand of rushes for the cellar, in mats, 3*d.* For " two torches, 7*d.* For two spades and a shovel, 11*d.* " For a strainer, 2¾*d.* For garlic roots for the garden, " 8*d.* For parsley seed, 3*d.* For rods for the trellis " in the garden, 10½*d.* For the gardener's pay, 4½ days, " 9*d.* For locks and keys, 4¾*d.* For a plank of wood, " 1½*d.* For nails, 3*d.* For rods for the garden, 3½*d.* " For making a pestle, 4½*d.* For cleansing the latrine, " 4*d.* For pullets for Master John de Clifetone, 5*d.* " For repairing a pot and a posnet [or basin], 1*d.* For " the expenses of holding an Inquisition as to the house " of Master Edmund de Walsingham, 10*s.* 7*d.* For " wine when Roger Spryngews entered holy orders, " 4*s.* For wine and spices for Sir Henry Hingelby, " 6½*d.* For wine for the clerks of the Bishop of " Ely, 3*d.* For fish for Robert Chesterfeld, 2*s.* 1*d.* " For wine for the Archdeacon of Norfolk, 6*d.* For " parchment and paper, 7*d.* For counters, 2*d.* Also, " allowed to John de Hukesworthe for hire of a horse " on business of the community, 6*d.* Delivered to " John the Gardener, 6*d.* in full payment of his salary " for the 16th year [of King Edward 3]. For breakfast " provided by Secheville, when getting our gowns, " 2*s.* 10*d.* Expenses incurred by Copham, in getting " our gowns,—first, going to London and returning, " 2*s.* 10*d.* Also, allowed him for his trouble, 40*d.* " Also, paid for carriage of the gowns, 2*s.* For " shearing the cloth, 12*s.* For expenses incurred at " London by Copham, about the gowns, namely, a " present to the Sheriffs' clerk, canvas, and packing, " and other things, 20*s.* Also, paid to Perers for the " offering of Masses on the day of the Anniversary of " our Lord the King, 2*s.* Also, paid to John Chanceler " for his expenses in going to London, on business of " the community, 6*d.* For a pencase [?] given to " Ingyrworth, 9*s.* Also, for the dance of our pa- " rishioners, 2*d.* For bread for Roger Spryngews, " when he entered holy orders, 12*d.* For a present " sent to Thomas Crosse, 6*s.* Also, for another present " sent to Sir Ivo de Clyntone, 6*s.* 1*d.* For a knife " given to John Chesterfeld, 4*s.* 6*d.* Also, for another " knife given to Sir Jervase Baron Scales, 4*s.* 6*d.* " Also, for knives given to his servants, 2*s.* Also, for " knives given to the clerks of Crosse, 6*s.* Also, for " ale for the carpenters, 1*d.* For a pounce-box [?] 1*d.*"

P. 118 (1342), among the "Expensæ forinsecæ factæ " per Magistrum," at London, whither he had gone " circa robas et vadia," to obtain clothing, and to get the Fellows' pay, either partly or wholly, from the Exchequer :—" Item in cultellis et pennariis et cornubus " [inkhorns] datis amicis in Curia xviii *s.* ii *d.* Memo- " randum quod post Festum Sancti Michaelis in anno " xvimo circa prosecutionem factam pro robis nostris " de anno xvmo, expendebantur iiii *li.* xiii *s.* i *d.*, prout " patet in isto papiro de anno xvmo per diversas par- " ticulas. De qua summa nihil expendiderunt isti " Socii, videlicet, Henricus Gretford, Philippus Stokes, " Johannes Sechevile, Willelmus Englis ; qui tamen " participes fuerunt robarum anni xvmi supradicti."

Tr.—" Also, for knives and pencases and inkhorns " given to our friends at Court, 18*s.* 2*d.* Be it re- " membered that after the Feast of St. Michael in the " 16th year [of Edward 3], when suit was made for " our gowns for the 15th year, there was expended " 4*l.* 14*s.* 1*d.*, as set forth in this paper of the 15th " year, under several particulars. To which sum " nothing was contributed by the following Fellows, " namely, Henry Gretford, Philip Stokes, John Seche- " vile, William Englis ; who however had their share " of the gowns of the 15th year aforesaid."

In p. 125 (1342), there is an item, beginning,—" In " pane et servisia pro nonsenchiis," bread and ale for " nuncheons," or luncheons, [here also called " re- " pasts "] given to various workmen employed " circa " cameras." The word " nonsenchium " is a Latinized form, no doubt, of the old English word " non- " chenche," from which (as remarked in p. 265 of the *Memorials of London*) the words " nuncheon " and " luncheon " are probably derived.

In 1342 the building, consisting apparently of a former edifice, with new chambers added, was ready, probably for the first time, for the reception of the Fellows. The rooms were allotted to them mostly in pairs, as " consocii " or " camerarii," chums or chamber-fellows. P. 131 :—" Dispositio Cameriariorum facta per " Magistrum, et per Sex, et per Comitivam. Inprimis, " ordinantur Magister Walterus Milemete et Magister " Johannes Sawtry in solario juxta gardinum ; et in " solario sub eis Radulphus de Stonham, Nicolaus " Hersle, et Johannes Sturtone. Item in garito Jo- " hannes Essex et Johannes Plumtone. Item in solario " novo juxta gardinum Magister Johannes Glastone et " Magister Symon Stratford, et in selario [sic] sub eiis " Thomas Pyribroke et Thomas Priour. Item in alio " novo solario proximo prædicto Magister Richardus " Bytrynge et Richardus Ficling ; et in selario sub " eis Magister Robertus Byght et Johannes Pultone. " Item in solario proximo Dominus Thomas Berkynge " et Philippus Weylland, et sub eis Johannes Perers et " Thomas Copham. Item in alio solario proximo, Ma- " gister Adam Werlyngwort et Johannes Multone ; et " sub eis Ricardus Hales et Alanus Mareschal. Item " in solario proximo . . . Magister Thomas Paxtone et " Magister Johannes Yekeswort ; et sub eiis Dominus " Robertus Senky et Jacobus Beverley. Item in ca- " mera parva juxta coquinam Thomas Springhet, " Alexander Sawmford. Item in camera juxta An- " nable Pyke, Dominus Rogerus Harlistone, et cum eo " Willelmus Hoktone. Item in solario sub Custode, " Willelmus Bridport, Baudet, Rumseye, Yimwort, et " Ward."

Tr.—" Arrangement of Chamber-fellows made by the " Master, and by the Six, and by the Society. First, " Master Walter Milemete and Master John Sawtry are " placed in the sollar next the garden ; and in the " sollar beneath them, Ralph de Stonham, Nicholas " Hersle, and John Sturtone. Also in the garret, John " Essex and John Plumtone. Also in the new sollar " next the garden, Master John Glastone and Master " Symon Stratford ; and in the sollar beneath them, " Thomas Pyribroke and Thomas Priour. Also in the " other new sollar next the one aforesaid, Master " Richard Bytrynge and Richard Ficlinge ; and in the " sollar beneath them, Master Robert Byght and John " Pultone. Also in the next sollar, Sir Thomas Ber- " kynge and Philip Weylland ; and beneath them, John " Perers and Thomas Copham. Also in the other " sollar next to this, Master Adam Werlyngwort and " John Multone ; and beneath them, Richard Hales " and Alan Mareschal. Also in the next sollar . . . " Master Thomas Paxtone and Master John Yekeswort ; " and beneath them, Sir Robert Senky and James " Beverley. Also in the little chamber next the " kitchen, Thomas Springhet, Alexander Sawmford. " Also in the chamber next Annable Pyke's, Sir Roger " Harlistone ; and with him, William Hoktone. Also " in the sollar beneath the Warden's [lodging], Wil- " liam Bridport, Baudet, Rumseye, Yimwort, and " Ward."

In p. 184 (*s. anno* 1344) there is another list of the chambers and their occupants, mention being made there of one chamber as being situate " juxta gardinum " Annabillæ Pyke." This Annable (or Annabella) Pyke was a maltster, in the employ of the Society, as appears from various items in the accounts.

There can be little doubt that, from its singular multiplicity of sollars, solers, or sun-chambers (fitted with bay-windows, probably), King's Hall was commonly known in Cambridge, at least during the 14th century, as " Sollars Hall ;" and that this is the long-sought College which Geoffrey Chaucer mentions in the *Reve's Tale*, as " Soleres Hall," and of which he himself is supposed to have been a member.

In p. 138 (A.D. 1343) :—" Item liberabantur Johanni " Pereres pro communi candela in ecclesia ii–. Pro uno " pari cultellorum datorum Domino Johanni de Chester- " feld vi *s.* Pro uno cultello dato Domino . . . . Ectone,

" iiii*s.* vi*d.* Pro uno cultello dato hostiariis Scaccarii " iiii*d.* Uni wafrerio [wayfarer], ix *d.* Liberabantur " menestrallis in convivio Magistri Ricardi Golding- " tone iii*s.* Pro supertunicis æstivalibus iiii*li.* xs. iv*d.* " Pro roba Johannis de Essex, vi*s.* vi*d.*"

Tr.—"Also delivered to John Pereres for the common " candle in the Church [Great St. Mary's], 2 —. For one " pair of knives given to Sir John de Chesterfeld, 6*s.* " For a knife given to Sir . . . Ectone, 4*s.* 6*d.* For a " knife given to the ushers of the Exchequer, 4*d.* To " a wayfarer, 9*d.* Paid the minstrels at the feast " of Master Richard Goldingtone, 3*s.* For summer " surcotes, 4*l.* 10*s.* 4*d.* For a gown for John de Essex, " 6*s.* 6*d.*"

In p. 147 all the members, the "Custos," Warden, or Master, excepted, are mentioned as "Scolares;" the whole of their "vadia," or pay, being at this time (1343) 2 pence per day for each, out of which they had to find food, clothing, wages and articles of clothing for servants, and turf for fuel. In p. 159 (1343) an agreement is made with Sir John, the Parish Chaplain of St. Mary's, that his stipend shall be 5½ marks yearly.

In p. 166 (A.D. 1344):—"In xv. scutellis magnis et " xii. minoribus, cum salsariis, de stagno [stanno], " vi*s.* vii*id.* Item in xxx. ulnis canabi, pro mappis " aulæ et manutergiis aulæ, ix*s.* iiii*d.* In panno " empto pro vestura Petite Wille [the Cook's son, now " made his assistant], iii*s.* iii*d.* Pro uno jentaculo " pro Domino Philippo de Westone, et pro uno præ- " senti in piscibus sibi missis, ix*s.* ix*d.* quadr. In vino " misso Confessori Domini nostri Regis, et Domino " Henrico de Iggelby, ii*s.* vii*id.* obol. Pro tonsura " panni Willelmi [Little Wille, above mentioned] fa- " muli coci i *d.*" In p. 171 (1344):—"In primis, in " lathis, et clavis, et virgis, xxiii*id.* Item carpenta- " toribus, xx*d.* obol., pro factura latrinæ. In columbis " et motoun ix*d.* Item uni thachere vii*id.* Pro mun- " datione latrinæ iii*id.* In correctione unius cuvæ, " ii*d.* Item seruris pro cista panis, et pro porta, et " pro domo terricidiorum [the turf-house], xii*d.* obol. " In uno tankardo xi*d.* In clerico per duas vices iii*d.* " In stramine pro aula in Festo Natalis, iii*id.*, et pro " factura mapparum, iii*id.* Item in vasis ligneis, vide- " licet, cyphis et discis, xi*d.* In speciebus, vi*d.*, pro " Confessore Regis. In clavis iii*id.*, in hokis i*d.* " In stipendio unius thacheri, vii*id.*, pro octo diebus. " In stipendio unius carpentarii, pro iii. diebus, iii*id.* " In uno carpentario pro correctione magnæ portæ " ii*d.* obol. Item xi*d.* in gardino, circa vineas. Item " vii*d.* in garlek. In vino et speciebus pro Magistro " Ricardo Retforde x*d.* In vino misso Magistro Si- " moni de Sutbury [most probably Simon Sudbury, " afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury], ii*s.* vi*d.* In " stipendio Roberti garcionis viii *d.* In correctione " unius mattok, iii*d.* In uno cowele [? cowl for a " chimney], x*d.* obol. In iii. leginis [sic for 'lagenis'] " vini, missis Magistro Johanni Thoresby, xx*d.* In " vino et piscibus pro prandio Henrici Tagemere ix*d.* " Item in vino tempore seisinæ, in domo Johannis " Thorp, ii*d.*"

Tr.—"For 15 large scuttles [platters] and 12 smaller " ones, with sausers, of tin, 6*s.* 8*d.* Also, for 30 ells " of canvas, for boardcloths for the hall and finger- " napkins for the hall, 9*s.* 4*d.* For cloth bought for " the dress of Little Will, 3*s.* 3*d.* For a breakfast for " Sir Phillip de Westone, and for a present of fish sent " him, 9*s.* 9¼*d.* For wine sent to the Confessor of " our Lord the King, and Sir Henry de Iggelby, " 2*s.* 8½*d.* For shearing the cloth for William, the " cook's assistant, 1*d.* First, for laths, and nails, and " rods, 24*d.* Also, to the carpenters 20½*d.*, for making " the latrine. For pigeons and mutton, 9*d.* Also, to " a thatcher, 8*d.* For cleansing the latrine, 4*d.* For " mending a cuve [or large tub], 2*d.* Also, for locks " for the bread-chest, and for the gate, and for the " turf-house, 13½*d.* For a tankard, 11*d.* For a clerk, " on two occasions, 3*d.* For straw for the hall at the " Feast of Christmas, 4*d.*, and for making boardcloths, " 4*d.* Also, for wooden vessels, namely, cups and " dishes, 11*d.* For spices for the King's Confessor, " 6*d.* For nails, 4*d.*, for hooks, 1*d.* For the pay of a " thatcher, for eight days, 8*d.* For the pay of a car- " penter, for four days, 4*d.* To a carpenter for mend- " ing the great gate, 2½*d.* Also 11*d.* for the garden, " about the vineyard. Also, 7*d.* for garlic. For wine " and spices for Master Richard Retforde, 10*d.* For " wine sent to Master Simon de Sutbury, 2*s.* 6*d.* For " the pay of Robert the groom, 8*d.* For mending a " mattock, 4*d.* For a cowl [?], 10½*d.* For 4 gallons " of wine, sent to Master John Thoresby, 20*d.* For " wine and fish for the dinner of Henry Tagemere, 9*d.* " Also, for wine at the time of livery of seisin, at the " house of John Thorp, 2*d.*"

In p. 192 (A.D. 1346) there is a curious item:—"In " perditione monetæ per tres annos, xx*s.*"—"For loss " of money in three years, 20*s.*" In p. 193 (1346):— " In postibus pro vineis supportandis iii*d.* obol. In " factura herbariorum vi*d.* In clikettis [latch-keys] " vii*id.* In uno paigneyere [pannier], ii*d.*" Tr.— " For posts for supporting the vines, 3½*d.* For making " the garden-beds, 6*d.* For clickets, 8*d.* For a pannier " [? a bread-basket], 2*d.*" In p. 197 (1346) is a list of " Punitiones Statutorum," fines inflicted for breaches of the Statutes. Almost all of the Fellows seem to have been punished in their turn, and, in some instances, for causing discord in the community. In p. 199 (1346) the gardener, who has been hitherto represented as "Nicholas" only, with a salary of 6 pence a year, is mentioned as "Nicholas Meleforde," with a yearly salary of 12 pence. Richard the Cook receives the comparatively large sum of 6*s.* 8*d.*, and that "in part " payment" only. The "Lotrix," or Laundress, has 4 shillings, and the "Barbitonsor," or Barber, the same.

In pp. 204, 205 (the year uncertain), as also in various other places in the volume, the outlays upon the Church of St. Mary are given in considerable detail.

In p. 226 (A.D. 1347):—"Expensæ factæ per Comi- " tivam [the Society]. Inprimis in pergameno pro " rotulo, vi*d.* Item in papirio i*d.* obol. In duobus " cultellis datis Garderobario et Magistro Thomæ " Bredwardyn [afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury], " xi*s.* In cultellis datis Magistro Simoni de Islep " [afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury] et Domino " David de Wullore, xii*s.* vi*d.* Item pro expensis " Magistri et J. Pereris versus Sanctum Neotum, et " usque Rameseye, die Mercurii proxima post Festum " Sancti Matthæi, x*d.* et obol., et pro conductione duo- " rum equorum pro eisdem, xvi*d.* In uno cultello " dato Canonico de Waltham ii*s.*" In p. 227 (1347):— " In stramine, videlicet, segge, vi*s.* In uno lep [a " basket, here used for holding turf], iiii*d.* Item pro " vino et ostreis Sub-Vicecomiti et aliis viii*d.*"

Tr.—"Expenses incurred by the Society.—First, for " parchment for the roll, 6*d.* Also, for paper, 1½*d.* " For two knives given to the Wardrober and Master " Thomas Bredwardyn, 11*s.* For knives given to " Master Simon de Islep and Sir David de Wullore, " 12*s.* 6*d.* Also, for the expenses of the Master and " J. Pereris in going to St. Neot's, and to Ramseye, " on the Wednesday after the Feast of St. Matthew, " 11½*d.*; and for the hire of two horses for them, 16*d.* " For a knife given to a Canon of Waltham, 2*s.* For " straw, that is, sedge, 6*s.* For a lep, 4*d.* Also, for " wine and oysters given to the Under-Sheriff and " others, 8*d.*"

The names of Simon Sudbury, Bredwardyn, and Islip, each receiving a present, given with the view, no doubt, of gaining his favour or influence at Court, will not escape the reader's notice.

The Books of Commons of King's Hall.—The Second Volume contains 300 pages, and embraces from the 30th Edward 3 (1356) to the 44th year of that reign (1370); it resembles the preceding volume in the general nature of its contents. It is, perhaps, almost superfluous to add that the ancient wire-marks, or water-marks, in these superlatively valuable books are extremely numerous, and in great variety.

These volumes were not consulted by Mr. Cooper for his "Annals of Cambridge."

Thomas Powys was the first Warden, or Master, of King's Hall. He seems to have had considerable trouble in obtaining a settlement, or final ratification, of the terms and conditions of foundation of the house, and in securing for it the appropriation of several benefices, with a view to obtaining the great tithes thereof. The College has in its possession a parchment Roll, giving in considerable detail the accounts of the various expenses incurred by the Master in his numerous visits to London, Ely, Norwich, Lincoln, and elsewhere, in the 16th and 17th Edward 3. (1342–3), while engaged on this business. Though the Roll is of considerable length, it is pretty evident, from the stitch-marks still to be detected at the foot of it, that it is incomplete. It is also slightly damaged by damp. The following are two extracts from this Roll:—"Item, idem Thomas " solvit pro dicta Commissione per duas vices scri- " benda, et pro diversis billis scriptis, ii *s.* vi *d.* Item " computat pro emptione cultellorum ad dandum do- " minis et amicis in Curia Regis, pro consilio et " juvamine ipsorum habendo; videlicet, pro uno parvo " cultello empto et dato prædicto Roberto Parvynke,

" iiii *s.* Et pro uno cultello dato Domino Willelmo de " Kildesby, vii *s.* Et pro uno cultello dato Magistro " Johanni de Thoresby, iii *s.* vi *d.* Et pro uno cul- " tello dato Domino Ivoni de Clyntone, iii *s.* vi *d.* Et " pro i. cultello dato Ricardo de Murimouth, Elemo- " sinario Regis, ii *s.* Et pro aliis parvis cultellis " clericis de Privato Sigillo Domini Regis, iiii *s.* vi *d.*" Another item :—" Et pro uno jantaculo facto apud Infra " Receptorem Scaccarii, pro Cancellario, Thesaurario, " Magistro Johanni [sic] de Offord, et aliis de Concilio " Regis, tractantibus et consulentibus tunc ibidem " super negotiis fundationis prædictæ ——."

Tr.—" Also, the same Thomas paid for writing out " the said Commission on two occasions, and for writing " divers writs, 2*s.* 6*d.* Also, he accounts for the " purchase of knives to give to lords and friends at the " King's Court, for gaining their counsel and assist- " ance : namely, for a little knife bought and given to " the aforesaid Robert Parvynke, 4*s.* And for a knife " given to Sir William de Kildesby, 7*s.* And for a " knife given to Master John de Thoresby, 3*s.* 6*d.* " And for a knife given to Sir Ivo de Clyntone, 3*s.* 6*d.* " And for a knife given to Richard de Murimouth, " the King's Almoner, 2*s.* And for other little knives " to the clerks of the Privy Seal of our Lord the King, " 4*s.* 6*d.* And for a breakfast given at the Sub- " receiver's of the Exchequer, for the Chancellor, Trea- " surer, Master John de Offord, and others of the " King's Council, treating and advising then and there " upon the affairs of the foundation aforesaid." The above Richard de Murimouth was probably a kinsman of Adam Murimouth, the Chronicler.

In addition to the above documents, there are several Lease Books in the possession of the College, some old, and some of comparatively recent date. As they bear reference exclusively to title, I did not examine them.

I have here to thank Mr. J. Willis Clark, late Fellow of Trinity College, for his kindness in affording me much information respecting these documents, and every possible facility for the examination of them. For the purpose of better arrangement and classification, the contents of the Muniment-room are at present placed under his care.

HENRY THOMAS RILEY.

NORWICH : THE BISHOP'S REGISTRY.

Of some of the more formal records and documents in this Collection, I am obliged to speak in but general terms, partly indeed from my own observation, and partly from information given me by Mr. J. L'Estrange. The Bishop's Records are kept in some of the rooms over the East walk of the Cathedral Cloisters. In the room furthest but one from the staircase are Terriers of the glebe-lands of the various livings in the Diocese, there being a regular series of them from the Visitation of Bishop Moore in 1706. Some parishes however have Terriers of an earlier date; going, in some instances, as far back as the last quarter of the 16th century. In the rooms next to this, on either side, are kept the "Institution Books," (further noticed in the sequel), commencing A.D. 1299; the "Visitation Books," commencing in 1560; the "Deposition Books," commencing in 1530; and other miscellaneous volumes, some of them of perhaps little value, and of no interest, at the present day. In the next room, coming nearer to the staircase, are the "Acts of Court Books," commencing in 1490, a collection more than a hundred volumes in number; the "Consignation Books," commencing in 1604; and a number of other volumes, containing subscriptions to the Articles, by candidates for Orders. In other rooms are transcripts of Parish Registers, from about 1695, and Inventories of the effects of deceased persons, from about 1580.

As already stated, the Institution Books, or Registers, commence with the year 1299.—

Institution Books, Vol. 1, is a small folio, containing 119 leaves of parchment, belonging to A.D. 1299–1325, the time of Bishop John Salmon. To all appearance, it contains nothing but Presentations and Institutions.

Institution Books, Vols. 2 and 3 bound together, containing 104 and 77 leaves of parchment; belonging to 1325–45, Bishops William Ayremyn, Antony de Bec, and William Bateman. It is apparently a similar volume to the preceding one, in reference to its contents.

Institution Book, Vol. 4; a handsome square folio volume, containing 156 leaves of vellum, and belonging to 1343–54, Bishops Antony de Bec and William Bateman. This book, unlike the preceding ones, is prefaced by a great number of appropriations of churches, and assignations of vicarages. As a repertory of the ecclesiastical history of the Diocese, it is probably a valuable volume. Blomefield, the Historian of Norfolk, has placed his mark in this volume, a cross within a circle, to denote the fact of his having examined it.

Institution Books, Vol. 5; a handsome square folio volume, containing 90 leaves of vellum; belonging to 1355–62, Bishop Thomas Percy. This volume also has Blomefield's mark.

Institution Books, Vol. 6; belonging to 1362–1407, Bishops Thomas Percy, Henry le Spenser, and Alexander Totington.

Institution Books, Vol. 7; belonging to 1407–1415, Bishops Alexander Totington and Richard Courteney; a small folio volume, containing 104 leaves of vellum.

Institution Books, Vol. 8; 1415–24, Bishops Richard Courteney and John Wakering; a small folio, containing 161 leaves of vellum.

Institution Books, Vol. 9; 1425–33, Bishops John Wakering and William Alnewik; a folio volume, containing 146 leaves of vellum.

Institution Books, Vol. 10; 1436–45, Bishop Thomas Brown; a folio volume, containing 121 leaves of vellum.

Institution Books, Vol. 11; 1445–72, Bishops Thomas Brown and Walter Hart (or Lyhert); a large folio volume, containing 300 leaves of vellum.

Institution Books, Vol. 12; 1472–99, Bishop James Goldwell; a folio volume, containing 309 leaves of vellum.

Institution Books, Vol. 13; 1500–11, Bishops Thomas Jane and Richard Nykke; a folio volume, containing 108 leaves of vellum.

Institution Books, Vol. 14; 1507–12, Bishop Richard Nykke; a small folio volume, with paper leaves.

Institution Books, Vol. 15. It is so numbered, but appears to contain little or nothing in the nature of Institutions.

Institution Books, Vol. 16; 1516–36, Bishop Richard Nykke; a small folio volume, containing 129 leaves of paper.

Institution Books, Vol. 17; 1636–49, Bishop William Rugge, or Repps; a large folio volume, containing 238 leaves of paper.

Institution Books, Vol. 18; 1550–59, Bishops Thomas Thirleby and John Hopton; a large folio volume, containing 228 leaves of paper.

Institution Books, Vol. 19; 1560–75, Bishops John Parkhurst and Edmund Freke; a folio volume, containing 287 leaves of paper, the regular entries ending at fol. 217.

Institution Books, Vol. 20; 1576–1602, Bishops Edmund Freke, Edmund Scambler, and William Redman; a large folio volume, containing 327 leaves of paper.

Institution Books, Vol. 21; 1602–8, Bishop John Jegon, a large folio volume, not paged after folio 44.—The whole of the above volumes are bound in rough calf, of apparently the latter half of the 17th century, mostly in bad condition. They are succeeded by other volumes of the "Institution Books," coming down at the present time.

Register-Book of Subscriptions, in accordance with the requirements of the Act of Uniformity, 14 Charles 2, c. 4; commencing 18th November 1662, and every subscription having the printed form above it. A small but thick folio volume, in rough calf.

A Register of Acts and Correspondence within the Diocese of Norwich, in the reigns of Edward 6, Philip and Mary, and Elizabeth, a small paper folio volume, somewhat tattered, in old limp calf, and containing about 400 pages. At page 15 commences a Latin copy—a form in which they are rarely to be met with—of the Forty-two Articles of Religion, which were prepared under the auspices of Ridley, Hooper, and Coverdale, in 1551, and published in 1552. The title here given is " Articuli, de quibus in Sy[nodo] Londinensi, A.D. " 1552, ad tollendum opinionum dissensionem, et " consensum veræ religionis firmandum, inter Epi- " scopos et alios eruditos viros convenerat, regia " authoritate in lucem editi." This copy of the Articles is prefaced by a letter from King Edward the Sixth to Thomas Thirleby, Bishop of Norwich, dated the 9th day of June in the 7th year of his reign (A.D. 1553), commanding him to subscribe. The volume also contains "Writts from Kinge Philippe and Queen Marie," addressed to the Bishop, and letters of Queen Elizabeth.

Some of its contents have been already published from other sources, but there are matters in it which might possibly throw light upon the ecclesiastical history of the period, and so render it worthy of a closer examination.

Two folio volumes of Collections, for the illustration of the Ecclesiastical History of the Diocese of Norwich. These collections, which are very carefully entered in double columns, and methodically arranged, were made by Archdeacon Thomas Tanner, afterwards Bishop of St. Asaph. Before holding the Archdeaconry of Norfolk (A.D. 1721), Tanner had held the Chancellorship of Norwich, the office of Commissary for the Archdeaconry of Norfolk, and that of Commissary for the Archdeaconry of Sudbury, with the rectory of Thorpe, near Norwich; during the tenure of which offices, he no doubt devoted much of his leisure time to the formation of the collections. The volumes have been examined by Blomefield, the historian of Norfolk, who has placed his mark in them. These collections are to a great extent derived from the Norwich Domesday Book, in the Bishop's Registry, and the Institution Books; not so much having been taken from the Registers of the Dean and Chapter, except perhaps under the head of the Cathedral Church.

Tanner has also largely extracted in these volumes from Wills and Registers of Wills. Those formerly belonging to the Episcopal Consistory Court, are now deposited in the District Registry of the Court of Probate at Norwich. They commence with the accession of Bishop Henry le Spenser in 1370.

The Norwich Domesday Book.—A large folio volume, without pagination, but containing probably little less than 1,000 pages. The context is in Latin, exquisitely written throughout, in modern Gothic; the pages being abundantly ornamented with rubrics, and, occasionally, letters in blue and gold, and other paintings. The vellum is, in general, of a soft spongy texture, a not unfrequent characteristic of the vellum used for writing in this country in the fifteenth century. In substance, it is a Survey of all the parishes of the Diocese of Norwich, with the temporalities and spiritualities of the Prior and Monks, and other religious houses as well, in the several parishes; the same being in the latter part of the volume also collected together at the end of each Deanery. An Alphabetical Index, or "Nomina Villarum," is prefixed to the Survey; the whole being prefaced by a Kalendar, containing, among other things, the Days of Commemoration of deceased Bishops and Priors; and the 24th of September being noted therein as the Day of Dedication of the Cathedral Church.

From the nature of the compilation, it gives an account of all the livings in the Diocese, Procurations, Synodals, and other payments, and, in some instances, the names of the patrons, at some unstated date. In a note written in the volume, in a hand of perhaps nearly three centuries since, it is said to be a work of King Stephen's time; and some more recent authorities have made it to have been written as far back as the year 1300. There is, however, internal evidence that it was written at least as late as the beginning of the fifteenth century; having been commenced possibly under the auspices of Bishop Henry le Spenser, surnamed "The Warlike," who died in 1406. The Kalendar, from the glossy nature of its parchment, and its general appearance, seems to be of rather earlier date than the rest of the work; its own date, however, must be later than June 1381, as in it there is this entry under the 17th of that month:—"Anno Domini "M° CCCLXXVI., Dominus Robertus de Salle, miles, "decapitatus est apud Capellam Sanctæ Mariæ "Magdalenæ," in reference to the murder of Sir Robert de Salle, by the Norwich insurgents, headed by John Littestere, of that place. This event, however, happened in 1381, simultaneously with Wat Tyler's insurrection; the scribe having evidently mistaken the figures given to him for insertion. Among dates alluded to in the body of the work, is the Great Pestilence, which, under the head of the Church of St. Matthew in Norwich, is mentioned as having occurred in 1341, whereas its date was 1348-50. The recent acquisition of the Church of St. Michæl, in Corneforth (in Norwich), by the Austin Friars, is also alluded to, which took place in 1368; and the translation of the body of Sir John de Norwich, Knight, to the Castle of Metingham; the date of which, according to the Cartulary of Metingham (folios 233-4), was the 15th of Richard 2 (A.D. 1392). The grant of the manor of Tofts, in Norfolk, by Henry 4 to Sir Thomas de Erpingham is also mentioned; which took place in the sixth year of that reign, A.D. 1305. Somewhat singularly, the scribe has twice called this sovereign "King Henry the "Third;" an error which certainly gives colour to the suggestion, made by at least one authority, that the volume belongs to the latter part of the 15th century (when these events would be comparatively forgotten), and is a copy, by ignorant or careless scribes, of an earlier work. The death of Bishop Bateman (A.D. 1354) is also mentioned in the Kalendar; and Bishops Rawlee (translated to Winchester in 1242) and Suffield (died A.D. 1257) are named for Commemoration.

In this Kalendar, the tradition connecting the Day of the Translation of St. Swithun with probably rainy weather is ignored, and no notice is taken of the 15th of July as the day of the Translation of St. Swithun, or as at all connected with the weather. In lieu of it, we have the following weather lore in that month, but in connexion with other Saints:—

July 2. "Si pluat in Festo Processi et Martiniani,
"Ymber grandis erit, et suffocatio grani."

July 4. "Translatio Sancti Martini.—
"Sancti Martini Translatio si pluviam det,
"Quadraginta dies continuare solet."

It deserves remark, however, that though the 2nd of July is the Day of Saints Processus and Martinianus, it is also connected with St. Swithun, as being the Day of his Deposition. It may also be observed, that the above notion prevailed in France in the 12th century, in reference to the festival of the two Saints on the 2nd of July; and that in the North of Scotland, in the present century, the same opinion was held with respect to St. Martin's Day, the 4th of July (*Medii Ævi Kalendar.*, Vol. I., p. 322). As to the compiler of this elaborate work, nothing whatever seems now to be known. On a fly-leaf, at the end of the Kalendar, are written, in large characters, now almost obliterated, as to colour, by the frequent application of gall, the following words which, as they are the only words on the page, would seem to be intended to apply to the compiler:—"Frater Ricardus de Merentone (?) obit officio Sa-"cristariæ Ecclesiæ Cathedralis Sanctæ Trinitatis "Norwycensis; cujus animæ propitietur Deus. "Amen." The surname has every appearance of being "Merentone;" but no such name appears on the lists of the Sacrists, as compiled in modern times from their Rolls.

In a Manuscript preserved in the University Library at Cambridge, No. 3,923 (Catal., Vol. V., p. 578), being a "Catalogue of the Bishops of Norwich," down to Bishop Hall (died A.D. 1656), by Thomas Searle, "Not. Pub. pauperem, 1659," a curious reference is made to this "Doome-Booke," though coupled with a mistake as to the status of its probable compiler, as being a "Friar," and a most corrupt rendering of his name; most of the letters of which, from their size, stand out in sufficient relief from the surface of the vellum, to admit of their being easily deciphered. It is there mentioned as—"a most elaborate Latin manu-"script of a learned Friar, entituling himself 'Frater "'Willelmus de Mannington.' The unparalleled "booke aforesaid, when some of the lower ranke of "the heathenish Edomites (of whom Edm. Rust of "St. Bennett's Abby in Norff. was chiefe ringleader) "seized upon the Register Books of this poore Church, "was as miraculously saved out of their Turkish "pawes, as Joash was by Jehosheba, II. Kings, 11."

I have here to express my obligations to the Reverend H. Symonds, Præcentor of the Cathedral; to whose good offices I am primarily indebted for the opportunity, so far as a but brief visit would allow, of inspecting these documents. I have also to thank Mr. W. T. Bensly, the Registrar, for the courtesy with which he provided me, notwithstanding the onerous duties incident to his recent appointment to the office, with every possible facility for doing so.

HENRY THOMAS RILEY.

NORWICH: THE DEAN AND CHAPTER.

Register (1). A small folio volume, in rough calf, containing 138 leaves of parchment. This Register was probably made for the Prior's especial use; Henry de Lakenham has been suggested, about A.D. 1306. The first 7 leaves contain entries of a later date than the body of the work; such entries being of a miscellaneous

nature, and belonging mostly to the reigns of Edward 3, Henry 4, and Henry 6. At page 15 the original commencement of the Register begins. It opens with a History of the foundation of the Church of the Holy Trinity in Norwich, and the erection there of the Episcopal See; the institution there of a house of monks of St. Benedict; and an account of the Royal Charters, the various Papal confirmations of grants and privileges, and the endowments of Benefactors. This History comes down to about A.D. 1300; shortly after which date the bulk of the volume, no doubt, was written. Pages 51 to 57 are occupied with Royal Charters, from the time of William 2 down to the latter part of the reign of Edward 1. Pages 68 to 90 contain Bulls of various Popes. From page 91 to page 167 the context is made up of conveyances by private persons, chirographs of various kinds, agreements, and judgments given in suits. From page 167 to 173 there are entries of the time of Edward 3 and Richard 2. Pages 174 to 223 are occupied with title-deeds, in general without date, and from thence to page 248 the entries seem to be prior to the close of the reign of Edward 1. From this point to the end of the volume, the entries in general belong to the reigns of Edward 3 and Richard 2, but at the close there are entries so late as 1444, and the 20th of Henry 7 (A.D. 1505). At page 251, there are given, in Latin and French, "Expositiones "vocabulorum in Magna Charta Libertatum;" not however identical with the "Expositions" mentioned in the seqnel, as given by Alexander de Swerford in the Red Book of the Exchequer.

Register (2), known as "the Almoner's Register;" a folio volume, in rough calf, containing above 200 leaves of parchment. It opens with 13 leaves not numbered, containing miscellaneous entries and a Table of Contents, or list of parishes in which the Almoner had lands and tenements. These are followed by (originally) 71 folios, the last folio being so numbered; folios 30, 31, and 32, are now missing. Charters form the sole contents down to folio 71. This part of the volume probably belongs to the reign of Edward 2. 50 folios then follow, in a different and later hand, being a transcript of the History of the foundation of the Church, Royal Charters, and Papal Bulls, contained in Register 1. These 50 folios are followed by 5 folios not numbered, containing a copy of a Charter granted in the time of Philip and Mary. Then follow 65 folios of similar writing to the previous 50, being a continuation of the conveyances, chirographs, and title-deeds, contained in Register 1. These are followed by 10 folios of a Table of Contents, in the same handwriting as the first 71 folios; the title being "Cartæ de terris, tenementis, in villa Norwici, "spectantibus ad Elemosinarium," and the numeration being here resumed, as folio 72, shewing that in the rebinding of the volume, the original pagination was in all probability disarranged. 16 folios follow these ten, with an altogether different style of numeration, which again are succeeded by six folios without numeration. In the earlier part of the volume the deeds in general are not dated; shewing that they belong to a period mostly prior to the close of the 13th century; those which have dates are mostly of the reign of Edward 1. The later portion of the volume belongs probably to the close of the reign of Edward 3, or to that of Richard 2. This volume contains the "Expositions" by A. de Swerford, Archdeacon of Shrewsbury, before alluded to.

Register (3). A small folio volume of 248 leaves, in the original boards apparently, re-covered in the 17th century, and fastened with a clasp. The writing, with the exception of the Index, is of the close of the 15th, or beginning of the 16th, century. There are two sets of paginations, the later one stopping short at page 217. Besides the fly-leaf, there are six blank leaves before folio 1 (as numerated), from which to folio 217 the pagination is correct. Eight leaves are then wanting, 24 more leaves completing the book. Folio 1 opens with "De Libertatibus et Franchesiis Ecclesiæ Cathe-"dralis Sanctæ Trinitatis, Norwici," and the subject is continued down to folio 42; the whole context being a review of the rights of the Prior and Convent against the City of Norwich, as based upon Royal Charters, Exemplifications of Inquisitions, records of Coroner's Inquests, and the like, the object being the support of their rights to their peculiar jurisdiction. From folio 42b to 45a the space is occupied with a list of the Bailiffs, Mayors, and Sheriffs, of Norwich, from 1399 to 1451. It is then wholly devoted throughout to charters and deeds granted to the Church of Norwich, from the time of William 2 to the 3rd of Henry 7 (A.D. 1488). Between folios 198 and 215 there are three Charters of Henry 8 inserted; folios 216, 217, are left in blank, and folios 218–225 are now wanting.

Register (4). A small quarto volume, paged up to page 345 in a modern hand. There are some errors however in the pagination, and there are 176 leaves written upon in all. The writing is of the 15th and 16th centuries, and a space is left at the head of each document for the rubricated title, which however has not been inserted. Pages 1 to 7 contain a History of the Church of Norwich down to the time of Henry 3, the same as the "Fundationis Historia, ad calcem "Registri de Binham, penes Authorem," in the fourth volume of Dugdale's *Monasticon*, pages 13, 14, ending "ex satis autenticis." The volume seems to be devoted in general to charters and grants executed by the successive Bishops of Norwich in favour of the Prior and Monks. At the close of the volume are entered (p. 329), "Placita coram Domino Rege apud West-"monasterium," belonging to the reign of Henry 7. This and the preceding volume are described from notes lent me by Mr. L'Estrange.

Register (5). A small quarto volume, containing 157 leaves in all, exclusive of the fly-leaf, it being incorrectly paged at folio 32, that leaf being numbered 36, when in reality nothing seems to be missing. It appears to have been formerly known as the "Celerer's Boke," and the first 54 leaves seem to be nearly all in the writing of the time of Ralph de Elingham, who is mentioned at the beginning and elsewhere (folios 114–119) as having been Cellarer of the Priory in 1282, 10 Edward 1. The volume is full of matter, the writing being both close and minute; though difficult to decipher, as well from the number of contractions, as from the fact that it is much faded through age, and the rubrics are smeared and transferred to the opposite page. There is, loose in the volume, an Index to its contents, of six pages, and made probably in the 16th century. Many of the later entries, after the time of Elingham, seem to belong to the reigns of Edward 2 and Edward 3.

Register (6). A small quarto volume, bound in rough calf, and containing 86 leaves of parchment. It is known as the "Registrum Camerarii," the Chamberlain's Register, and its contents mostly belong to the reign of Edward 1.

Register (7). A small quarto volume, bound in rough calf, and containing 94 leaves of parchment. It contains the Charter of Foundation, and various other Charters, Bulls, deeds, and wills; of a miscellaneous nature apparently, but all of them tending to amplify the property or the privileges of the house. The entries are probably of the reign of Edward 1, and his two immediate successors.

Register (8). A quarto volume, bound in rough calf, and containing 55 leaves of paper. Its contents are various deeds and other documents, the oldest of them probably transcribed in the earlier part of the 14th century.

Register (9). A quarto volume, in rough calf, with vellum leaves, not paged. It has for its title "Pro-"ficuum Maneriorum Prioris et Conventus," and was compiled probably in the reigns of Edward 2 and Edward 3. There is a letter in this volume, in Latin, (No. 123), dated at York, 25th November 1318, from Bishop John Salmon to the Prior of Norwich, stating what had taken place in the Parliament then sitting at that place: the following is a translation of it.—

"Brother John, by diviue permission, Bishop of "Norwich, to his dearly beloved in Christ the Prior of "Norwich, greeting in the Lord. As regards the 300 "pounds collected by you of the tenth, we do ask you, "&c., &c. Of news as to Parliament there is but "little. The King has again appointed the Bishop of "Winchester [John de Sandale] his Treasurer, and has "made Sir Bartholomew de Badlesmere his Steward, "and Sir Hugh le Despenser, the son, his Chamber-"lain; and other inferior officers have been lately "created in Parliament, about whom there is no neces-"sity for me to write to you. Two scutages have been "granted, one of which will be levied this year, and "the other the next, each of them being set at two "marks. It has been ordained that the King is to go "to Scotland on the Octave of Trinity Sunday next. "An aid has been asked, as well from the laity as the "clergy, for the King's journey into Scotland; but it "has not been granted by either as yet, at the date of "these presents. Last of all, we signify unto you—for "which we are the more sorry—that it will be neces-"sary for us to assist the King, as it is at present our "belief, until the beginning of Lent at the least, not "without grievous expenses, and labours almost in-"tolerable. And therefore we do the more earnestly

" ask to be aided by the prayers of yourself and your " brethren. Farewell. Written at York, on Saturday " the Feast of St. Katherine the Virgin."

Register (10). A thin quarto volume, bound in rough calf, and containing about 56 leaves of parchment. The entries are a miscellaneous collection of deeds, from probably the time of Edward 1 to Edward 3.

Register (11). A small quarto volume, in old boards, covered with the ancient parchment, and containing 118 folios, formerly known as the " Sacrist's Register." Its contents are of a miscellaneous nature, and, in some instances, of considerable interest; the entries ranging from the time of Edward 1, down to Henry 8. In folios 2–7 there is a Kalendar, with marginal notes of the obits of the Bishops and Priors; followed (folios 8, 9), by an entry " as to the priests ministering in the Chapel of " Saint John at the Gates of the Church." A number of charters and deeds then follow, down to folio 41. Folios 42–44 contain (tr.) " The Book of the wax tapers given " by the Sacrists at the Feast of the Purification of " St. Mary [Candlemas]," folio 45 (tr.) " Of the al- " lowance to the servants of the Church, as well from " the cellar as the kitchen"; the list of all the officials and servants in the Priory, with their allowance of wax candles, so many and of such a size to each, on Candlemas Day, is extremely curious. The latter part of the volume is wholly occupied with deeds and documents, some of them of a comparatively recent date.

Register (12). A thin quarto of 47 leaves of parchment, containing miscellaneous deeds and charters, of apparently the time of Edward 3.

A small folio volume, of 53 leaves of parchment, exclusive of fly-leaves, containing a portion of the "*Historia Anglicana*" of Bartholomew de Cotton, a monk of Norwich, who is supposed to have died about A.D. 1298. The history has been edited (A.D. 1859), for the Rolls Commission, by the Rev. H. R. Luard, Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, and a full description of this volume has been given in his Preface to that work, p. xxi. This manuscript of Bartholomew de Cotton has, I believe, been usually reckoned as forming one of the Registers.

The Ledger Books of the Dean and Chapter, are a series of business books, containing mostly leases and other similar transactions, with letters relative thereto. There are also Letters in them from the Privy Council, relative to the liberties of the Cathedral, and the finding of soldiers for the muster. Vol. i. of these books commences at the year 1538, vol. ii. 1559, vol. iii. 1565; succeeded by others of more recent date.

The Computi, or Rolls of Accounts, belonging to the Dean and Chapter, are very numerous, and commence in the latter half of the 13th century; though from the comparative paucity of those of some of the officials, it seems probable that in the lapse of ages many of them have perished. The officials, more or less of whose Computi have survived, are as follow: —the Master of the Cellar, or Cellarer, Chamberlain, Sacrist, Almoner, Præcentor, Infirmarer, Pittancer and Commoner, Refectorer, Hostrer, and Gardener; to which may be added, those of the Hospital of St. Paul, and the Priors of St. Leonard's, Lynn, Great Yarmouth, and Alderby. The Sacrist Rolls, as I gather from some notes lent me by Mr. L'Estrange, are very numerous, beginning with Henry de Lakenham, in the year 1275, and coming down to 1535, when Walker Crowmere was Sacrist. The Gardener's Rolls still surviving are probably from 20 to 30 in number, if not more. The following are some translated extracts from two of them; the first being,—" The account of Brother Bar- " tholomew de Bretenham, holding the office of " Gardener, from the Feast of St. Michael to the same " Feast, in the 8th year of the reign of King Henry, " after the Conquest the Fifth [A.D. 1419–20.] "Among the Receipts are—" For pot-herbs, *lekys* [leeks], beets " [poretis], and plants, 15*s.* 8*d.* For bundles of *astel'* [?] " and carrots [draucis], 16*s.* For onions sold, 41*s.* 2*d.* " For beans and bean straw, 52*s.* 6*d.* For lease of the " meadows, with the alleys [aleyis,—perhaps for " bowling]. For the hermit's house, at the Bishop's " gates, 20*d.* For the garden within the gates, 18*d.*" Among the items of Expenditure:—" For mustard seed, " 10*s.* For milk and butter for the Convent, 4*s.* 4*d.* " For garlic bought, and onion-seed, 9*s.* For hoeing, " planting, and gathering, 26*s.* 8*d.* For implements, and " the repair of implements, 22*d.* Also, for one *branlet* " [an iron tripod], 18*d.* Spent when the Prior was " present, and at St. Leonard's, 6*s.* 6*d.* For leather " gloves, 2*s.* 6*d.* To labourers in the garden, at " various times, 4*s.* 4*d.* For catching moles, 4*d.* " For paying servants, with their gowns, 55*s.*" The second account is thirty-two years later:—" The " account of Brother Robert Brethenham, holding the " office of Gardener, from the Feast of St. Michael " to the same Feast, in the 30th year of the reign of " King Henry, after the Conquest the Sixth." Among the items of Expenditure,—" To the Cellarer for knives, " 2*s.* To the same, when herbs failed, 3*s.* 4*d.* For " mustard-seed, 12*s.* 4*d.* For milk at Advent and " Septuagesima, and peas for pottage, 5*s.* 6*d.* For " butter and beans, 16½*d.* For cherries bought for the " Convent——. For the pay of the gardener, 6*s.* 8*d.* " For garlic bought, 7*d.* For apples bought for " preserving [fecturys], 6*d.* For making wythes, the " day's task being 4*d.* For paper and parchment, and " writing the account, 8*d.* For the writing of the " indenture as to hire of the garden, 6*d.* Allowed the " gardener, for boots and other expenses, 12*d.*" To these items an account is added for repairs.—" Paid to " Ralph Barsom and Richard Cawstone, carpenters, for " mending the gates, 8 days, 4*s.* For nails and *yren* " *werk*, [iron work], 8½*d.* For two cartloads of clay " for the same work, 10*d.* For locks and keys, 22*d.* " For mending a door of the *cheryȝerd* [cherry " yard], 4*d.* Paid to Geoffrey Mayys and Richard " Bennys, for making a new wall of clay, in full, 6*s.* 8*d.* " Paid to John Schortwode, *redere* [thatcher with " reeds], and his man, they finding their own board, " for one day and a half, 15*d.* Paid for laths and *le* " *lathnayle*, 5½*d.* For eleven fathoms of reeds, 15½*d.* " For osiers and bindings, 3½*d.*" These documents are of the greater value, as the notices that we possess in reference to English horticulture in the Middle Ages are comparatively few.

The Chapter Books are eight in number, commencing A.D. 1566, and being continued at the present day. They bear reference entirely to the internal regulation and managemeut of the Cathedral Church, and to what may be called the private business of the Dean and Chapter. The earliest volumes seem to be of interest, as throwing light upon the ecclesiastical usages of the times.

My best thanks are due to the Very Reverend the Dean of Norwich, Dr. Goulburn, for the courtesy with which he personally gave me access to these records, and provided me with such facilities as were in his power for the examination of them. I have also in this instance to thank the Reverend H. Symonds, the Præcentor, for very kindly aiding me in such examination, and that too, at a moment when his time was otherwise fully occupied by literary researches in which he is engaged.

HENRY THOMAS RILEY.

MANUSCRIPTS BELONGING TO THE COLLEGE OF ST. MARY, OSCOTT, NEAR BIRMINGHAM.

The collection of MSS. at the Catholic College at Oscott was examined by me in the month of November 1869. Among a large mass of material, consisting chiefly of notes of lectures, sermons, &c., occur the following articles:—

1. A very fine Psalter on vellum, in folio, of the 13th century, written apparently in England by one named William, who has appended some lines at the end of the 150th Psalm, beginning thus:—

" Willelme, ki me escrit,
" Seit de Deu beneit."

The Latin text is accompanied by a metrical translation into French written at the same time. Prefixed is a Calendar, in which occur the names of many English saints, and appended to the Psalms are the Confiteor, the Office for the Dead, &c. At the beginning of the volume are 11 leaves filled with illuminations of considerable merit. On one side occur full-length figures, and on the reverse each page is filled with two roundels. Various smaller illuminations occur throughout the volume executed with great delicacy. This very beautiful volume was presented to the College by the late Charles Standish, Esq.

2. " Missale Norwicensis Ecclesiæ." A large folio upon vellum of the 15th century, written for the use of the Church of Norwich. Prefixed is a Calendar, in which occurs the notice of the dedication of that Cathedral on the 8th of the calends of September.

3. Two leaves of an early Service book written for the Church of York in the 15th century, consisting of a portion of the Canon of the Mass.

4. A copy of the "Doctrinale" of Alexander de Villa Dei, written in Italy in the 15th century, upon vellum. It begins,—

"Scribere clericulis paro Doctrinale novellis."

5. "Palladius de cura equorum et boum." A MS. upon paper, of the 15th century, written in Italy.

6. A volume of the collections of Peter Mowle, of a very miscellaneous nature, contains among other matter one division headed,—

"Peter Mowle his Looking glass
"And way whereby all flesh must pass."

"A memorial of all such noble personages and other "estates as I have known in this world, whom death "hath assaulted." The first entry relates to the beheading of Tho. Howard, Duke of Norfolk.

The same volume contains a contemporaneous and detailed account of the apprehension, &c., of Margaret Clytherowe at York in 1586.

7. A contemporaneous copy of "Leicester's Common-"wealth."

8. A volume in 4to, in a hand of the time of Queen Elizabeth, containing, "An answer to a Comfortable "Advertisment, with an addition written of late to "afflicted Catholics concerning going to church with "Protestants."

9. A 4to volume in red morocco, gilt, with the following title:—"Londinum antiquum, being an his-"torical collection giving an account of whatever is "ancient and curious in the cities of London and "Westminster; to which is added all ancient inscrip-"tions that can be found." Written in 1725.

10. A folio consisting of the collections made by Bishop Stonor relative to occurrences between 1607 and 1770. Many original papers are bound up in this volume.

11. A large and thick folio volume closely written by Dod, author of the Catholic History of England, consisting of materials for the Biography of English Catholics. Copies of various documents are inserted.

12. Another and larger folio, bound in oak, to which the author has prefixed this title: "Catholic Remains, "or the Lives of the English Catholic Clergy, Regulars "and Laymen, from the year 1500."

13. A volume in 8vo (not in Dod's handwriting), consisting of collections for the biography of Catholics, chiefly of the 16th and 17th centuries.

14. A 4to volume, entitled, Noticia de la California, y de su conquista espiritual y temporal hasta el año 1768.

15. Journal of a Student in the English College at Rome, from 5th June 1773 to the middle of 1779.

16. Certaine considerations and causes movinge not to be present at, nor to receive, neither use the service of the newe booke, otherwise called the Booke of Common Praier. MS. upon paper, in 4to, consisting of 26 pages. It would appear that the author when he wrote it was in prison on account of his religion. It is dated at the end, 8 Feb. 1563.

I am authorized by the Very Rev. Dr. Northcote, President of the College, to state that he will gladly afford all due facilities for such further examination of the above-mentioned manuscripts as may be desired by the Historical Commission.

Jos. Stevenson.

Contents of the Bundle of Manuscripts entitled "Miscellanea et Statuta quoad Sarum."

N.B.—It was probably strung together in the reign of Henry 8. *See* fol. 39.

Fol.

1. Lib. Dec. Sarū. Compositio Vicariæ de . . . .
2. Mensura altitudinis maximæ campanilis Ecclesiæ Cath. Saræ anno Dom^{i} Mccccxxxix^{o}. data apud Cherdestokk vii^{o}. die Julii anno gratiæ Mcclxx^{o}. pontificat' nostri anno octavo.
3. De prima fundatione Sarisburiensis Ecclesiæ, et de Edificatione novæ Saræ per Ricardum Episcopum anno gr'æ mill'imo cc^{o}xx^{mo}.
4. (3.) Nomina Præsulum Ecclesiæ Sarisburiensis. Osmundus.

Sherburn

(2.) Necnon Præsulum Ecclesiæ Sarisburiensis? Adhelmus, Rogerus, &c.

(1.) Necnon Præsulum Ecclesiæ unningensis? Odo, Ostulphus, &c., Sanctus, &c.

Quomodo Hermaus ultimus Epis^{s} (2^{us}) copulavit istum Episcopatum cum (1^{a}), et inde ad Sarisburiam sinodali auctoritate, et Regis Will'mi Conquestoris munificientiâ, sedem suam mutavit.

Consecratio et obitus Sancti Osmundi a^{o} Mlxxvii^{o}. Mxciii^{o}.

5. Carta concordiæ inter Decanum et capit'lum Eccl'iæ Saræ et Priorem et Conventum de Bromorâ.
6. Finalis Concordiæ inter eosdem . . . . anno . . . . . Henrici filii Regis Johannis quadragesimo.
7. Admissio Thomæ Fulleri capit'l'm Ecclesiæ Cath. Saræ anno Mccclxxxvii^{o}.
,, Admissio Janitoris et Juramentum ejusdem.
,, Litteræ Patentes Officii Janitoris Saræ.
8. Nota de Spoliatione et Occisione Will^{mi} Ashetot Ep'i Saræ. A.D. Mcccl.
8–10. Statutum Thomæ (Langton) permissione divina Saræ Ep'i A.D^{i}. Mcccxc^{o}., in quo enumerantur quatuor archidiaconiæ Eccl'iæ Saræ, viz., Dorset, Berks, Saræ, Wilts,—necnon quadraginta ecclesiæ Prebendales, viz., Charminster, Bedwyn, Ramsbury, &c.
10–12. Statutum editum per Gulielmum Saræ Episcop super Fabrica Eccl. Saræ. A.D. Mccccxi^{o}.
12. Indulgentia concessa visitantibus Ecclesiam Cath. Saræ in festivitatibus S'ti Osmundi et manus adjutrices porrigentibus anno Dom'æ mill'imo ccclxxii^{o}. Necnon Missæ Currenter.
13. A^{o} Dni. M^{o}ccc^{mo}lxlvii^{mo}.
,, Benevola oblata Archiepiscopo Cant^{r} et Ep^{o} Saræ visitantibus Præbendas Decanatu vacante decadem Eccl'ia.
14. Sequestratio fructuum Decanatus Saræ. Decanatu vacante anno D'm'ni mill'mo cccclxxiv^{to}.
15. Magna Carta Osmundi de collatione plurium prebendarum. In noïe sancta et individu Trinitatis, Ego Osmundus Serisberiensis Eccl'iæ Episcopus omnibus Ep'i fidelibus notifico . . . . . ad honorem Dom^{i} n'ri Jes. Xte Sanctissimæque Mariæ virginis pro salute animarum Will'i Regis et uxoris ejus Reginæ Matildæ, atque filii sui Will'i Regis Anglorum regni successoris v . . . anno Incarnationis Domi'æ M^{mo}xci^{o}. pro salute et animæ meæ. (*See* fol. 28.)
,, Literæ Fundationis novæ Eccl'iæ Saræ anno ab Incarnatione Dom^{i} mill'imo ccxx^{mo}iv^{to}. anno quinto Regis Henrici Tertii.
,, Carta Regis Henrici Tertii de Collatione plurium Ecclesiarum.
16. Carta Regis Henrici primi, filii W. Conquestoris qui H. cœpit regnare circa annum Mc. primum et Mcxxxvi^{to}. obiit.
,, Carta H. Tertii Regis de Collatione et Confirmatione Ecclesiæ de Malmesberio.
,. Carta D'ni Steph'i Regis de Ecclesia de Odiham, Lijs, et cetera. Sciatis me dedisse & concessisse in perpetuâ eleemosynâ Deo et Eccl'iæ Saræ . . . . . .
,, Constitutio de Majori Sigillo custodiendo M^{o}cc^{o}x^{mo}.
17. Constitutio et Proviso super residentia Canonicorum.
,, Ordinatio de Funeribus percipiendis.
,, Constitutio de Habitu Canonicorum. De silentio & gestu.
,, Carta Decani et Captl'i super conditione vicariorum.
18. De Visitatione prebendarii per Decanum Juramentm singulibet ministri habentis literas patentes de Capit'lo.
19. Carta H. Regis de Collatione Decimarum in Forestis.
,, ,, ,, primi Regis de libertate ab omni et consuetudine.
,, Confirmatio Donationis p'dictæ factæ p' H. 2 qui regnare cœpit circa A.D. M^{o}clv^{mo}. et obiit circa a. Mclxxxviii.
,, Carta Matildæ de libertate concessâ ecclesiæ Saræ M. Imperatrix Regis H. Filia et Anglorum Domina.
,, Carta Ricardi Ep'i Saræ de Donatione facta Cancellario pro libris colligendis.
,, Constitutio Ricardi Ep'i Saræ de Residentia facienda.
20. Ordinatio Rob'ti Bingham Ep'i de personalibus Ecclesiæ Saræ, &c. Item de implendis Præbendariis. Item de ponte & capella a^{o} Mccxlvii.
21. In Dei nomine et mea. Nos Ægidius Dei patentia Saræ Ep'us . . . . . a^{o} Mcclxxiiii^{o}. Mcclxii^{o}.
22. Isti Ægidio suceessit Robertus Northampton, qui fuit consecratus A.D. Mcclxxiiii^{o}. obiit A.D. Mcclxxxiiii. inter quos intervenit Walterus de la Vyle qui obiit A.D. Mcclxx^{o}.
,, Ordinatio BonifaciiArciepiscopo Cant. super supped^{m} Ecclesiæ Saræ . . . . . A.D. Mcclxxii.
23. Ordinatio Hospitalis Sancti Nicolai Saræ.

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24. Quæ pertinent ad officium Cantoris.
25. Statutum de finibus . . . . . A.D^i. Mccccxxviii°. Sequitur Confirmatio prædicti Statuti per Eugenium Papam . . . . . A.D. Mccccxlii°.
26. Ordinatio Capituli de expensis faciendis in visitationibus . . . . . A.D. Mcccxxxv°.
,, ... super . . . . . proventibus distribuendis.
27. Urbanus VI^tus ? ad perpetuam Rei memoriam dat Romæ apud S'ctum Petrum anno secundo A.D. Mcclxxix. Exhibita siquidem nobis p'p^to servissimi filii nostri Ricardi Regis petitio obtinebat.
28. Ita concordatum est inter . . . . . .
,, Tenor Cartæ Domini Osmundi Sarisburiensis Ep'i super fundatione Eccl^æ Cath. Saræ. In nomine sanctæ & individuæ Trinitatis Ego Osmundus Saris' Ep's omnibus Xti fidelibus tam postea notifico quam præsentibus. Ad honorem Dom^i n^i Jesu Xti sanctissimæque Mariæ virginis et pro salute animarum Will^mi Regis et uxoris ejus Reginæ Matildæ, atque filii sui Will^mi Regis Anglorum Regni successoris, et salute etiam animæ meæ.
29. Testatio Sigilli Will^mi Conquestoris apposit^i huic Cartæ. Will^ms Dei gratia Rex Angliæ.
,, Ordinationes factæ per Dominum Osmundum Epis^m in Ecclesiæ Sarisburiensi.
30. A° D^i M°lxxvii° Hermans Ep'us Sarisburiensis obiit cui successit Osmundus Regis Cancellarius xxiv. annis, qui ecclesiam novam ibidem construxit. Composuit insuper idem Osmundus usum Divini officii . . . . . Ecclesiæ Saræ per quem usum fere omnes Ecclesiæ regni Angliæ gubernantur. Hic quoque composuit librum ordinalem quem consuetudinalem vocavit, quo fere nunc tota Anglia Wallia et Hibernia usitur.
31. Nota . . . Canonizationis Sancti Osmundi.
,, Bulla Calixti Papæ de applicatione oblationum atque eleemosynæ in honorem beati Osmundi factarum A°D. Mcccclvi°.
32. Compositio Vicariarum de Kenton et Alphington Dioc. Exon'.
33. Inquisitio capta apud Kenton et Alphyngton Exon' Dioc. A.D. Mcccclvi°.
34. Manumissio facta per Capitulum: sede vacante, A.D. M.ccccLxxiv°.
,, Relaxatio patronatuset cujusdem pensionis Eccl'iæ de Spene Ep'o Saræ & successoribus suis.
35. Comperta et detecta in visitatione . . . . . Saræ
36. Episcopi à Decano et Capitulo Ecclesiæ suæ Cath.
37. Saræ xi^mo die mensis Januarii Incarnationis Do-
38. mini . . . . . Mcccclxxvi°. cum Responsionibus ad numerum quadraginta & supra.
39. Officium apparitoris Episcopi Saræ. Monitum quod nos Thomas Ebor. archiepus & de latere legatus . . facimus & constituimus. A.D. M.Dxxviii.
,, Nota pro Residentiariis qui . . . . . .
40. Originale istius Documenti collocatur in domo man' inter chartas tangentes T . . . . . .
,, Pentecostalia Antiqua . . . . . mem^m quod in magno Rotulo . . .
41. Visitatio Presidentis et Capituli. Decanate vacante, A.D. Mcccclxxxv°. In nomine Patris et Filii et Sp'r'us Sancti, Amen. Sequitur Visitatio venerabilis viri magistri Joh'is Bostock canonici residentiarii Eccl'iæ Cath'is Saræ honorabilium Dominorum Præsidentis et Cap't'li ejusdem Ecclesiæ Cath. (Decanatu ibidem vacante) Commissariis primo exerta in Eccl'ia prædendali de Calne cum Blacklands, &c.
42. 2°. . . . . Ogbourn St. George and St. Andrew cum Buckley.
,, 3°. . . . . Bysshipston.
43. 4°. . . . . Highworth cum Bunsdon, Sevenhampton, &c.
,, 5°. . . . . Faringdon. Bedwyn.
44. 6°. . . . . Wantage. Burbage.
45. 7°. . . . . Ramsbury. Adrianus de Bardys prebendarius prebendæ ibidem compar . . . . per Domi-Dominam Darell firmariam & tanquam ejus procuratorem et solvit procurationes, viz., viis*h*. vid. cum Oxford, Beydon, Litlecote, Elthropp, &c.
46. 8°. . . . . Shalborne. 9°. Hungerford. 10°. Solewbury cum Upton et Aston Tirrold.
47. 11°. . . . Sonning, cum Hurst, Arborfield. 12°. Wokingham.
48. 13°. . . . . Combe Byssette.
49–54. Ordo Visitationis Archidiaconi cum formâ oneris ejusdem.
55–59. Regi Henrico 7^mo Decani et Capit^l Saris^æ Preces & suffragia promissæ cum formâ Orationis intercessoriæ. Quæsumus omnipotens misericors Deus

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ut Rex et Fundator noster Henricus Septimus qui tua misericordia Regni suscepit gubernant virtutum omnium participiat. Corporis incolumitate gaudere, hostes superare et in tranquillâ pace, dum in humanis aget, tam feliciter, possit sua tempora pertransire ut post hunc vitæ decessum ad te qui via veritas et vita es . . . . . valeat pervenire . . . . . quæsumus domine oblata sanctificæ ut nobis unigeniti tui corpus et sanguis fiant.
60. Visitatio venerabilis viri Dom^i Joh'is Davyson Decani Eccl. Cath. Saræ . . . per venerabilum virum Dom^m Thomam Gylbert in utroque Jur. Bacallar. Commissarium una cum venerabili viro Dom° R^to Byrte Legum Doctore.
61, 62, 63. Ecclesiæ Præbendalis de Combe cum Harnelm Capellâ.
64–68. Ecclesiæ Præbendalis de Beer, cum Hyngeston, Blokesworth, Audeston, Thomaston, et Thornespedull.
68–74. Ecclesiæ Præb. de Aulton, cum Compton superiore et inferiore, Woburne Capellâ, Pinford, Haydon, Mersh, Folke, Holnest, Bourton, Syllington, et Thorneford.
74–77. Ecclesiæ Præbend. de Mere et Prioratus de Longlet.
78–80. ,, ,, de Horningham, et Eccl. Collegiatæ de Heytesbury.
81. ,, ,, Warminster cum Endzyneston, Homingham.
82. ,, ,, Netherhaven cum Chesingby et Rokelyn.
82–84. ,, ,, Wyllysford cum Wodeford, Durneford, et Stratteford.
84–86. ,, Calne cum Berwyk, Chizyell, Calston, Blakelands, & Studley.
86–88. ,, Yatesbury, Ogbourn S'cte Georgii, et Ogbourn St. Andriæ.
88–90. ,, Bishopston, Higglesworth cum Blunsdon.
90–94. ,, Faringdon, Wantage, Burbage, et Bedwynde cum Grafton, Chesbury, & Wilton.
95–97. ,, Ramsbury (cum Oxford & Beydon) necnon Shalbourn.
97–103. ,, Hungerford, Erburfelde, Hurst, Calcyth, et Ruscomb.
103. Visitatio venerabilis et circumspecti viri Magr'i Johannis Davyson Decani Ecclesiæ Cath'is Saræ exerta et inchoata per ven^biles virum mag^m Alexandrum Cator officialem et Commissarum suum, assumpto et assignato sibi inscribam & Registrum suum D° Barth° Underwood. A.D. Mcccclxxx.
104–105. Ecclesiæ Paroch. de Beer cum Hyngeston, Blokkesworth, & Thomaston.
106. Subdecanatu Saræ Vacante per obitum Egidii Stanbury cum tenore testam' ejusdem.
107–111. Visitatio Ecclesiarum de Thomspydell, Alton, Fordington, Yeo, Chermyster, Rolleston, Frome, Whitfeld, Stratton, et Preston.
112–114. Ecclesiæ prædendalis de Lyme et de Chardestook cum Wambroke.
115–117. ,, de Netherbury cum Capellis de Bennyfer & Halstock Bennyfer, Slape, et Mangeton.

N.B.—The most interesting by far is the central one at Fol. 30. It also relates to the most ancient period, viz., the 11th century. The most ancient of these documents, being of the 11th century itself, is the one in Fol. 15, elucidated and completed in Fol. 28, 29. In order of antiquity they run in Folios as follows:—4, 15, 28, 29, 30, 11th century; 16, 19, 12th century; 1, 6–18, 20, 21, 22, 3, 13th century; 13, 14, 26, 27, 14th century; 2, 8–12, 23–25, 31–38, 41–48, 55–117, 15th century; 39, 16th century.

The Library of Ushaw College, near Durham.

The Library of the Catholic College of St. Cuthbert, Ushaw, near Durham, having been opened for my inspection, I have the honour to report, that having examined it I find the following papers, which appear to be worthy of notice:—

A volume in quarto, of 214 pages, consisting of Collections for a History of the Sufferings of Missionary Priests,

Regulars and Seculars, in England, during the reign of King Charles I. A second volume carries on the history from 1643. The entire work consists of 579 pages.

A similar work, not paged, contains the history of Missionary Priests under the Commonwealth; followed by a Supplement from A.D. 1599.

Abstract of the Book of Compositions for the lands, goods, and arrearages of Recusants convicted within the counties of York, Lancaster, Stafford, Westmoreland, Chester, Derby, &c., from A.D. 1629 to 1632. A quarto volume consisting of 112 folios. It formerly belonged to Ralph Thoresby.

Obituary of the English Nuns, called Poor Clares of Dunkirk, who afterwards removed to Gravelines, from their foundation in 1620. They subsequently settled at Churchill Wood, near Worcester, and at the present time have a house at Scorton.

"The names of such Priests and Romish Recusants as have been apprehended and prosecuted by Capt. James Wadsworth, Francis Newton, James Mayo, and Rob. Deluke, messengers, at our proper charge; whereof some have been condemned, some executed, and some reprieved since the begining of Parliament: the like not having been done by any other since the Reformation of Religion in this nation."

This is the original, and is signed by the persons named above. The number of the prisoners is 37, who were disposed of as follows:—

Executed - - -	13
Died in prison - - -	10
Banished - - -	7
In prison - - -	4
Escaped - - -	1
Pardoned - - -	2
	37

Original holograph Letter from King Charles I to Edward, Earl of Glamorgan, giving him power "to treat and "conclude with the Confederate Roman Catholics in our "Kingdom of Ireland." The Earl is cautioned to keep the matter secret. Dated at Oxford, 12th March, 20 Ch. I. It is signed by the King at the top, the Royal Signet is affixed, and it is endorsed, "The Earl of Glamorgan's "especial warrant for Ireland."*

There is here also the draft of a somewhat similar document in a different form, not executed.

Letters of Alexander Pope, to his Sister, Mrs. Rucket. One bears the date July 1729; the others are undated. They are all original and holograph. Also Pope's will, dated 12th Dec. 1749.

A variety of Law papers, probably collected by Nathaniel Eyre, of Lincoln's Inn, or Gray's Inn, who practised about the middle of last century. Among these are various documents connected with the penal laws; the registration of the estates of Recusants; the trials of Lords Derwentwater, Widrington, and Lovat, &c.

Narrative of John Fortescue and his wife Helen (who died at St. Omer's), respecting the Gunpowder Plot; with affidavits respecting the same; copied from the Archives of Douai College.

History of the English College at Douai, Latin, 23 pp.

History of the English College at Lisbon.

Account of the life and death of the Lady Aletheia Widrington, written shortly after her decease.

Transcript of the Douai Diary, from 1692 to 1778.

Besides the above, the College of Ushaw possesses a large collection of Liturgical and Devotional MSS., chiefly of the 15th century.

The Very Rev. the President is ready to afford access to these MSS. under such restrictions as may be considered necessary for their safety.

Jos. Stevenson.

The Bishop's Registry, Wells.

The several volumes are described in the order in which they were shown to me by Mr. Dore.

The Registers, in various shapes and forms, commence at A.D. 1316, and, with some intermissions, are continued down to the present day.

Registers, vol. i., 1316–29; of the time of Bishop John de Drokenesford. A folio volume of about 308 leaves of parchment, in rough calf of the 17th century. It is closely written throughout, and is very full of matter, a large proportion of which consists of institutions, exchanges, donations, matters of ecclesiastical discipline, and Bulls of the Popes.

Registers, vol. ii., 1329–58; of the time of Bishop Ralph de Salopia, or Shrewsbury. A large folio volume of 432 leaves of parchment, in the original boards. It consists of a number of independent tracts, or compilations, between the above dates, bound up together, without strict regard to chronological sequence. In this ponderous volume there are a large number of Letters, of various kinds. At this point there is an intermission of 42 years.

Registers, vol. iii., 1401–9; of the times of Bishops Henry Bowett and Nicholas Bubwith. A folio volume of 58 leaves of parchment. A much smaller volume than the preceding ones, but in very good condition.

Registers, vol. iv., 1409–24; of the time of Bishop Bubwith. A folio volume of 214 paginated leaves of parchment, bound in limp parchment. The volume ends with elections and promotions, and then ordinations, on leaves not numbered.

Registers, vol. v., 1425–42; of the time of Bishop John Stafford. A large folio volume of 204 leaves of parchment, numbered; others are added, not numbered, as to elections and ordinations. Bound in limp parchment, and a very fine volume.

Registers, vol. vi., 1443–64; of the time of Bishop Thomas Bekynton. A large folio volume of about 500 leaves, of which only the first 311 are numbered, bound in limp parchment. The portion of the book that is left unpaginated, is devoted to elections and ordination. This is a singularly fine volume, and beautifully written.

Registers, vol. vii., 1464–91; of the time of Bishop Robert Stillington. A folio volume in the original boards covered with calf, containing 169 numbered leaves, and above 70 not numbered, and relating to elections and ordinations, mostly by the Bishop of Tyne, acting for the absent Bishop, who lived abroad. Dr. Hugh Sugar (named in folio 1 of the volume) acted in other respects as his locum-tenens.

Registers, vol. viii., 1492–4; of the time of Bishop Richard Fox. A folio volume, bound in calf, with the original boards. It contains 37 numbered leaves, with additional leaves, not paginated, devoted to elections and ordinations. Though thin, this is a fine volume.

A paper book, small folio, bound in limp parchment, containing acts and institutions during the vacations of the See in 1503–4, 1495, and 1464–5. A volume made up of miscellaneous entries and compilations, bound together.

Registers, vol. ix., 1496–1503; of the time of Bishop Oliver King. A folio volume, bound in vellum, containing 116 leaves of parchment. There are unpaged leaves added, containing ordinations and other formal matters. This volume is in singularly good condition.

Registers, vol. x., 1504–17; of the time of Bishop Hadrian de Castello. A large folio volume, bound in limp parchment; it contains 138 numbered leaves, with leaves containing ordinations, not paged.

Registers, vol. xi., 1518–23; of the time of Bishop Thomas Wulcy (generally known as Cardinal Wolsey). A folio volume, bound in parchment, and containing 20 numbered leaves, with several not numbered, devoted to ordinations.

Registers, vol. xii., 1523–34; of the time of Bishop John Clerke. A folio volume containing 121 leaves of vellum; after this, there is an intermission of some years.

Registers, vol. xiii., 1541–7; of the time of Bishop William Knight. A folio volume in limp parchment, containing 38 leaves of parchment; after this, there is an intermission of some years, no Register appearing for Bishop William Barlow.

Registers, vol. xiv., 1554–9; of the time of Bishop Gilbert Bourne. A folio volume, bound in parchment, containing 38 leaves of parchment.

Registers, vol. xv., 1560–81; of the time of Bishop Gilbert Barckly. A large folio, in limp parchment, containing 61 leaves, the ordinations being now no longer set apart at the end of the book: this is a singularly fine volume. On the death of this prelate, the See was vacant for nearly three years.

Registers, vol. xvi., 1584–90; of the time of Bishop Thomas Goodwin. A folio, containing 11 parchment leaves, bound in limp parchment. On the decease of this bishop, the See was vacant for two years.

Registers, vol. xvii., 1592–1603; of the time of Bishop John Still. A folio volume in limp parchment, containing 18 leaves of parchment.

A small thin folio paper volume, in limp parchment,

* See An inquiry into the share which King Charles I. had in the transactions of the Earl of Glamorgan, by Thos. Birch, D.D. 8vo. Lond., 1747, and again 1751. 8vo.

containing institutions and collations between 1585 and 1625; a sort of Supplement to the contemporary volumes, and supplying their deficiencies.

Registers, vol. xviii., 1616–20; of the time of Bishop Arthur Lake, who died in 1626. A large folio of 15 parchment leaves, bound in limp parchment. Some of the institutions omitted here are in the paper book above mentioned. Of Bishops William Laud and Leonard Mawe no registers seem to exist.

Registers, vol. xix., 1629–32; of the time of Bishop Walter Curle. A diminutive quarto in limp parchment, containing 23 leaves of parchment.

Registers, vol. xx., 1632–69; of the time of Bishop William Peirs. A quarto volume, bound in vellum, containing 138 leaves in all, of parchment in the first part, and, after that, of paper. At folio 79 there is a break from 1645 to 1660, there being no institutions between those dates.

Registers, vol. xxi., 1670–2; of the time of Bishop Robert Creyghton. A small folio paper volume, in calf, containing 41 leaves.

Registers, vol. xxii., 1672–84; of the time of Bishop Peter Mews. A folio volume, bound in calf, containing 53 leaves of parchment.

Registers, vol. xxiii., 1685–91; of the time of Bishop Thomas Kenn. A large folio, containing 16 vellum leaves, bound in vellum.

Registers, vol. xxiv., 1691–1703; of the time of Bishop Richard Kidder. A large folio, containing 24 vellum leaves, bound in vellum. These are succeeded by various other volumes, coming down to the present time.

The Black Book.—This is a folio volume, containing an Index of the names in some of the Registers; commenced in the time of Henry 8, and continued down to the close of the 17th century.

A small folio volume, in very old limp vellum, containing 78 leaves of parchment. In general it seems to have been written mostly in the reigns of Edward 1 and Edward 2; though in the latter part (folio 73) there are entries of the date of 1510, and in folio 77 of 1597. The earlier part, down to folio 42, is filled with Charters of liberties, and grants, down to Edward 2. From folio 43 to 49, it contains a Custumal of the tenants of the Church of North Cory (now Curry), and at folios 49, 50, a list is given of the tenants in villenage, with their respective services. In folios 51*a*–55*a*, there is a Custumal of Wynescumbe. In folios 55*b* and 56, a deed is inserted, of 1389. At folios 57*b*–60*b* is given a Custumal of the manor of Hacche. Folio 61*a* contains an extent or valuation of the manor of Bydesham, made on the Monday before the Annunciation, in the year 1332, "on oath (translated) of the whole of the "homage there, before Master John de Wamberge and "Sir Henry de Fulham, Canons of Wells." Folios 61*b*–62*b*, contains a Custumal of the "nativi," or "born "bondmen," of the same manor; 63*a*–64*b*, an extent of Bykenalre, on oath of the homage. At folio 68*a* and 68*b* is given a Perambulation of the Forest of Mensdep; at folio 69*a*, a Perambulation of the Forest of Selwode; at folio 69*b*, a Perambulation of the Forest of North Petterton; at folio 70*a*, a Perambulation of the Forest of Noralchirche; at folio 70*b*, a Perambulation of the Forest of Exemore. The preceding articles are given in Latin; at folio 71*b* is entered, in Norman French, a short account of the allowances given for the support of the foresters. The latter part of this volume, if carefully examined, would be found, probably, to throw considerable light upon the status of the peasantry of this country in the 14th century.

Code of the Mining Laws of Mendip. A small folio parchment volume, the leaves being not half filled. It is a copy, made probably in the latter part of the reign of Elizabeth, from the original volume. The original is probably alluded to in a note written on a fly-leaf, in a contemporary hand:—"This parchment booke, to-"gether with one other greater parchment book, with "a fair box with a locke and twoe keyes, were given "frankelie and freelie by—Roberte Browne." The latter part of the volume contains the finding of various juries on matters connected with the Mendip Mines. Mr. T. Serel is in possession of another copy of this work, written at a later date, but with the findings of juries brought down to a later period.

Mr. Serel also has in his possession a large quarto thin paper volume, containing various proceedings in connexion with the discipline of the Vicars Choral of the Cathedral, their food and drink, habits, lapses, and general regulations. The book he considers to have been made under the supervision of Bishop Bekynton, in the 15th century, but it contains entries so early as 1393. Though much mutilated, it contains many curious items of information, that are of considerable interest in a social point of view. These Vicars Choral were formerly a powerful body, 42 in number (now reduced to 20), forming a distinct Corporation, and almost entirely independent of external control. They occupied their own 42 houses (which still exist) in the Vicars' Close, having also their own Chapel, a building of the 14th century, at the end of the Close. Their title-deeds, I am told, are now surrendered into the possession of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners; it seems to me by no means improbable that they may contain among them, in one form or other, documents of a nature to throw some light upon the social life of former times.

I feel it a pleasing duty to express my obligations to Mr. W. Dore, the Registrar of the Diocese, for the readiness with which he afforded me the opportunity of inspecting these volumes; and the pains which he took, at a considerable expenditure of time and trouble, to submit each individual volume, many of them of ponderous size, to my notice.

HENRY THOMAS RILEY.

THE DEAN AND CHAPTER OF WELLS.

The volumes are described in the order in which I took them from the chest in which they are kept.

The Liber Ruber, or Red Book.—This is, in part, the oldest book probably among the Dean and Chapter's Records. It is a small parchment and paper folio, and receives its name from the reddened parchment with which the ancient boards in which it is bound are covered. It begins with 77 leaves of an earlier date than the latter part. From an Index inserted before them, in a hand of the 17th century, they seem to relate exclusively to the Cathedral regulations for the celebration of Divine Service, matters relative to jurisdiction, the duties and rights of the officials, and the early grants and charters. In fact, most of the component parts of this section of the volume were originally separate little parchment pamphlets, so to speak, of the time of Edward 1 to Edward 3, which were afterwards tacked together. In folio 67*b* (A.D. 1338) there are two instances named, of women confessing the sin of fornication before the Bishop's Commissary, for which they are condemned, each to walk barefooted twice round her respective parish church. In these earlier folios there is evidently much curious and interesting matter. In folio 25*a* there is a rule entered among the "Sta-"tutes of Sir John de Godelee," Dean, that every new Canon shall, about the time of beginning his residence, or within a year after, "honourably cause the Dean and "Chapter, according to his means, to be entertained "with meat and drink." From a marginal note in the same page, in a hand of the 17th century, this seems to have been then commuted to an "Oyster feast;" and this again is now represented, probably, by a payment made to the Common Fund by every new Canon at the beginning of his residence. From folio 71*b* we learn that on the 5th of March 1339, about the hour of Vespers, two vicars of the Church of Wells appeared before Bishop Ralph (de Shrewsbury) in his hall at Wokey, and presented him, in the name of the Dean and Chapter, with a loaf, a pig, and a bottle of mead, in part, as they asserted, of two loaves, two pigs, and two bottles of mead, which were properly due each year to the Church of Wells from the Abbot and Convent of Glastonbury. The Bishop received the offering "as due to him in the "name of his Church," and then ordered the various items to be distributed among the poor. In folio 69*b* there is an ordinance for the ringing of the "Ave Mary "Bell," which was to be done by striking three blows on the great Cathedral bell, shortly before curfew.

The remaining portion of the Liber Ruber is written on paper (a little mutilated), the entries ranging from 1487 to 1664; the folios being about 200 in number. In this part also, there are many entries of great interest. There is a volume in the same collection, forming a Calendar to every page of the Liber Ruber, in a beautiful hand of the 17th century.

The First Liber Albus.—This was the original "Liber Albus," no doubt, of the Dean and Chapter's Records, though that name is now given to the volume next described. This is a smaller folio, in wooden boards,

still covered with old white vellum. It contains 299 parchment leaves, and is somewhat mutilated at the beginning. The early part was written in the reign of Edward 1, or possibly Edward 2, and the last entry belongs to the year 1393. It is a Register, with entries of various descriptions, and in character its contents strongly resemble those of the first 77 folios of the Liber Ruber. The earliest entries consisting of grants of liberties and privileges to various churches by the Pope, are almost obliterated, but the matter belongs to the middle of the reign of Henry the Third. Folios 6 and 7 contain a Calendar of the Charters entered in the following leaves, down to folio 61 inclusive; the Calendar and the Charters being in general written in the same hand, though here and there, on unfinished pages, there are entries in later hands. In folios 17 and 18 there are several deeds entered, of the time of Edward the Confessor, in the Saxon language, but not in Saxon characters. After folio 61, there are hundreds of entries, in various hands. It is possible that the first few leaves may belong to the latter part of the reign of Henry 3, or the beginning of that of Edward 1. On this particular point, however, I am speaking from memory only. Beyond the ancient Calendar to the Charters above mentioned, there does not seem to be any Calendar or Index to the contents of this curious and valuable volume.

The present Liber Albus.—This is a fine large folio volume of 456 leaves of parchment. It is imperfect at the end; though, judging from the Index, it must have had leaves added after folio 449, at a later date than the rest of the volume; which was written probably in the reigns of Richard 2, Henry 6, and Edward 4. Its character is that of a register, containing a series of deeds and documents of every description, relating to the Church of Wells. It begins with the Charter of the 15th of Henry 3, which is followed by an earlier Charter of confirmation of the 8th of John; after which, there are some Charters going back to Saxon times. In folios 164–5, reference is again made to a subject already alluded to. Pope Boniface 9 (A.D. 1400) orders that the large sums expended by the incoming Canons, for feasting the Bishop, the Dean, the Canons, the Vicars, and all the other officers of the Church, shall for the future be discontinued, and that in lieu thereof no more than 150 marks shall be paid. The contents of this valuable volume seem to be limited to formal documents and deeds, with no additional memoranda.

A small folio paper Volume, in its original boards, covered with old calf, and with clasps, now broken. It contains 326 folios, all written upon. It is of the time of Edward 4 probably, and apparently was once known as the "Liber Proc.," "Book of Procurations." It contains forms of Presentations, Collations, Resignations, Commissions, Licences, Obligations, Acquittances, Indentures, Testaments, and various formal matters that were then applicable to the business of this particular Diocese. This volume is in singularly fine preservation.

Chronicon, sive Annales, Eccl. Cathedralis Wellensis.—This is the labelled title of a folio paper volume, of about 320 written leaves, with some 20 left in blank. It is formed of various collections, of the early part of the 18th century, relative to Wells and Somerset generally, bound up together; and is evidently full of curious historical and antiquarian matter, gathered from many sources. As to the compiler or compilers, nothing whatever seems to be known.

Nathaniel Chyles' History of the Church of Wells.—A folio paper volume, containing about 600 pages, with a good Index at the beginning, and written in the latter part of the 17th century. It was left by will by Archdeacon Sandys to the Dean and Chapter, as mentioned in an Act of the Chapter 1st of October 1708. It is an elaborate work, and very carefully written.

A folio paper Volume of about 170 leaves, containing memoranda as to the revenues of the Cathedral, and its various foundations. The latter part of this volume, which seems to have been written about 1730–5, is a commonplace-book, bearing reference to other Cathedrals.

Dr. Cosyn's History of the Church of Wells.—A small folio volume, formed partly of parchment, and partly of paper. Dr. Cosyn was Dean of Wells from 1498 to 1525, and also Secretary of State. This book was written under his inspection in 1506 (see page 257 of the work). Strictly speaking, the book is more a code of the rules and regulations of the Church than a regular history of it.

A fragment of a Saxon book, consisting of 23 leaves of parchment, in small quarto, and without a cover. The leaves in general are in good condition, and the writing is in a fine, clear, and distinct hand, belonging probably to the 10th or 11th century. It treats of monastic regulations, the Latin text of each Chapter being given first, and then a Saxon translation, the Saxon characters being used. The titles of these Chapters are:—"De fratribus qui longe ab oratoriis labo-" rant . . . De Fratribus qui in itinere diriguntur. " De oratorio monasterii. De hospitibus suscipiendis. " Ut non decet monachus litteras vel eulogias suscipere. " De vestiariis et calciariis fratrum." After folio 7 of the fragment some leaves are wanting. It then continues:—"LVIII. De disciplina suscipiendorum fra-" trum. LVIIII. De filiis nobilium aut pauperum qui " offeruntur. LX. De sacerdotibus qui volverint [sic, " for voluerint] inhabitare monasterio. LXI. De sacer-" dotibus monasterii. LXII. De sacerdotibus monas-" terii. LXIII. De ordine congregationis. LXIV. De " ordinando Abbate. LXV. De Præposito monasterii." From the above description, as first suggested to me by Mr. F. H. Dickinson, it will be recognized as a fragment of the "Rules of St. Benedict," the surviving portion consisting solely of Chapters 49–54 and 58–65 out of the 73 Chapters. The translation is probably that by Ethelwold, Abbot of Abingdon and Bishop of Winchester, a copy of which is to be found in the Cotton MS. Faustina, A–X. There is also another Anglo-Saxon translation in existence, but in an interlinear form. I could learn nothing as to the past history of this manuscript, and indeed its existence among the Chapter Records seems to have been overlooked.

Acts of the Dean and Chapter, Vol. I., A.D. 1591–1607.—A paper quarto volume, in a somewhat tattered condition. The text is in Latin, written in various hands of that period. On the reverse of the parchment cover is written, in a hand of the early part of the 17th century:—"Liber Rubens desinit anno Domini 1513. Hic " liber incipit anno Domini 1591, et explicit 16 Dec. " 1607; sic deficiunt Acta Capitularia per annos 78 plus " minus." Some of the hands in this volume are very difficult to decipher.

The other Volumes of the "Acts" run in the following order:—1607–21, 1621–35, 1635–44; between 1644 and 1664 none probably were written; 1664–6, 1666–82, 1683–1704, and so on, down to the present time. There are, of course, vast numbers of entries in these volumes, but the matter seems to be of a purely formal nature.

Entries in an Account Book, which indeed has in part been used as such, attributed to Dr. Edward Archer, Archdeacon of Taunton in 1712, constituting a commonplace book of ecclesiastical matters relating to various parts of Somerset.

I must not omit to acknowledge my sense of the courtesy shown me by the Very Reverend G. H. S. Johnson, the Dean of Wells, in the readiness with which, at a moment's notice, he granted me access to these records; my examination of which was also greatly facilitated by the kind attention of Mr. H. Bernard, Clerk and Secretary to the Dean and Chapter.

HENRY THOMAS RILEY.

WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

The documents and papers belonging to Westminster Abbey are undoubtedly of great value, but the far greater portion refers to the estates which now belong or formerly appertained to that establishment.

There is a catalogue or inventory of them, prepared by Widmore in the last century, under the title of "An Account of the Records of the Collegiate Church " of St. Peter, Westminster." He divided the collection under nine heads, viz.:—Books; Very Old Instruments; Curiosities; Charters of Privileges; Present possessions of the Church; Old Annual Accounts of Officers being members of the Convent; Some other Old Accompts; Foreign Estates, viz., either gone from, or never belonging to the Church; Various Persons and Things.

This inventory is very imperfect, but it has been greatly augmented and enriched by Mr. Joseph Burtt, of the Public Record Office, who has been employed, at the cost of the Dean and Chapter, for the last four years in arranging and examining the archives, which were before, though well preserved, in a state of great confusion, and extremely difficult of access for purposes

of inquiry. This careful search probably ten times increased the original entries of Widmore. The most valuable of Mr. Burtt's additions for historical purposes (without allusion to his additions for legal and topographical objects) are those under the head of "Old "Annual Accounts of Officers being members of the "Convent." These Rolls must contain from their nature very valuable materials for biographical, monastic, and fiscal history; but the most interesting by far are the "Miscellanea," arranged under various subjects, and it cannot but be considered that the Dean and Chapter of Westminster would be rendering an essential service to Historical Literature by permitting this portion of Mr. Burtt's labours to be printed.

HISTORICAL DOCUMENTS PRESERVED IN THE MUNIMENT ROOM OF WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

Niger Quaternus, or Register of Charters, from William 1 to the time of the compiler, Abbot Esteney, between 1474 and 1498.

An old Register Book of St. Martin-le-Grand.

The Register Book of the Priory of Luffield.

Anglo-Saxon, and other Charters.

A bond for 118*l.* given by the Abbot and Convent of Westminster to Alice Perers, in the 51st of Edward 3.

A lease from the Custos Capellæ Beatæ Mariæ to Geoffrey Chaucer of a house on or near a place where King Henry 7th's Chapel now stands; dated 24th Dec. 1399.

Upon the accounts of the "Infirmarius" of the Abbey occur entries of the Pittances or Allowances for sick Monks for medical purposes, &c.

Among the accounts of Officers before alluded to, occur Compoti Receptoris Abbatis in partibus occidentalibus; and Imperfect Accounts relating to the Abbot's Household.

Among the "Miscellaneous Books" are the following:—

1. A Book apparently of the receipts of the Prior, 17 Henry 6, to about 17 Henry 7. It would seem to have contained other matter, as in the middle, three leaves are cut out, and on the next page are these words "of the whech awnswer the Frensh Embasshtors "wer ryght joyful and wele plesyd and thankyd our "victoryous Prynce in the moost goodly wyse and so "grete gladnes gan spryng among our peple and the "Frensh party."

2. An imperfect Book, apparently accounts and memoranda of John Islip, when Treasurer of the Monastery, 8–15 Henry 7. On the first page is an account of his election to the office, on the third are notices of public events, the death of the Queen of Edward 4, and a great "escape" from the convict prison. Then follows a diary from 3rd February to the 17th March: an "Iter" of a visit to various Manors; an inventory of the goods, &c. of the late farmer of Bemflete; "Stock" of the same Manor; various accounts of receipts and payments, including one for costs of arguing the matter relating to the body of Henry 6 before the King's Council.

3. An account of some person apparently acting as deputy of John Islip in reference to his office of Treasurer, comprising payments for works in the Abbot's house and garden; expenses of his household, dress, and medicines; works about the out-buildings and neighbouring manors of the Abbey and in the "new work," that is, of King Henry 7th's Chapel; purchase of stone and other materials for the same. 11–12 Henry 7.

4. A few leaves of a Chamberlain's (?) account of the Abbey, temp. Henry 7.

The following items are extracted from the "Miscel-"lanea;" upon which series Mr. Burtt has not quite completed his labours.

Roll of Accounts of the "Custodes temporalium "Abbatiæ" in time of vacancy, 17 to 19 Edward 3, including "Expensæ pro sepultura Abbatis;" "Ex-"pensæ hospitii per dietas;" "Expensæ pro electione "et electo."

Similar Accounts, 10 and 11 Henry 4.

Enrolment of Letters, apparently from various members of the Monastery of Westminster, and chiefly in reference to the then vacant Abbacy, to which (in the opinion of most of the writers), a person is elected, of whose "infamia et insufficiencia" the important personages intended to be influenced are said to be ignorant. The "Elect" is said to be supported by Peter de Gaveston. It is undated, but of the year 1307, after the death of Abbot Walter de Wenlok.

Inventory of the goods of Abbot Lytlington, deceased, delivered to various persons, A.D. 1386.

Letter from "the Senior and more part of the "Convent" of Westminster to the King, complaining of the grievous mis-government of the Abbot, and praying that the visitors of the Order may take steps therein. Undated, circa A.D. 1385 (?).

Notarial Instruments of the "Schedules" presented by the Convent against the Abbot, George Norwich, for his extravagance and mis-management; the arrangement for the liquidation of his debts; his retirement from his position till they were paid, and the administration of the affairs of the house during his retirement. 11 December, 7 Edward 4.

Indenture witnessing the delivery by Edmund Kyrton, late Abbot of Westminster, to George, now Abbot, of the silver plate belonging to the house, amounting to 120 lbs. 3½ ozs. troy, and valued at 2*s.* 6*d.* per oz. 13 Dec. 1463.

Copy endorsed "A Supplicacon of a Monk of "Westm^r to y^e Bishop of Rome," complaining of his having been falsely accused of robbing the Prior of the house, and being forced to perform service when sick; praying that compensation may be given him. A.D. 1518.

"Bray, Sir Reginald." A bundle of papers, 60 in number, being chiefly letters to him upon private matters, but some are of a public nature—a few bills and papers. Among the writers are Queen Margaret (two letters), the Archbishop of York, the Bishops of Durham, Lincoln, Carlisle, and Bath, the Earls of Shrewsbury, Devonshire, and Northumberland, Lords Talbot, Dorset, &c., E. Docwra, Prior of St. John of Jerusalem in England, &c.

Notarial Instrument of absolution, granted to various monks, from excommunication on account of non-payment of Tenths. 11 Dec. 1278.

A small pacquet, labelled—"1. King's Orders for "delivery of stores, Henry 3," containing *eleven* warrants or letters from the King in reference to his works at Westminster. They are of the 42nd, 43rd, 44th, and 45th years of his reign, and are addressed to "Masters "John of Gloucester," "Edward of Westminster," and "Robert of Beverley," "our masons and wardens "of our works" at Westminster. They direct,—that sufficient marble columns and 40 free-stones (blocks of) be sent to St. Martin's, London, to make a pulpit there, of the King's gift: that it be distinctly stated whether the purchase of lead and the cost of the repair of the King's houses is included in the sum of 28,127*l.* 15*s.* 10½*d.*, the account of which had been transmitted to the King; that the Friars Preachers of London have 1,000 free-stones for their works; that five figures of Kings carved in free-stone and a pedestal for a figure of the Virgin Mary, be given to the wardens of the works of St. Martin's, London; that four "carrates" (cartloads) of lead be given to the Friars Preachers for making their aqueduct (two orders of different dates): that besides such lead, all the cinders of all the King's lead for the Church of Westminster be given to the same Friars to complete the aqueduct; that 300 free-stones be given to Simon Passelewe, for him to build a chimney therewith; that 2,000 lb. of stone from the quarry bought for the King's works be allowed the Friars Preachers for their works; that six more "carrates" of lead be given to the Friars Preachers for the speedy completion of their aqueduct; that 300 free-stones be given to the wardens of the King's works at Windsor for his works there. An additional warrant directing that 200 free-stones be given for the works of the Chapel of St. Blase at St. Martin's, London.

A similar pacquet, labelled, "2. Relating to the "building of the Abbey by K. Hen. 3," containing *three* documents, viz., Letter from the Sheriff of Lincoln to Master John le Mazun, reporting that on St. Margaret's day (July 20?) he had sent from St. Botolph to London by the King's command 43 "carrates" of lead, and 20 afterwards; all had been faithfully weighed, and the bringers would account for it according to two tallies sent by the bearer. Letter from Richard le Wyte, of the quarry at Purbeck, to Master Robert de Beverle; the bearer, Peter de Sarcosye, had expedited the King's work at the quarry as much as he could, and had brought two ship-loads of stone; his expenses were 13*l.* 3*s.* Note of the "Sum of the cost "of the works at Westminster from their commence-"ment" to the Sunday next after St. Michael (2 October) in the 45th year, which was 29,345*l.* 19*s.* 8*d.*, and 260*l.* remains to be paid for the wages of the white stone cutters ("alborum cissorum") and lesser work-

men, and for free-stone and lime and other purposes not accounted for.

Fragment of an account of payments to workmen, temp. Hen. 3; portion of a Fabric Roll of the Abbey.

Indulgence promulgated by Abbot William (de Humeto or Humez) and the Convent of Westminster to all contributing by their alms to the construction of the new work at Westminster in honour of the Blessed Virgin. Undated. (Between A.D. 1214 and 1222). Seals.

Letter on paper from the Abbot to the Prior of Westminster, desiring that, owing to the unquiet state of the kingdom, the wanderings ("extranæ peregri- "naciones") of the brethren be restricted, and that they have certain processions, and be exhorted to pray earnestly for the King and kingdom. (Undated; time of Abbot William de Colchester, A.D. 1386–1420.) "Written in our Manor of Denham, 31 August."

Lett. Pat. granting to Will. Waldern and others the power of pressing workmen for the construction and repair of the Nave of the Abbey of Westminster, and granting timber, lead, &c. for the same work. 24 August, 1 Henry 5. Seal.

Signed Bill (with the Royal Sign Manual) praying that the King would grant to Dominus Robert Essex his frames "ordeigned and made for the makyng of "sylkes," with their instruments, which now "stondith "unoccupyed within your Monastery of Westminster," and he will ordain workmen to use them, temp. Edward 4.

Copy Lett. Pat. appointing Nicholas Ridley, Bishop of London, dissolving the Bishopric of Westminster, determining that certain churches, &c. should be united to the Bishopric of London, and that he have authority to nominate, &c. clerks thereto. 1 April, 4 Edward 6.

Lett. Pat. witnessing the delivery of the heart of King Henry 3 to the Abbess of Font Evraud, in the church of Westminster, in the presence of various nobles, &c., the same having been promised to the said Abbess when the late King was at Font Evraud. 11 Dec., 20 Edward 1.

Letter from the King to the Abbot, &c. of Westminster, directing that the body of his brother John, Earl of Cornwall, should be removed, agreeably to the desire of the Queen Mother Isabella, to some more fitting place, "entre les roials,"—places being reserved for the King and his heirs. Brussels, 24 August, 13 Edward 3.

Paper, endorsed on wrapper, "1568. Funeral of "Lady Anne of Cleve." "How the Abbot and Con- "vent take the Herse, &c. The Heralds complain to "the Council. The Abbot and Sexton appeared and "showed grants for the right of the Church. Sentence "given w^th^ the Church against the Heralds, &c., p "Hugh Philips." (He is called by Fecknam "then "chief officer of the churche for those and such like "matters.")

Paper, endorsed on the cover, "A very ancient "writing, showing in what particular places in the "chappels divers Kings and Queens, Abbots, and "others have been buried, amongst whom is Sebert, "King of the East Saxons," temp. Elizabeth (?).

A collection of Rolls relating to the affairs of the Jews in England in the reigns of Henry 3 and Edward 1.

Indulgence by Reynard, Archbishop of Armagh, of 40 days to all bringing relics of the blood of our Lord Jesus from the Patriarch of Jerusalem to Henry 3. 4 Innocent 4, A.D. 1248, 28 October.

Indulgence by William, Bishop of Connor, of 60 days to all worshipping at or visiting the Church of Westminster, A.D. 1257, Feb. 2.

Absolution promulgated by the Abbot of Abingdon as Papal Nuncio, in favour of the members of the Monastery of Westminster contributing to the Fleet against the Turks, visiting St. James de Compostella, appointing a confessor, &c., 17 Feb. 1476.

Dispensation by Pope Alexander 6, in favour of Edward Bray, scholar of the diocese of Salisbury, and who, being only six years old, desires "miliciæ clericali "ascribi," 9 July 1496.

Licence by the Papal Commissary for the Abbot, &c. of Westminster to appoint a Confessor. List of the then members of the Monastery, 27 March 1498.

Letters of publication of the Papal Auditor of a Bull by Pope Nicholas in favour of the privileges of the Order (St. John of Jerusalem), and the protest against it by the Proctor of the Abbot and Convent of Westminster, 11 July 1277.

Account of the books, vestments, plate, jewels, debitors and creditors of Archbishop Langham. Two papers; one in very bad condition.

Expensæ Walteri de Wenlok.

Account of the travelling expenses to and from York and the neighbourhood of London, temp. Edw. 1. Imperfect; the upper portion being cut off.

Two rolls, being fragments of an account of travelling expenses, of an Abbot of Westminster (?), temp. Edward 1.

Accounts of travelling expenses of a "Dominus" between York and London, 18th Edward 2. Attached is a receipt for rent of Ynisham and Carleton, 17th Edward 2.

Fragment of an account of household expenditure chiefly at York, temp. Edward 2 (?).

Five rolls of accounts of the expenses of William Colchester, a monk of Westminster, engaged abroad on the business of the House "in tribus causis ecclesiæ "principalibus, et in duabus causis accessoribus ad "duas principales" (chiefly at the Court of Rome), from 10 July 1377 to 22 November 1379. Two of these rolls are duplicates.

A little slip of parchment (which seems to have been used as stop to a cord), containing a list of the members of the Monastery in the latter part of the 13th century. Imperfect.

Letter of Maud de Clare, Countess of Gloucester and Hertford, to the Prior and Convent of Westminster. Hopes they will not take in ill part the long stay which their friar Dan Henry is making with her. To let him leave her, with the relic which they had allowed her to have for so long before she was better than at present, would be a great discomfort to her, which she hopes none of them desire. Caerleon, 8 July.

Paper headed "Paymentes for the newe repairyng "of the Seyng bookes," also other expenses for the same books, giving the names of monks paying for same, A.D. 1490.

Another paper headed "The names of the brethren "of Westmonasterie," also of the Abbot's servants, &c., temp. Henry 7 (?).

Notarial instrument of the protest made by Reginald de Sancto Albano, proctor of the Abbot of Westminster, appointed by him to visit "limina Sancti "Petri," when refused admission by the door-keeper of the Pope, 1 April 1288.

A Roll of King Henry 7. Expenses in his war against France to assist the Duchess of Bretagne, 4 & 5 Henry 7.

Names of strangers made denizens, 36 Henry 8. A thick roll. The King's name of his own writing at the top.

An account of the reception of four English embassadors in France, a° 1518, by Sir Nich. Vaux. Imperfect at the beginning.

Household accounts of Thomas, Duke of Clarence, 6–9 Henry 5. Injured.

Inventory of the jewels and precious stones belonging to the Shrine of Edward the Confessor and others belonging to the Monastery of Westminster, taken away and borrowed by the King for the purpose of raising money thereon, and promised to be returned within a year from Michaelmas. 1 June, 51 Henry 3. Great Seal of the King and seal of the Papal legate.

A list of precious stones apparently supplied by Roger, a goldsmith of Westminster, for a golden image, tempore Edward 1 (?).

Letter obligatory of the abbot, &c. of Westminster, to return a moiety of the 38 marks of the gold of the shrine of Saint Edward which had been taken for the jewels sent to Queen Margaret on her first coming to Westminster, the coinage being so debased and real sterlings rarely found. A.D. 1299. Fragment of a seal attached.

Grant by the King to the Abbot, &c. of Westminster of a certain ring with a precious ruby inserted therein, for the shrine of the Confessor; with the condition that he might use the said ring when in England, but that it was to be placed on the shrine when the King went abroad, and to be used for the coronations of the King's successors. 14 November, 12 Richard 2.

Portion of a letter, apparently from the Abbot of Westminster to the King, in reference to the "noble relic," the Ring of St. Edward, of which he was the keeper. It begs for pardon of some trespass in respect of sending the ring to the King, and prays him to save the rights of the Church.

Indenture whereby Thomas Arundell, the late keeper of the Shrine of St. Edward, and of the relics of the Church of Westminster, delivers to his successor (Richard Tedyngton) the vestments, cloths, relics, and jewels in his charge. 21 December, 7 Edward 4.

Indenture whereby Thomas Clifford, late Master of

the Lady Chapel in the Abbey of Westminster, delivers up the plate, vestments, books, &c. in his charge to his successor, John Stanes. 6 October, 1 Richard 3.

Report of the proceedings before the King's Council respecting the disposal of the body of King Henry 6, removed from Chertsey to Windsor by order of Richard 3. The Abbot of Chertsey requires its return to Chertsey; the Dean and College of Windsor require it to remain there; and the Abbot, &c. of Westminster claim it for burial there. Epitome of the arguments used. Judgment given at Greenwich, 5 March, 13 Henry 7, in favour of the claims of Westminster.

Another Paper headed "Depositions of witnesses "touching what they had heard K. H. 6 declare about "the place of his sepulture," being the evidence in support of the claim of the Abbot of Westminster. (Printed in the "Historical Memorials of Westminster "Abbey," by Dean Stanley. 3rd ed., 1869, pp. 600–616.)

York.—The Dean and Chapter.

The various books are described in the order in which they were shown to me by Mr. Thiselton, son of the Chapter Clerk.

James Torre's Collection of Extracts; a series of folio paper written volumes of about 1,600 pages each, compiled by Mr. Torre, a private gentleman of antiquarian tendencies, between about A.D. 1670 and 1687. Of this wonderful collection of material from every then available source, one volume is devoted to the history of York Minster, and one each to the Archdeaconry of York, Cleveland and the East Riding, the Archdeaconry of Nottingham, and Peculiars. In this account of Churches and Incumbents from the earliest times, ecclesiastical history is of course the predominant feature, but much general history is also interwoven, and the municipal history of the city will be found largely treated of under the Archdeaconry of York. As being an almost inexhaustible mine of facts, this collection has been extensively used by Drake in his "Eboracum." It is also described to some extent in George Lawton's "Collectio Rerum "Ecclesiasticarum," London, 1842.

The Domesday Book of York, a folio volume, containing about 152 leaves of parchment. It contains entries of Bulls, Charters, and Grants, relative to the possessions of the Cathedral down to the reign of Edward 4, about A.D. 1472. The earlier part is of the writing probably of the time of Edward 2 or Edward 3.

Registrum Album; a large volume of four parts or paginations, under one cover, making in all from 400 to 450 folio leaves of parchment. It is a history, from the time of the Conqueror, of the early fortunes and endowments of the Cathedral, with copies of Statutes, Bulls, and other instruments relative thereto. Folio 1 of the "History "of the Cathedral" (which has leaves with a preliminary Index in another hand) has a marginal note,—"Auctor "Hugo Cantor Ebor. Eum laudat et sequitur, Th. "Stubs,"—in a hand of the 17th century. This history was written, the Rev. James Raine informs me, by Hugh de Sotowane, who flourished in the 12th century. It deals strictly with the endowments of the Cathedral and their early history, and has been brought down, by later hands, to the latter half of the 14th century.

A collection of wills, in one vol., folio, 381 leaves, labelled "De Testamentis ab Anno 1321 ad annum 1493." Much of the matter of this volume has, I believe, been printed in the volumes issued by the Surtees Society.

A folio volume on the appropriations of Northern Churches to various Monasteries. It consists of about 370 leaves, the latest date mentioned in it being apparently 1507.

A large folio paper volume of 44 leaves, date about A.D. 1380, treating of the dignitaries of the Cathedral and the various ceremonials.

Kirkby's Inquest, or Fees of the Crown in Yorkshire; an Inquisition held by John de Kirkby, A.D. 1284; a folio volume of 44 parchment leaves. This is, perhaps, the earliest copy known of this important Inquest, and has been published by the Surtees Society, under the editorship of Mr. Scaife.

"Acta Capitularia, coram Auditore Causarum, et miscel- "lanea varia," A.D. 1343–68; a parchment folio, in limp vellum, containing 122 leaves. It probably contains matter of interest.

Four parchment Computi, in quarto, of the 14th century, fastened together with strings, but much defaced by damp and age.

Computus of plate, jewels, and vestments, in the hands of the Treasurer of the Cathedral, A.D. 1510; a quarto paper volume. It is printed in Dugdale's "Monasticon," and has been reprinted by Mr. Raine.

Vol. I. of "Acta Capitularia," parchment, folio, A.D. 1290 to about 1325, with miscellaneous entries to a later date. In this volume the narrative assumes the form of a chronicle; in the next volume it does not.

Vol. II. of "Acta Capitularia," parchment, small folio, A.D. 1352–1456.

"Condemnationes factæ coram Auditoribus," A.D. 1315 and following years; a parchment volume of 55 leaves.

"Acta habita coram Capitulo;" a quarto volume of the 14th century, containing miscellaneous matters relative to the various officials of the Cathedral.

Computi of St. Leonard's Hospital, four or five in number. These are the only memorials in existence connected with that hospital, two chartularies at Oxford and London excepted. They are of considerable interest, Mr. Raine informs me.

A mediæval Kalendar or Index, on paper, to the charters and muniments of the Dean and Chapter, as formerly existing; many of such originals being now no longer to be found, as I learn from Mr. Raine.

Visitations of the Dean and Chapter to their Churches, beginning A.D. 1472; a paper volume of about 250 pages. Mr. Raine has given some extracts from this interesting volume, in the Surtees Society's publications.

A paper volume, in continuation of the preceding one.

The Oath Book or Text of the Gospels, in Latin; a quarto volume written on vellum, at a date prior to the Norman Conquest, on which the Canons of the Cathedral made oath, from early times. This exquisitely written volume, which is almost of inestimable value, has some additions to it, as to relics in the 13th century; a list of relics in the church of Sherburn, in Saxon, being added. There are also Measures of Land, in Saxon, and part of a Homily of Wulstan, in the same language.

A volume of Condemnations by the Chapter to various penalties for ecclesiastical offences, in the 15th century; mixed up with various "Acta Capitularia," and with miscellaneous matters at the end of the volume. It may be here remarked also, that the "Acta Capitularia" are continued, almost without interruption, down to the present time.

There are also some rough Note-books of clerks of the Chapter in the 14th century, and numerous other volumes, in a worn and mutilated condition, of wills, accounts, and various entries of a miscellaneous nature. Indeed, several of the preceding volumes are in a very defective state, having been exposed to the tender mercies jointly of damp and rats at some former date.

In conclusion, at this part of my Report,—my best thanks are due to the Reverend William Hey, the Canon in residence, for personally according to me every facility in my, of necessity, brief examination of these documents; nor must the kind offices so readily afforded to me by Mr. Thiselton, already mentioned, be allowed to pass unnoticed.

During the latter part of my inspection, it was also my good fortune to have the invaluable assistance of the Reverend James Raine, Honorary Canon of the Cathedral, in forming an appreciation of the general nature of the various documents. It is a matter, I believe, beyond all doubt, that there is no person now living who has so full and so accurate an acquaintance with each and every of them as Mr. Raine; indeed, for many years past he has been engaged in making this ground peculiarly his own, and hence it is, that such abundant extracts from the more valuable and more interesting items among them are to be found in several of the volumes issued by the Surtees Society. In the same publications there will also be found various extracts, by the same skilful and laborious hand, from the early Fabric Rolls of the Cathedral; which, however, do not form part of the collection which I had the pleasure to inspect.

In the Library of the Dean and Chapter, which, by the kind favour also of Mr. Raine, I had an opportunity of visiting, there are several early manuscripts, but nothing among them, so far as I could ascertain, coming within the scope of the object of the Commission.

Henry Thomas Riley.

Report on the MS. Cartulary forwarded to the Commissioners by the Rev. Canon Norris.

The MS. belonging to the Dean and Chapter of Bristol contains the Registration of Deeds and Indentures of Leases between the Dean and Chapter and various persons, from the 29th Hen. 8 to 25 Eliz.

Towards the end of the volume there is a table of contents, which proves that the MS. is now imperfect. It has suffered much from damp and fire, but it has been thorougly repaired and put in boards.

The Corporation of Abingdon.

The various documents are here described in the order in which they were shown to me by Mr. Payne, the Worshipful the Mayor of the town.

A folio paper volume, in rough calf, not paged, and in good preservation. This volume, which was compiled in 1587, under the Mayoralty of Thomas Mayott, is finely written, so far as the original part of it extends. It contains a list of the Mayors, leases, and covenants as to the town property, and a memorial of Benefactors. In accordance with a request in the title-page, that the volumes may be continued, additional entries were made in it until the year 1610, down to which period the Mayotts, formerly an influential family here, are frequently named; they are now extinct. The last entry in the volume makes mention of three books as being then in the possession of the Corporation, "Howes Cronacles" being one of them. It does not appear to have survived.

A folio paper Register, in limp parchment, not paged. It contains an account, in 1599, of the Acts then made by the Town Council, all others being apparently repealed, in order to start afresh. It also contains a register of Benefactors of the town. There are then additions to it, giving an account of "Stocke employed" in 1601; or, in other words, a full account of various sums of money left to the town by different persons, with the names of those to whom such sums were then lent on loan, and on what security. Many of these entries contain matters of considerable interest. This volume is not quite so well preserved as the preceding one.

A folio paper volume, in old calf. It contains acts of the Town Council from about the 18th of Elizabeth (A.D. 1576) to the year 1686. It also contains the various oaths administered at different periods, entries of apprenticeship, and a list of the burgesses of the town in the time of Elizabeth.

A folio paper volume called a "Ledger;" being a minute-book of proceedings of the Town Council between the years 1686 and 1767. These "Ledgers" are continued down to the present day.

A folio paper volume, containing a Register of the Court of Record from the 35th of Charles 2 to the 11th of William 3. It consists wholly of lists of charges and accusations.

This collection, it will be seen, is but a scanty one, the borough having been incorporated so late as the year 1555. My best thanks are due to his Worship the Mayor for the great pains he took in bringing everything that might be worth seeing to my notice. I have also to acknowledge my obligations to Mr. Morland, Jun. (acting for his father, the Town Clerk, in his absence) for the interest he took in my enquiries, and the courteous hospitality which he extended to me.

Henry Thomas Riley.

The Hospital of Christ, at Abingdon.

This Hospital was founded in the reign of Edward the Sixth, upon the old foundation of the Guild or Brotherhood of the Holy Cross, which itself was established in the reign of Richard the Second, and whose house, or at least the outer shell of it, still exists in the town. The Exchequer Chamber, or Treasury, of the present Governors, as it most probably was of the ancient Brethren, is in a small chamber attached to the church of St. Helen. Here their meetings were formerly held, and here are deposited, in presses, their charters, title-deeds, and books of accounts; the latter, in several folio volumes, beginning about A.D. 1587. The title-deeds, many of which go back to Edward the First, and some apparently to Henry the Third, are numerous, but not sorted, and consequently lie in a state of confusion. If examined, they would be found to be of interest, as throwing light upon the past history of localities, and the names and status of many of their former inhabitants. In them I incidentally found mention made of the former "Horse-market" and the "Clochier," or Bell-house, once standing in the churchyard of St. Helen's, all remembrance of which seems to have utterly perished. The few other books (with the modern Deeds and Documents) which the Governors of the Hospital possess, are kept either in the "Hospital Hall" used for their meetings, or at the office of Mr. J. T. Morland, clerk to the Master and Governors; to whose kindness I am indebted for an opportunity of examining them. Their chief and oldest book is,—

A small Cartulary, in quarto, parchment, written, no doubt, in the 13th or 14th year of Henry the Sixth, A.D. 1435–7. It is without pagination, but evidently quite perfect, being in fine preservation; it has been carefully bound within the last 40 years, with clasps. Its original title-page is thus headed,—"Transcriptum de "verbo in verbum, verum exemplare omnium et singulorum, libertatum, chartarum, scriptorum, et munimentorum, omnium maneriorum, terrarum, tenementorum, pratorum, pascuarum, reddituum, servitiorum, et proventuum, Fraternitatis sive Gildæ Sanctæ Crucis, Abendoniæ in Comitatu Berkeschiræ fundatæ. Incipit cum Dei laude, Amen. Et primo de manerio de Seint Elenes." I am inclined to think, however, that this volume does not contain transcripts of all the deeds prior to the 13th of Henry the Sixth, that belonged to the Guild of St. Cross at the time of its dissolution; and that some, if not many, are to be found in the Exchequer Chamber of the Governors which are not here entered.

A thin small quarto paper volume, neatly written, with the following title:—"A Monument of Christian Munificence, wherein the right honourable memorie of the chiefe Benefactors both to the said Fraternitie of the Holy Crosse, and the new foundation of the Hospitall of Christ in Abingdon, in the Countie of Berks, is registered and immortalized, to God's glorie, and to their everlasting praise, for the inviting of posteritie [to ye imitation of their charitable bountie. "Written by Frauncis Little." The Preface is dated the 20th of September 1627; which is followed by an "Epistle Dedicatorie" to the Master and Governors. Then an account of the various Benefactors and Worthies—Henry the Fifth, Founder of the Bridges, Jeffery Barbour, Sir Peter Besils, John Golafre, William Hales, King Richard the Third, King Henry the Seventh, Henry the Eighth, Sir John Mason, King Edward the Sixth, Thomas Denton, Lionell Bostock, John Kent, John Parkins, William Bennet, Ralph Bennet, William Orpwood, Thomas Teasdale, Mawde Teasdale, Richard Wightwick (with Thomas Teasdale, a great benefactor to Pembroke College, Oxford), John Blacknall, King Charles the First. The above matter occupies the first hundred pages; which are followed by 26 in blank, and then 15 containing a List of Governors and an Index. Beyond the fact that the writer was an inhabitant of Abingdon, no particulars relative to him appear to have survived. This is a work evidently of considerable local interest, and it is a matter somewhat of surprise to me that the Master and Governors of the Hospital have hitherto omitted to have it printed. It is a quaintly written little volume, and would no doubt be a welcome contribution to the past history of the town, and the biography of some, at least, among the Berkshire worthies.

"The Statutes and Ordinances of Christ's Hospital "in Abingdon;" the original copy, small quarto, of the Ordinances of 1558. Signed by "John Mason," the founder (by whose exertions the Charter and Grant from King Edward the Sixth was obtained).

Sundry books of Minutes and Accounts connected with the Charity.

I must not omit to express my thanks to the Reverend C. Delaval Cobham, of University College, Oxford, for the assistance which, in conformity with his communication to the Commissioners (dated the 31st of August 1869), he so readily afforded me in obtaining access to the Corporation and the Hospital records; and my appreciation of the great interest which he takes, as well in antiquarian lore generally, as in everything that is in any way likely to throw light upon the former history of the place. Of its Abbey but few vestiges remain; one or two of its minor officials are named in some of the early deeds of the Guild of the Holy Cross which I cursorily inspected; but beyond such casual mention as this, not a line probably, penned in the Middle Ages, bearing reference either to the foundation, its architecture, or its inmates, is now to be found within the limits of the borough of Abingdon. Abundant testimonies, however, to its former greatness still

survive, mostly among the manuscripts in the British Museum; and these have been industriously collated, and most ably put before the public, by the Reverend Joseph Stevenson in his two really noble volumes, the "Chronicon Monasterii de Abingdon."

HENRY THOMAS RILEY.

THE CORPORATION OF BRIDGWATER.

The various documents are described in the order in which they were shown to me by Mr. Alderman Nicholls, and Mr. Knight, the Treasurer of the Corporation.

Water Bailiffs' Accounts; being statements of moneys received at the quay on goods imported or exported. These are given in numerous paper volumes, in thin pamphlet form, one for each year; the earliest belonging, so far as I could discover, to the 19th Henry 6, or A.D. 1441. One peculiarity attached to them is that, in many instances, the accounts of the latter half of the 16th century are bound, or rather enclosed, in parchment covers, or vellum, made from the leaves of Missals and Service-books of the 14th century, and, perhaps, of an earlier date. In some instances the musical notation of the hymns and anthems, forming part of the various services, is given in full upon these fragments. Another cover again is made from a MS., containing a Latin and Greek dictionary, the Greek words being expressed in Latin letters. Copies of the Pandects, or similar compilations, seem also to have been made available for the like purpose. It is not improbable that these fragments may have been supplied by the dispersion of the library of Glastonbury Abbey at the Dissolution. I have ventured to express a hope to the Corporation that the whole of these fragments, several of which are elaborately illuminated, may be collected together, and bound up in a volume; their place being supplied with covers of modern parchment.

Churchwardens' Accounts of the Church of St. Mary at Bridgwater.—The membranes, containing these documents, are many in number, each containing the account of receipts and expenditure for a single year. The earliest that could be found, belongs to the 42nd year of Edward 3, A.D. 1368–9, followed by those of the 43rd, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, and 48th years of the same reign; 1st Richard 2, 2nd, 3rd, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, and 17th years of the same reign, A.D. 1407–8; 2nd, 5th, and 6th Henry 5; 3rd Henry 6, 6th, 7th, 9th, 10th, 19th, 20th, 23rd, 27th, 28th, 32nd, 33rd, 34th, and 35th years of the same reign; and 3rd, 4th, and 10th years of Edward 4. For the years 1366–7 there is also a separate account, containing matter of considerable interest in reference to the "New Work" of the Church, much of which is probably still to be recognized. The greater part of these Churchwardens' Accounts (some of which, at present missing, may, it is to be hoped, be yet discovered) are written in Latin; some few among them, however, mostly of the reign of Henry 6, are given in English. As samples of the current language of the West of England from four to five centuries ago, and, as throwing light upon the ecclesiastical usages of those times, they appear to me to be of very considerable interest.

The Statute of Labourers, 23rd Edward III. A parchment scroll; probably a contemporary copy.

Various Rolls of the Accounts of the Common Bailiff, or Bailiff of the Commonalty, from the reign of Richard 2; given in Latin. Many of these rolls have probably perished, while others possibly may still be discovered. Those which came under my inspection belong to the 20th, 21st, and 23rd years of Richard 2, 19th, 20th,—(a parchment much mutilated), 22nd, 27th, 31st, 32nd, 33rd, 34th, 35th, 36th, and 38th of Henry 6, and 6th of Edward 4. Like the Churchwardens' Accounts, they contain matters of considerable interest. I may here remark, as the result of my observation on perusing various documents, that in the time of Edward 1 the town of Bridgwater was apparently ruled by a Reve, or Provost (probably commonly known as the "Port-reve"); in the time of Richard 2 and Henry 6 the chief official was known as the Warden, or Common Bailiff, or "Baily." The ascertained list of its Mayors commences in the early part of the reign of Edward 4.

Rolls of the Debts Court, temp. Richard 2, a large collection of documents, fastened together.

Among the miscellaneous documents there are two parchment lists, containing the names of all the streets in Bridgwater, with the inhabitants in each; one, from the writing, belonging apparently to the time of Richard 2, the other to that of Henry 6. In the former, mention is made of the inhabitants of "Pynel Strete," followed by those of "Orloffe Strete." In a deed of 22nd Richard 2, between John Rudberd and Robert Eyr, of Wallepylle, mention is made of the latter street as "the Orfaire." In the Church Accounts of the time of Edward 4, it is mentioned as "Orlew Strete." These documents combined will account for the somewhat singular name of "Penel Orlieu Street" at present borne by one of the streets in Bridgwater, which, I am told, has been a subject of curious enquiry among the local antiquaries. Pynel Street (so called probably from its first builder) was continued by the street known (from the occupation, no doubt, of its residents) as the "Or-" lieu," or "Orfaire," the "Gold Place," or "Gold-" smithery." The two streets, in lapse of time, have come to be reckoned as one, which retains the names of both.

Various documents connected with the Hospital of St. John at Bridgwater, at the time of the Dissolution.

The deeds in the possession of the Corporation, from the reign of Henry 3 downwards, in reference to former conveyances of property in the town and neighbourhood, are probably several hundreds in number, and, from a cursory examination of many of them, I am inclined to think that their contents may throw much light upon the former history of the place. In the earlier deeds the town is frequently mentioned as "Brugge Walteri" and "Brigge Walteri," a fact which, in connexion also with the town's arms, a castle standing on a bridge, effectually disposes of the theory that its name is a corruption of "Burgh Walter," or "the Borough of "Walter" de Douay, to whom the place was granted by William the Conqueror. In a deed of the 10th Edward 2, executed by Robert de Anesty, called "Le "Porter," a man with the singular name of "John "Saledyn" occurs as a witness. In a deed of the 12th Henry 6 a "William Stabber" is named as a witness. Humfrey, the father of Robert Blake, the celebrated Admiral in the days of the Commonwealth, was Mayor of Bridgwater, and his name occasionally occurs among the miscellaneous documents of more recent date.

Like Nottingham, Bridgwater is destitute of anything that may be fairly called a volume, as forming part of its ancient records. Having been evidently neglected during many successive generations, its documents are necessarily disarranged, and mutilated in some few instances. They do not appear, however, to have suffered much from damp; and the Corporation, I am gratified to say, are about to take steps to ensure their future classification and safe preservation. In fully carrying out their design, more manuscripts may possibly be brought to light than I was enabled to lay hands upon, in the very inconvenient place in which they were lodged at the time of my recent visit. It seems by no means improbable that, among its undiscovered papers, the Corporation may be in possession of documents connected with the unfortunate attempt of the Duke of Monmouth, the defeat of Sedgemoor, and the cruelties exercised upon the inhabitants through the agencies of Jeffreys and Kirke.

I have to thank Mr. Sully, the Mayor, and Mr. J. H. B. Carslake, the Town Clerk of Bridgwater, for the kindness with which they placed every available facility for examining their muniments and records at my disposal. To Mr. Alderman F. H. Nicholls, in particular, my thanks are especially due, for the great interest which he manifested in my enquiries, and the abundant information which his reading and observation enabled him to give me relative to the past history of the town and neighbourhood.

HENRY THOMAS RILEY.

CAMBRIDGE: THE CORPORATION.

The various volumes are noticed in the order in which they were shown to me by Mr. Holden, the chief clerk in the Town Clerk's Office.

The "Cross Book," a vellum small thick folio volume, in modern binding. This volume is made up of various fragments, written at widely different periods, but which were probably first bound together about two centuries since, there being a pagination almost throughout in a hand of the 17th century; except at the close, where, upon the re-binding of the volume, matter written at a recent date has been introduced. Why

Mr. Cooper, the late Town Clerk, gave it the name of the "Cross Book" I have not been able to ascertain. It begins with a Kalendar, slightly illuminated, and belonging probably to the time of Edward 3, followed by a leaf with one page of writing in the same hand as the Kalendar, being extracts from the first chapter of St. Luke and the first chapter of St. John. These leaves may possibly have formed part of a volume used in the middle ages for swearing the members and officials of the Corporation. They are followed, in another hand, of about the time of Richard 2, by a proclamation to be made yearly on the Saturday after the Feast of St. Dionis (or Denis), as to the purchase of hides and skins by tanners and shoemakers. Then follows, in a hand of probably the time of Henry 4, the oaths of the Mayors, Bailiffs, and burgesses; and on the reverse of the leaf are entries of the time of Edward 4 and Richard 3. On another folio is a proclamation in English, to be made within a month after Michaelmas, before holding the Court Leet in Cambridge, belonging probably to the time of Henry 5. On folio vii. a regulation is entered as to assault and abuse; the offender to be punished by imprisonment and a diet of bread and water; made on Thursday, the Feast of St. Michael, 2 Edward 3. Then follow a long series of town regulations, in different hands, probably from the time of Henry 4 to Henry 6. The volume in fact may be termed an important collection of miscellaneous matters relative to the town of Cambridge, from the close of the 14th century downwards. The whole of its contents, however, appear to have been thoroughly sifted by the late Mr. Cooper for quotatioff in the pages of his "Annals of Cambridge."

Vol. 2 of the Common Day-Book, a paper quarto volume, in a mutilated condition. It contains the transactions of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Council, and the admissions to the freedom of the town from the 6th to the 19th of Elizabeth, A.D. 1564–77. It is quoted by Cooper in his "Annals." The first volume of the Common Day-Book is at present missing; the earliest date mentioned in Cooper's "Annals" as being contained in it, is 1544.

The other Common Day-Books are volumes of varying sizes, the later ones being large folios. They comprise the following periods, 1610–47, 1647–81, 1681–1722, 1722–55, 1755–71, 1771–86, 1786–92, and downwards to the present time.

Register-Books of the town of Cambridge. The first volume, extending from 1544 to 1582, is a very large folio volume of about 450 leaves of paper. It professes to contain a list "of all surrenders of rents, acts, and "ordinances, ... as of all inrolments of indentures and deeds, of fynes acknowledged, and divers "other things." It does not seem to have been used by Cooper for his "Annals of Cambridge," but, from a cursory inspection, it would seem to be a valuable book. The second volume of the Register-Book is not at present to be found. It appears to have been merely a book of enrolments. *See* Cooper's "Annals," vol. I., p. 295.

"Book of the Orders and Constitutions of the Corporation of the Towne of Cambridge," from 1686 to 1785; a large folio paper volume, containing orders, enactments, oaths, and the like.

The Borough Accounts, from an early date, are largely quoted by Mr. Cooper. On asking Mr. Holden, the chief clerk, for a sight of them, he searched for them in the Muniment-room, but ultimately informed me that they could not be found.

The Coucher Books, or Registers of Leases, are a series of large paper folio volumes, beginning at the 1st of Elizabeth, and coming down to the present time.

The above are the whole of the books that were shown to me; of other documents or deeds of any kind I saw none; and not having visited the Muniment-room, I can give no opinion as to what it may contain.

I have to thank his Worship the Mayor of Cambridge, Mr. Brown, for the promptness and courtesy with which, though suffering from severe illness, he personally granted me access to the Corporation documents; and I also beg to acknowledge the readiness with which Mr. Foster, the Town Clerk, afforded me the necessary facilities for collecting the information contained in this Report.

HENRY THOMAS RILEY.

THE CORPORATION OF COVENTRY.

The various volumes and deeds are noticed in the order in which they were shown to me by the Town Clerk's assistant, and the Hall-keeper.

The earliest Charter in the possession of the Corporation is one from Ranulph, Earl of Chester, "to his bur-"gesses of Coventry," A.D. 1153. It is in fine preservation, and with the seal annexed.

The earliest Leet Book, or Book of the Court Leet, a very large paper folio volume (in modern binding, and kept in a box by itself), begins with the election of the Mayor, on Saturday, the Conversion of St. Paul, in the 8th year of Henry 5, and comes down to 1622, the reign of James 1. Pasted within one of the side covers of this volume is a piece of musical notation of early date, in parts, beginning with "Qui tollis peccati mundi." The volume, which contains no less than 436 folios, is apparently one of great value, and in all probability has never been consulted. In folios 168–170 are accounts of the pageants shown before, and the English verses addressed to, Queen Margaret, on her visit to Coventry in the 35th of Henry 6. In folio 281 is a description of the visit of Prince Arthur in the 14th of Henry 7, with a copy of the verses then addressed to him.

Two volumes of "Letters and Papers, formerly pre-"served in the Treasury of the Corporation of the City "of Coventry, arranged in the years 1832 and 1833 by "Thomas Sharp and George Eld." Vol. I.: a magnificent folio volume, which it would take weeks probably adequately to describe, contains 166 folios of stout modern paper, upon which the Letters are inlaid with either transcripts in a modern hand beneath or opposite to the letters, or else, where the letter is of great length, a summary of its contents. The first is from Queen Isabel, mother of Edward 3, to the Mayor and Bailiffs, in behalf of the Friars Minors of Coventry. Then occur several in French, from Henry 4; one, in English, from Edward 4; one, in English, from Prince Edward, afterwards Edward 5; one, in English, from Richard 3; several, in English, from Prince Arthur; several from Henry 7; one from Anne Boleyn, in 1533, announcing the birth of a princess; many from Henry 8; and one from Elizabeth, as to the safe keeping of the Queen of Scots at Coventry, on her way from the North. The Royal Letters in this volume end with James 2, on folio 49; then follow Letters from other personages, probably 150, or more. Among the writers are George Throgmorton, jointly with Richard Catesby, in the early part of the reign of Henry 8; Cardinal Wolsey; Thomas, Marquis of Dorset; Lord Protector Somerset; Sir Thomas White, founder of St. John's College, Oxford; Lord Burghley and Sir Francis Mildmay; Thomas Ryley, Mayor, to Sir John Throgmorton, in 1555; Robert, Earl of Leicester; Sir John Haryngton; Fulke Greville; the Privy Council in 1591, with autograph signatures of Christopher Hatton, W. Burghley, F. Cobham, C. Howard, and J. Fortescue; Sir Thomas Leigh, Mayor of London; Chief Justice Popham; Lord Chancellor Ellesmere; John, Lord Haryngton; John Prideaux, Rector of Exeter College, Oxford, afterwards Bishop of Worcester; Lord Coke, in restraint of the acting of the players in Lent; several more Letters, with the signatures of all the members of the Privy Council; several from William, Lord Compton, afterwards Earl of Northampton; Thomas Morton, Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry; Edward (afterwards Baron) Conway; the Deputy Lieutenants of the county, on the storage of powder for the County, 1st October 1623, signed by Thomas Leigh, Richard Verney, and Thomas Lucye; and several Letters, with the signatures of Edward Coke, Basil Fielding, Endymion Porter, and others.

The Second Volume of these Letters in arrangement resembles the first, both of them being bound in vellum, and closing with clasps. It consists of 153 folios, and commences at 1638, in chronological sequence to the contents of the preceding one. It contains numerous Letters from Spencer Compton, Earl of Northampton; Letters from Lord Keeper Coventry; a large correspondence of Parliamentary authorities in London with the Mayor and Aldermen of Coventry, the signature occurring (in p. 213) of William Prynne; Letters from Richard Baxter, the Nonconformist; Sir Oliver St. John; John Hacket, Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry; and many others. There is a good index to both volumes at the end of the Second Volume; and there are a number of loose Letters inserted beween the pages of the volumes, which have been discovered probably since the volumes were originally arranged.

A large folio paper volume, in old calf, known as "Humfrey Burton's Book." It has this inscription, "This booke was made by Humfrey Burton, and by "him brought into the Chamber of this Citie of "Coventry, for this cities use, 1635;" below which is added in, of course, a later hand,—"And for which he "had a gratuity of a take, worth one hundred guinies." The subject of the volume is described as "Observa- "tions touching the Antiquities and tenure of Coven- "trey." It contains a review of the early history of the place, copies of early charters and deeds, records of trials, abstracts of opinions, and an English translation of the great Charter granted to Coventry by James 1.

A small folio paper volume, bound in new morocco, being a book of receipts by the city authorities between 1561 and 1653.

A small folio, corresponding in every respect with the preceding volume, being a book of payments by the city authorities between 1561 and 1653. There is evidently much curious matter in this volume.

A small folio, corresponding in every way with the two preceding volumes, being a book of Tithe Accounts between 1577 and 1697.

A small folio paper volume, of the 11th Charles 1, with the title "Booke touching Ship money raised in "Warwickshire . . . . . now that the Citie of "Coventry and the Countie thereof is to be rated but "at a 15th part of Warwickshire," etc.

A long folio paper volume; being a Bail Book, with an account of mainprises and sureties between 1661 and 1683.

A very large folio paper volume, being only about one-fourth full, having for title,—"The Booke of the "Survey of all the londes and tenements belonging to "the Corporation of the Cittie of Coventrie, begone to "be taken 23rd . . . . Elizabeth," 1581. The volume is in its original wooden boards, which are lined with leaves of a parchment manuscript of about the 14th century, containing apparently fragments of the Decretals.

A folio paper volume, in old calf binding, much mutilated; being a Minute Book containing the Acts of the Town Council of Coventry, from, apparently, the Mayoralty of Thomas Whitely, in 1556, down to 1642. The early part of this volume is in extremely bad condition, but it evidently contains matter of considerable interest.

A folio paper volume, in old wood boards, being a Minute Book, containing "Orders and Acts of Councell," from 1640 to 1696, "Bought when Mr. John Rogerson "was Maior." There is much interesting matter in this volume, I am told, in reference to the doings of the Parliamentary Committee sitting here during the time of the Civil War.

Leet Book of the City of Coventry, from 1588 down to 23rd October 1834, at which date (page 578) the entries cease.

A thin vellum folio in wooden boards, beginning with three pages of Obits, and various payments made, at churches in Coventry, apparently in the time of Henry 6 and in 1465; which latter date is mentioned at the end of page 1. Then follow indentures and deeds, mostly entered in chronological sequence, from the 16th of Richard 2 to the 18th of Henry 7.

Account Book of the Company of Corvisers (or Shoemakers), from the year 1652 down to 1 George 3. This book is of interest, as giving an insight into the gradual changes in social habits and usages. It may here be added also, that the sole existing Trade Companies now in Coventry are, the Cappers, the Worsted Weavers, and the Drapers.

A large paper folio volume, in limp calf, mutilated at the beginning, containing Accounts and payments from the 37th of Henry 8 (A.D. 1546) down to 1704, one-third of the volume being left in blank. The payments are those made by the Mayors, and other officers of the Corporation, of loan moneys and charity moneys. There are also entries of suretyships.

A large folio paper volume, in limp vellum, containing the Accounts of the Receiver of the Rents and Revenues of the late Guilds and Chantries, yearly from 1668 to 1698. The volume is in good preservation, but only of use as indicating the localities of former inhabitants, and, in some instances, the former prices of commodities.

A very large paper folio, in old calf, containing 828 pages, and setting forth accounts from the 18th of Elizabeth (A.D. 1576) to 1686. There are some interesting entries in this volume in reference to old manners and customs, and the former prices of commodities.

A very large paper folio, in old calf, containing accounts from the 16th of Elizabeth (A.D. 1574) to 1667.

A small volume, in bad condition, of recognizances entered into by Innholders and Victuallers, as to not selling or dressing flesh meat in Lent; recognizances also of officials, and lists of maltsters and butchers dwelling in the City of Coventry in 1613. The volume also contains a "Taxation of the town of Caresley, for "the relief of those that be infected with the Plague in "the Cittie of Coventre."

A folio paper volume, bound in limp calf, rather mutilated at the beginning; containing the Accounts of the Chamberlains of Coventry from the year 1498 down to the 17th of Elizabeth (A.D. 1575); 280 pages filled, about 150 left vacant. This is a valuable and most interesting volume, in reference to the prices of materials and general commodities in those times, and the rates of wages.

A large paper folio volume, containing the Chamberlains' and Wardens' Accounts from 1574 to 1635. Many of the items are fees, presents, dinners to Judges and others; and the volume, containing 914 pages, is replete with matter of great interest.

A large paper folio volume, containing the Chamberlains' and Wardens' Accounts, from 1636 to 1709. Though of comparatively recent date, many of the items are curious.

A very large folio volume, of about 1,200 pages of paper, in tattered old calf binding, but otherwise in good condition; containing the receipts and expenditure of the Brethren and Sisters of the Guild of Corpus Christi in Coventry, from the 3rd of Henry 7 (A.D. 1488) down to the first of Mary (A.D. 1553). The members of this Guild, which must have been one of high importance, seem, from the Registers in the volume, to have been spread over all England; as, among other localities we find London, Lynn, and Burmycham (Birmingham) mentioned. The volume is evidently full of matter of great interest, in reference to the usages, habitations, diet, costume, and general habits, of those times; and it well merits a thorough search, as throwing light upon our former social history. In page 13, under the 3rd of Henry 7, we find the following entry:—"Item, le Pecocke per annum. In yt are iii. stayndi- "ing beddes, iii. tirle beddes well bothomed. A cup- "borde in the cheffe chaumbre, iii. mete tabuls, with "trestiels and formes to them. An almery in the "parlour. A high screne in the halle, xxvij. durres "[doors], beside the halle durres, with lokkes and "keyes to theym. Item, xv. beddes mor. Item, v. "stabuls well plankyd, with rakkes and maungers "accordynge. Item, the inmost stabulle not plankyd, "but rakke and maunger . . . . . vi. viiid." Again, on another page—there is no pagination in the volume—there is the following heading:—"Tempore "M. Dwale. Receptio finium Fratrum et Sororum "Gyldæ Corpus [sic] Christi et Sancti Nycholai "Coventriæ, tempore Johannis Dwale, Magistri ejus- "dem Gyldæ, etc. The wyche Maister Johan Dwale "desecyd in the furst quarter after he was chossyn "Mayster of the seyd yeld, and never made no dyner." The members of this Society seem to have been of all ranks and conditions, and to have belonged to every possible trade and calling. The entries, from the first, are sometimes in Latin, and sometimes in English. I have begged Mr. Browett, the worthy Town Clerk, to let this singularly interesting volume have a stout and handsome binding, and a box to itself, like the earliest of the Leet Books; a request which he has very courteously promised to comply with.

A small folio paper volume, in rough calf, containing the Chamberlains' and Wardens' Accounts from 33 Henry 8 (A.D. 1542) to 1656; under different heads from those previously described. In this volume there are 429 written pages, about one-fourth being then left in blank, pages 491–516 excepted, upon which entries are made.

A very small paper folio volume, in limp vellum, of receipts and payments between 1641 and 1690, occupying 390 pages.

A small paper folio volume, intituled "Book of the "Hospital in Grey Friar Lane," made about the year 1648. Only a few pages of it are filled.

The Corporation is also in possession of charters and deeds, probably many hundreds in number, from the 12th century downwards; which are preserved, with singular carefulness, in the Muniment-room adjoining the Town Hall, in large numbers of sliding trays, ingeniously constructed for their protection.

I have to acknowledge my obligations to Mr. T. Browett, the Town Clerk, for his courtesy in personally shewing me some of the manuscripts belonging to the

Corporation, and providing me every facility for collecting the materials for this Report.

HENRY THOMAS RILEY.

THE TOWN OF GLASTONBURY.

On proceeding to this town, to make enquiries as to any existing records, I was informed by Mr. S. Holman, the Town Clerk, that, to all appearance, nothing of the sort came into the possession of the Corporation when the place was made corporate by its Charter of the 4th of Anne. Its earliest books are one or two Registers of the proceedings of the Town Council in the reign of George 1. A considerable number of the Abbey documents, it is supposed, are still in existence, but have fallen into private hands. It may be not inopportune here to add, that in July 1859 a Conventual Register and Cartulary of this Abbey was sold by auction in London, for 141*l.* 15*s.* In it a Letter of Bishop Tanner was inserted, stating that he had saved the volume from destruction at a grocer's shop.

The Churchwardens of the Parish of St. John the Baptist, at Glastonbury, form a body corporate, with a common seal, and in possession of considerable landed property. Their muniments of title are very numerous, many of them belonging to the reign of Edward the First. By the kind favour of Mr. Swayne, one of the Churchwardens, I had an opportunity of examining these documents, in the hope of possibly finding ancient Registers or Computus Rolls among them. I had not the good fortune, however, to meet with anything of the sort, beyond five or six fragments of Churchwardens' Accounts, each parchment being torn in halves down the middle, and the writing rendered almost wholly illegible through damp. From two or three lines that were decipherable, I found that one of them was of the date A.D. 1417. The title-deeds of St. John's contain some interesting items of information as to the topography of the town in the Middle Ages.

HENRY THOMAS RILEY.

THE CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF NORWICH.

In the years 1845–7, an Inventory of the Books, Records, and Documents, then in the possession of the Corporation, was drawn up, in the form of a thin quarto volume. One of the two copies then made of this Inventory, most elaborately written and illuminated upon vellum, is at present in the possession of Mr. W. L. Mendham, the Town Clerk; by whose courtesy it was placed at my service. It has the following title:—"This Repertory "of the Rolls, Records, Documents, and Muniments of "Title, belonging to the Body Corporate of the City of "Norwich, was compiled under the superintendence "of Arthur Dalrymple, the Chairman * * * in the years "1845, 6, and 7, by Goddard Johnson." It contains 163 pages, besides an Index. The various books and documents are here described in the order in which they were selected by me from this Repertory, or handed to me by order of Mr. Skippon, chief clerk to Mr. Mendham.

Charters.—The following Charters, granted to this City by various sovereigns, are still in the possession of the Corporation; great care having evidently been taken to ensure their preservation.—One Charter of Henry 2, granted before 1189; one of Richard 1, granted in 1193; one of John, granted in 1199; four (?) of Henry 3, two (?) being granted in 1229, one in 1254, and another in 1255; three of Edward 1: in addition to which, Charters were granted by Edward 3, Richard 2, and successive sovereigns.

Court Rolls.—These parchment Rolls are kept in bundles, in all 50 in number. From the samples in the earlier parcels which I examined, they appeared to be Rolls of Courts of Record, formerly held in Norwich for the acknowledgment and registration of debts. The following are the dates of these Rolls:—

Bundle	1 to	3,	A.D. 1285–1300.
,,	4 ,,	15,	,, 1300–1400.
,,	16 ,,	20,	,, 1403–1508.
,,	21 ,,	32,	,, 1510–1604.
,,	33 ,,	50,	,, 1605–1700.

City Revenues and Letters.—Such is the endorsement of a large thick folio paper volume, referred to by Blomefield (*History of Norfolk*) as the "Liber Ruber "Civitatis." In the modern Repertory, above described, it is noticed as a "Volume containing copies of Letters "from many Noblemen in high official situations, and "three original Letters (loose). In the same book are "contained the Revenues or Income of the Corporation, "and an account of the variances between the Corpo- "ration and the Dean and Chapter." This volume was given to the Corporation by William Mingay, Mayor of Norwich in 1561, 2, and was in use from that date to 1577, to shew "what treasure remained in the "treasury," at the time of each Mayor entering and leaving office, and how the moneys had been spent. It contains also two Rentals of the Corporation property *circa* 1561 and *circa* 1612; a long account of a lawsuit, in 1634, between the Dean and Chapter of Norwich and the Mayor and Corporation, and other miscellaneous documents of the early part of the latter half of the seventeenth century. At the other end of the book have been entered, from the writing, apparently by the same scribe, about 130 Letters, addressed to the Mayor and Corporation (date from 1605 to 1623), from the King, the Privy Council, the Archbishop of Canterbury, and various noblemen and gentlemen. Though many of them are probably of a purely formal character, some might possibly prove to be of historical value.

A large square folio paper book, endorsed "An old "Free-Book;" referred to by Blomefield as "Liber "Introit. Civ." It contains 161 leaves of stout paper, and, at the end, four additional leaves of parchment; which, however, are not perfect. From an entry at the head of the obverse of the fifth leaf, we learn that it was given by Richard Spynk, who is known to have been a rich and munificent citizen of Norwich, in 1344, for the memoranda of the Community to be entered therein. Of the first 30 leaves, three are left in blank, and four have been cut out: on the others are transcribed many entries belonging to the reign of Edward 2, and some bearing date the beginning of the reign of Edward 3; such as rentals, conveyances, and instructions as to the defence of the City walls (which have been extracted by Blomefield), lists of the early Bailiffs of the City, and a number of deeds executed by private persons between the 18th and 50th years of Edward 3. There is also a later entry, of the names of the principal citizens temp. Edward 4. By far the greater part of the volume is occupied with entries of admissions to the Freedom of the City, about 6,250 in number. To these names Mr. L'Estrange informs me he has made an Index, a laborious compilation, which not improbably will prove of considerable value for genealogical purposes.

The Domesday Book; a folio volume, consisting of 91 leaves of parchment in old boards, covered with rough calf, in probably the latter half of the 17th century. Its contents seem in general to belong to the reign of Henry 6; and it contains grants of waste grounds, lanes, stands and stalls in the markets, Castle Fees, Rents of Assize, and Landgable.

The Court Books.—A series of 40 volumes, containing the proceedings of the Court of the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Norwich. Their contents bear reference to the affairs of the City, and the trades carried on within it; and in their general features they closely resemble the "Letter Books" belonging to the Corporation of the City of London." The earlier volumes are quartos; those of a later date than 1569 I have not seen. The first twenty of them belong to the following dates:—Vol. (1), 1492–1510; (2), 1510–32; (3), 1534–40; (4), 1534–49; (5), 1540–49; (6), 1549–54; (7), 1554–61; (8), 1562–69; (9), 1569–76; (10), 1576–81; (11), 1582–87; (12), 1587–95; (13), 1595–1603; (14), 1603–14; (15), 1614–23; (16), 1624–34; (17), 1628–29; (18), 1629–34; (19), 1634–49; (20), 1634–46.

The Claviours' Books: three quarto paper volumes, bound in limp parchment, belonging to the following dates:—(1), 1555–1646; (2), 1625–97; (3), 1626–1716. They contain the accounts of the Clavigeri, Claviours, or Treasurers, of the Corporation.

The Assembly Books, or Books of Congregation, of the Common Council; a series of volumes of various sizes. The first volume is a quarto, bearing date 1440 to 1456; the second, a large folio, finely written in general, 1491 to 1553; the third, a large folio, 1510 to 1550; the fourth, a large folio, 1553 to 1583; (5), 1583–85; (6), 1568–85; (7), from about 1585 to 1613, a book in a very tattered condition; (8), 1613–42; (9), 1624–31; succeeded by other volumes of later date.

Most of the titles of the following items are extracted from the modern Inventory, or Repertory, previously described.—

Quarter Sessions Documents, in bundles, beginning at 1620.

Coroners' Inquest Rolls, arranged in parcels, beginning at 1669.

Copies of the Oaths of Abjuration, 1715–22; in a parcel.

Forms of Oaths to be administered on taking certain offices.

Forms of Oaths against Transubstantiation, 1673–81, and 1684.

Oaths taken in reference to the Solemn League and Covenant.

Oaths of Abjuration, Supremacy, and Allegiance, for the Clergy of the Church of England.

Documents bearing reference to Seminary Priests.

Returns of the names of Papists within the City of Norwich.

Prosecutions of Quakers, Papists, and other sectarians.

Convictions for swearing profane oaths.

Oaths of Schoolmasters and Roman Catholics.

Roll and List of all the Bailiffs, Mayors, and Sheriffs, of Norwich, from 1399 to 1632.

Documents in reference to various military matters in the reigns of Henry 8, Mary, Elizabeth, and James 1.

Papers giving accounts of the mode of raising military forces, temp. Charles 1.

An account of the mode of levying money for the maintenance of the forces raised.

Complaint of the Abbot of St. Bennett in the Holm, of injury done to his property at Higham by the erection of the new mills.

Proceedings against Thomas Wetherby for falsifying the seal of the Corporation of Norwich, and thereby returning one John Hauke as Under-Shreeve (Under-Sheriff) of the City. These proceedings lasted from the 12th to the 15th year of Henry 6 (A.D. 1436).

Presentments, apparently from 1693 downwards, in 24 parcels.

Foreign Receivers' Accounts, from 1555 to 1639; on loose sheets of paper.

Chamberlains' Rolls, and Books of account of receipts and expenditure; very numerous, and beginning at 1375. They consist of:—

1. A parcel of Rolls, 1375–1534.
2. A parcel of Rolls, 1413–1534.
3. An unbound book, 1493–96.
4. A book, 1344–1448.
5. A book, 1470–91.
6. A book, 1479–87.
7. A book, 1537–47.
8. A book, 1531–61.
9. A book, 1553–67.
10. Now missing.
11. A book, 1580–89.
12. A book, 1589–1603.
13. A book, 1603–25.
14. A book, 1626–48.
15. A book, 1616–79.

A volume containing Enrolments of Apprenticeship Indentures, 1548 to 1561: in it there is included a Chamberlain's Account from 1447 to 1457.

A large folio paper volume, the first two leaves wanting, and about two-thirds filled; beginning in the last year of Phillip and Mary (A.D. 1558), and ending, at fol. 211, in 1713. It gives a list of admissions to apprenticeship in the various trades; the names of those with whom the apprenticeship was served; and the dates of admission of the apprentices to the freedom.

Enrolments of Indentures, from 1583 to 1625.

A book containing Rules for the Warranty of Wool, and other Rules and Regulations, to be conformed to, A.D. 1577. Enclosed in this book are three documents;—one of which is, the appointment of William Fitzwilliams and George Delves to be Aulnagers of the City of Norwich during a term of seven years, dated 22 Elizabeth (A.D. 1579). Another is, a Bond of Daniel Skynner, on appointment to be Sealer of the New Hall, ensuring his honest and impartial conduct in that office, dated in 1614. The other document is a recommendation of persons to be Inspectors of worsted yarn, in 1791.

The First Book of the Rules and Regulations of the Weavers, from the Mayoralty of Richard Brasur, 2 Henry 8 (A.D. 1511) to 1638.

A second Book of Rules and Regulations, to be observed by the Dutch and Walloon Weavers; beginning in the Mayoralty of Thomas Sotherton, A.D. 1564, and ending in 1643.

A book of Entries, as to the various articles manufactured, from 1566 to 1589.

A book of "Entries of Aulnage, and Subsidie on "Manufactures," A.D. 1580–1610.

A book, containing Orders and Rules to be observed by the Dutch Artisans, A.D. 1582. Written in Dutch.

A book, containing a Petition of the Artificers of the Trade and Fellowship of Woolcombers, praying that the Rules and Regulations there drawn up, and submitted to the consideration of the Mayor, Sheriffs, etc., might be allowed, for the better ordering of the said Fellowship; dated the 23rd of September 1686.

A large book, in boards, with stamped binding, dated from 1570 to 1579; containing Rules and Regulations for the order and management of the Poor.

A thick book, in a parchment cover, containing accounts for the support of the Poor, with the value of their work as contributing to their maintenance; also, the Poor's Rates, 1571–80.

A small book, containing entries as to the relief of the Poor, A.D. 1571, 2.

Books of Proceedings at Quarter Sessions.—(1), a book with a parchment cover, A.D. 1511–41. (2), a book without a cover, 1542–50. (3), 1553–56. (4), 1561–70. (4*), 1571–81. (5), 1581–91. (6), 1591–1602. (7), 1602–18. (8), 1619–32; and so on, down to 1818, making 29 volumes in all.

Two books, tied together, containing Regulations for the sale of Bread and Beer, A.D. 1552–93.

Court Leet Rolls of Fines and Amercements paid to the King.—(1), A.D. 1284. (2), A.D. 1287. (2*), Court Leet of St. Giles and St. Swithin, A.D. 1287. (3), Court Leet of Conisford (in Norwich), A.D. 1288. (4), Court Leet of South Conisford, A.D. 1289. (5), A.D. 1290. (6), A.D. 1292. (7), Roll of Amercements and Fines of Forestallers, Regrators, and others, A.D. 1295. (8), Leet Roll of Westwick and Wymer Wards, A.D. 1298. (9), Two Leet Rolls of the great Ward of Mancroft, in Norwich, probably about A.D. 1300. (10), Leet Roll for Wymer Ward, no date. (11), Amercements in the Bailiff's Court, A.D. 1344: followed by ten other items, coming down to 1445.

Bailiffs' Accounts: Account of Richard de Bittering, Bailiff in A.D. 1342; of Bailiffs Geoffrey Boteler, John de Elyngham, Reginald de Gurmunchester, and Adam Bertie, 1349.

Minutes of the proceedings of early Assemblies, or Congregations, of the Court of Common Council, on Rolls, in parcels:—

Parcel (1.) Seven Rolls, A.D. 1365–69.

Parcel (2.) Seven Rolls, principally of the reign of Richard 2, A.D. 1377–99.

Parcel (3.) Four Rolls, of the reigns of Henry 4, 5, and 6 (A.D. 1399–1461).

A Roll containing the Answers of the Mayor and Sheriffs to the Articles exhibited by Sir Thomas de Erpingham, Steward of the King's Household, 10 Henry 4 (A.D. 1409).

Proceedings of the Court of Mayoralty, prohibiting the Maltsters from malting, on account of the scarcity of corn, A.D. 1590 and 1596.

Arbitration between the Mayor, Sheriffs, and Commonalty, and the Abbot of Wendling (in Norfolk), the Prior of Walsingham, and others, concerning certain premises in Conisford, in the City of Norwich, A.D. 1441.

Bill of Expenses of Robert Toppes and Thomas Ingham, for attending the Parliament, 31 Henry 6 (A.D. 1452).

Rent-rolls of the Shops and Stalls in the Markets, 26 Henry 6, A.D. 1447, 8.

Various Documents relating to the House of the Carmelites, or White Friars, in Norwich.

Account of the Insurrection of John Gladman, A.D. 1443.

Presentment against several leaders in Gladman's Insurrection, A.D. 1444.

Commission of Oyer and Terminer for the trial of the Insurgents, A.D. 1444.

Complaint of the Mayor, Sheriffs, and Aldermen, of Norwich, against Sir Thomas Tudenham, Sir John Heydon, and Thomas Witherby, as being abettors in the above riots.

General Pardon granted to the City of Norwich in 1446, after Gladman's Insurrection.

Restitution of the City's liberties, after Gladman's Insurrection, A.D. 1447; to which is appended the Great Seal of Henry 6.

Letters Patent for a General Pardon, 34 Edward 1 (A.D. 1305 or 1306).

A Discharge to the City of Norwich, in 1512, of payment of Balyage to the City of London; as originally granted by Richard 1, in the third year of his reign (A.D. 1191).

Petition of the Mayor, Sheriffs, and others, to the

Lords and Commons, that an Act or Order be passed, to prevent Players of Interludes from coming into the City; as they took a large portion of the earnings of the poor operatives, so as to cause great want to their families, and a heavy charge to the City (no date).

Coroner's Roll of an Inquest upon the body of Gerrard Godfolche, who was drowned in the river Wensum, 34 Henry 3 (A.D. 1250). See, as to the important points of jurisdiction arising on this occasion, Blomefield's *History of Norfolk*, Vol. I. page 49 (8vo edition).

Coroner's Roll, from the 48th to 56th Henry 3. (A.D. 1263–71).

Copy of a Bill, found by a Jury of the City of Norwich against the Prior and Monks, for a riot, and rescue of a felon, A.D. 1505.

Roll of the Receipts and Expenditure of Peter Flynt, during 21, 22, 23, 29, 30, 31, 32, and 33 of Edward 3 (A.D. 1347–60).

Answer of the Sheriffs and 24 of the first men of the City of Norwich, to the Complaint of the Commons to Sir Thomas Erpingham, Steward of the Household to King Henry 5., A.D. 1416.

Various Ancient Laws and Customs, as to keeping the Streets in a state of cleanness.

True Bill found against John Copping, yeoman, William Watts, of Norwich, and the officers of the then Sheriffs, for a riot and assault, A.D. 1522.

Roll relating to Rents of the Stalls in the Butchery and Fishmarket, A.D. 1502.

Inquisition made in the reign of Richard 2 relative to the Great Gardens, with copies of the privileges belonging thereto. No exact date is given.

A Bye-law, prohibiting Artificers from leaving the City, without leave from the Mayor, A.D. 1544.

Codes of Bye-laws of the various Trades are numerous, but none date earlier than 1600; except only those of the Say-makers (makers of Say, a woollen stuff), whose date is 1583.

Most of the above items are made up in parcels, numbered, and deposited in lockers, which are also numbered.

Assembly-Book of the Guild of St. George, in Norwich, A.D. 1442–78; a large folio, paper, in the ancient boards, covered apparently with white leather, much tattered; it formerly had clasps, but they are now torn off. This once important Guild was united to the Corporation about A.D. 1450; and afterwards assumed the name of "the Company of St. George." After prolonging its existence as a City Company for nearly three centuries, it came to an end in 1731.

Assembly-Book of the Guild of St. George, A.D. 1452–1602; a large folio, paper, in the old boards. Some extracts from the Ordinances, in the early part of this volume, will be found below, at the close of this Report upon the Corporation documents.

Laws, Rules, and Regulations of the Company intituled "St. George's Company," in three volumes. The first of these volumes embraces 1602 to 1729; the second, now imperfect, 1694 to 1722, but, to all appearance, originally 1689 to 1724; the third, called "a Wast Book," 1724 to 1731, the year of the Company's extinction.

Five parcels of Rolls of Accounts of the Treasurer of St. George's Company, commencing in the reign of King Henry 8. From these Rolls we learn the cost of the various feasts given by the brethren; the prices of different articles at various periods; the costume and array of the Company's processions; the variety of characters exhibited in the display; and many other features of interest, connected with the manners and usages of our forefathers.

Some extracts are here added, from the Second of the Assembly-Books of the Guild of St. George, previously mentioned. They are wholly derived from the early part of the volume.—

In 1452, it is ordained "that brethren have a dyner "and a fest at Seynt George Messe."—Any brethren absent are to pay vi *d.*; the same to be raised, in case of neglect to pay it, by the Mayor, and the Alderman of the Guild. The "Fest-makers" to have iv *d.* of such sum, and the box of the Guild ii *d.* In the same year, it is ordered that no brother shall wear a red gown, unless he be one of the 24 Aldermen of the City, or the Alderman of the Guild.

A.D. 1453.—"To have hodes at the Day next comyng "..... the colers a sangwene medele, and a red; "which red every manne shall purvey of his owen, or "wher he wylle. And ther be chosen to purveye the "clothe, Richard Davy, William Swayne, and John "Beklys. And what persone that fetche not out his "half-hode, schall paye to the purveyours ii *s.* .... "The obytes to be kepte, and the lyghtes in like manner "as was of olde tyme."

In the accounts (given in Latin) for, apparently, the year 1449, are these items:—"In histrionibus Domi-"norum, cum wavers, x *s.* Item, pro custodia Sancti "Georgii et Draconis per unum annum, xii *d.*:" Transl. "To the players of my Lords, with wafers, 10*s.* "Also, for the keeping of St. George and the Dragon "for one year, 12*d.*"

A.D. 1458.—"It is also granted that these persones "folowyng schalle have a rowle to purveye for a "devoute and solempne procession on Seynt George's "Day next."

A.D. 1458.—"Thursday aforne Seynt George.—At "whiche Assemble Syre Symond Halle, Preste of the "said Gylde, broughte in a bylle, in which was con-"teynyd that the Company aughte [owed] hym, for "dyuerse yeris beyng behynde of his salarye viii *li.*; "of whiche frely, of his own mocyon there, he gafe "unto the cumpany ii bokys, that is to wyte, a Grayell "[Gradal] xxxiii*s.* iiii*d.* [and] Manuell xx*s.*, the price "iiii marke. And therto he consideryd the poverte of "the fraternite at this tyme, he graunted to be payed "the said viii *li.*, in viii yere; and so the Cumpany "graunted that he schuld be payd in the forme that "folowyth,—euery yere xx *s.* tyll the summe of viii *li.* "be payed. Also, Walter Orlagere [the Clockmaker] "brought in a bylle in which was conteyned that the "Cumpany aughte hym xxxvii *s.* vi *d.*; of whiche he "hath frely forgovyn xvii *s.* vi *d.* And so ther is clerely "owyng hym xx *s.*, of which schalle be payed in hand "xl *d.* And so yerly, every half yere xl *d.*, tyl the "summe of xx *s.* is payed." Three other persons then bring in smaller claims, and a like compromise, in each case, is made.

9 Edward 4. (A.D. 1469).—Monday before the Feast of St. George.—William Gilys acknowledges himself "to be dettour to the said Gilde, for brikyng and hurt-"yng of a walle longyng to George Inne at Fibrigge "[in Norwich], of xiii *s.* iiii *d.* ..... It is agreed "that Geoffrey Spirling shall be discharged of the Fest "of Seint Georgys Gilde, for the good service that he "hath doon in compteers makyng. And upon this con-"dicion, that he shall yerely make the accomptees "terme of his life, whil he is of abillite to make a "countees [accounts]. And more ovir, he to be clerk "of the same Gilde, and to attende at Assemblys, set "be the Alderman, by himself or by his depute. He "takyng yerly for his salarye, of the said Gilde "vi *s.* viii *d.*, and no more."

9 Edward 4. (A.D. 1469).—Assembly in the week of Pentecost.—"At which Assemble, it is concluded that "John Tomson, belman, shall be bellmanne of the said "Gilde, he doyng his devour [*sic*] as other belmenne of "the said Gilde have don before. And also, he goyng "iche Moneday abought ynne the cite, remembryng "and prayng for the sowlys of the brethryn and "susteryn of the said Gilde that ben passed to Goddes "mercy, shall have yerly for his wage ii *s.* ..... Item, "ther is delyvered to Sir William Merres these par-"celles, to be kept honestly, i scarlet sloppe with "garterys, with sleves; a russet gowne, of no value "except the flowres of black velvet powdered upon it; "iii peyntrelles [poitrels, or breastpieces], iii cropers, "iii reanes, iii hedstalles of red cloth, frenged and "lyned, and the boocys [? bosses] therof guylt; and "ii feble jakets for heynsemen [henchmen]; byside "the jewel conteyned in the Inventory."

On completing this Report on the Corporation Records of the City of Norwich, I have to thank Mr. Mendham, the Town Clerk, for the readiness with which he acceded to my application, and the courtesy with which he provided me with the best means in his power for gaining information in reference to them. His wishes, I may add, in that respect, were most fully complied with by Mr. Skippon, his chief clerk. I have also to acknowledge my great obligations to Mr. John L'Estrange, a gentleman who for many years has made the antiquities and past history of Norwich, and Norfolk generally, his peculiar study; the result being, an accurate and extensive acquaintance with those subjects; an acquisition, from which it has been my good fortune to derive many advantages, while collecting the materials for drawing up this Report, and those on the Collections belonging to the Bishop's Registry and the Dean and Chapter.

HENRY THOMAS RILEY.

The Corporation of Nottingham.

The various Collections and Manuscripts are noticed in the order in which they were selected by me from the general Index in the possession of the Corporation.

The muniments of the Corporation are divided into two parts; those now kept in the Muniment-room at the Public Buildings, near St. Peter's Church, and those preserved in the old Muniment-room at the Exchange, in the Market Place.

At the Public Buildings:—

A small folio volume, in russia leather, is preserved here, which is "A Calendar of the Hall Books of the "Corporation of Nottingham, from the 16th of Henry 7 "(A.D. 1500) to the 18th of James 1 (A.D. 1620), made "by William Illingworth, Deputy Keeper of the Re- "cords in the Tower, A.D. 1818." The Calendar consists of 95 pages, and the index to it of 38.

An Index to the Hall Books and Council Books from A.D. 1621 to 1800, compiled by S. Moore; similar in form to the preceding volume. Like the Calendar, it is to all appearance a very able work.

The Hall Books; called "Council Books" at a later period, are a series of thin folios in pamphlet form, written upon paper; the very earliest among them being covered with paper, the later ones with parchment. The Book of each year is kept by itself, and for the first three centuries they are all very thin. Referring to the earliest among the Hall Books, or "Books "of the Common Hall," among their contents we have, A.D. 1500, the earliest mention of the existence in Nottingham of a Common Council; the appointment of searchers of bakers and of sea fish; presentments for breaches of the peace; appointment of a pavior, who is to have a gown; A.D. 1502, Nicholas Wilson, fishmonger, makes disclaimer of having assaulted the Mayor with dagger, knife, or staff. Between A.D. 1503 and 1511 the Hall Books are wanting, and between 4 and 9, and 9 and 15 Henry 8, 15 Henry 8 and 2 Edward 6, 5 Edward 6 and 13 Elizabeth, 13 and 16 Elizabeth. After this date (A.D. 1574) the Hall Books for many years bear this title, "The Book of Records and "Proceedings of the Town of Nottingham in the time "of [A.B.], Mayor of the town aforesaid, from the "Feast of St. Michael the Archangel in the year of "the reign of the Lady Elizabeth unto the same Feast "of St. Michael the Archangel thence next ensuing, "that is to say, for one whole year." Under A.D. 1576 there is an "Enrolment of a deed of feoffment from "Richard Moreton and his wife to John Byron of "Newsted, in the county of Nottingham, Esquire, in "Wheelwright Gate Street, abutting on Motehalgate, "North." A.D. 1577, names of the soldiers trained, with the days of training; mode of electing the Mayor, Sheriffs, Coroners, and Chamberlains. A.D. 1580, enrolment of a feoffment of a messuage at the Bridge End; in which, as in other like deeds belonging to this town, among the general words are "all houses, edifices, "structures, *as well under ground as above ground.*" A.D. 1584, acknowledgment by Statute Merchant, from "George Chaworth of Annesleye, knight, to Anthony "Burgess, of Ashfield, yeoman," in 2,000*l.* Under the 27th September 1587 is entered—"Mr. [Fabian] "Mellors sute and desyre ys to be dismyssed oute and "from the Aldermanshyppe of thys towne, allegging "for hymselfe, that hys wyffe ys in contynuall infir- "mytee, so that he is not able to keepe howse in good "order, as becomes suche an offyce. And also, that "he is not well abull in abylitie to do and performe "that duetyfull thynge thereyn which he ought to do "in performance of suche an offyce. And also, hys "sute, and desyre ys to be uppon the causes aforesayd "dismyssed from the Common Counsell, and also from "the Clothynge [or Livery], and all other apparances "and attendances tucchyng the same Aldermanshyppe, "Common Counsell, and Clothyng." In Statutes Merchant of this date the surnames of Babington and Chaworth not unfrequently occur, as also "Henry "Sacheverell of Ratclyff, Esq^re," and "John Byron "of Colewyke, Esq^re, son of Sir John Byron, Knight." A.D. 1594, agreement with Robert Hancock "to dig in "the Copes for search of Coals." In A.D. 1597 Robyn Hood's Well named; under 1548 in these books it is called "Robyn Wood's Well." In the same year, 1597, there is a proclamation as to keeping Lent season, and as to the sale of fish. Orders made in April 1601—"The Aldermen, Counsel, and Clothyng [or Livery "to wait on Mr. Mayor on Black Monday yearly to "St. Anne's Well, there to spend their money with "the Keeper and Woodward, on pain of certain for- "feiture therein mentioned. That the drinkings and "feastings with the Aldermen at their houses on "Easter Day by the whole Wards be discontinued." A.D. 1603, the assize of herrings fixed,—"White full "[roed], 3 gallons for 1*d.*; white shotten, 4 gallons for "1*d.*; red full [roed], 4 gallons for 1*d.*; redd shotten, 5 "gallons for 1*d.*;" a curious edict as to the attendance of the inhabitants at Lenton Fair; Richard Jackson committed for allowing players to sound their trumpets and play within his house without licence, and for suffering his guests to be out all night; Sir Henry Pierpoint, the Recorder, to be presented with a sugar loaf, 10 lemons, one gallon of white wine, one gallon of claret, one pottle of "muskadyne," and one pottle of sack. A.D. 1604, "a present for my Lord of Shrewsbury, a veale, a "mutton, a lamb, a dozen of chickens, 2 dozen of rab- "bits, 2 dozen of pigeons, 4 capons." A.D. 1608, "Mr. "Mayor to bestow 26*s.* 8*d.* in wine and banquetting stuff "[or dessert] at his house upon the entertainment of "Sir Gervase Clifton, and his Lady and the company." "St. Anne's Well: The meetings there to be holden "on Black Monday, and the Counsell and Cloathing "[or Livery] to be there, and sit together according to "their seniority, and to pay 6*d.* per man alike." A.D. 1611, 9 James 1: Particulars of the King's visit on the 27th of August, the present then given to him, three silver gilt bowls, and the expenses of two agents sent to London to buy the same. A.D. 1613, Mr. Wolfe "expelled the Company [Common Council] for drunk- "eness and lewdness. Jane Purke, with whom he "kept company, committed to St. John's [still the "town prison] to hard labour for one month, as a "punishment for her lewd life." The expenses of the King's entertainment here again, 11th of August 1613, one item being, "To the black gard the kitcheners, 5*s.*" (the spit-boys more especially were so called). A.D. 1616, measures taken for the King's entertainment again in Nottingham; deprivation of a Town Councilman for non-residence within the town. A.D. 1620, statement of payments for the King's entertainment. Mr. Illingworth's Calendar, from which the preceding extracts are taken, down to the year 1620, forms a most excellent key to the contents of these interesting registers, the pages of which, no doubt, deserve a more thorough examination.

In the Muniment-room at the Exchange:—

Sessions' Rolls for the years 1467, 78, 82, 85, 87, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 1500, and from thence, almost without interruption, down to 1552; and after that date, with gaps, down to 1688. From that date to 1744 they are wanting; from which last year, without interruption, they come down to 1841. The slips of parchment forming the earlier of these Sessions Rolls are small and comparatively few for each year, and are fastened together with a thong of parchment.

Certificates of having received the Sacrament at St. Peter's and St. Mary's Churches in 1676–7.

Bonds to indemnify the inhabitants of the town from the expenses of certain poor people, A.D. 1633–8, 1640, 2, 3.

Mickleton Jury Presentments for 1512.

Fines imposed by the Mayor in 1469, parchment.

Counterparts of Chamber Leases, beginning at 22 Henry 6 (A.D. 1444),

Counterparts of Bridge Leases, beginning at 33 Henry 8 (A.D. 1542).

Counterparts of School Leases, beginning at 32 Edward 6 (A.D. 1549).

Bridge Accounts, or Accounts of the Estates given for the maintenance of the Bridge. These begin so early as the 37th of Henry 6 (A.D. 1459); but its principal benefactor was Edward 6, whose grant by Charter for this purpose is in the possession of the Corporation.

Chamberlains' Accounts; packed in various parcels. One parcel contains a number of parchment and paper accounts, in little pamphlet form. None of the documents in this parcel are dated, but, judging from the writing, they mostly belong to the reign of Henry 8. Their contents are curious, in reference to wages and the then prices of commodities, the clothing of soldiers, and the entertainments given by the Corporation to the neighbouring gentry and nobility. In another parcel the accounts, in a similar pamphlet form, with paper covers, begin in 1485, with the expenditure of John Coste and John Howett, Chamberlains, entered with great neatness, and the contents of which are evidently highly interesting. The next set of accounts bears date 1495, kept with equal care and neatness, but, like the preceding one, only a thin book. In another parcel are the accounts for 29 Henry 8 (A.D. 1538), 4 & 5 Philip and Mary (A.D. 1557, 8), 10 Elizabeth (A.D. 1568), 13 Elizabeth (A.D. 1571); after which latter date, packed in other parcels, they are given almost continuously.

In another parcel (No. VIII.) are "Summaries of Chamberlains' Accounts." These begin in the reign of Edward 4, the next Account belonging to that of Henry 8; and the last bears the date of 1698.

A large collection of "Placita Rolls," or Rolls of the Mayor's Court, on parchment. Rolls 1–4, probably of the time of Edward 1, are rendered almost wholly illegible by damp. The first Roll that is comparatively perfect belongs to the 1st year of Edward 2, being followed by the Rolls for the 3rd year of that reign, 4th, 6th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 12th, 15th, 16th, and 18th; 1st of Edward 3, 4th, 9th, 25th, 26th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32nd, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 41st, 45th, 47th, and 49th; 2nd of Richard 2, 4th, 5th, 6th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, and 22nd; thence down to the 7th of Henry 8; from which date the Rolls are wanting down to the 21st of Charles 2; from which time they go down to 13 George 1. In the earlier of these Rolls there is evidently much curious matter in reference to the localities of the town, the inhabitants, their trades and callings, and their manners and customs, in the 14th and 15th centuries. It is my own impression that they deserve a thorough examination of their details.

Bundle II. of deeds contains six or seven small deeds of conveyance from private persons to private persons, without date, but probably of the time of Edward 1 or 2. In one of them "Andrew Luterel," of Nottingham, and Johanna, his wife, are named as grantees, and in another as grantors. Of ascertained dates, the deeds, many hundreds in number, begin at the 28th of Edward 1, to which reign five deeds belong; 33 to that of Edward 2, and 92 to that of Edward 3. In general, they are in excellent preservation.

A charter of Sir John Babington and Ralph Savage, Esquire, creating a perpetual chantry in the parish church of "St. Heleyn" at North Wingfield, in the county of Derby, in the 4th year of King Henry 7., the secular priest doing such service to be paid by the Priory of Lenton, near Nottingham. This deed is in Latin, with two large seals appended, and is kept in a wooden box with a sliding lid, of apparently the same date, the title of the indenture being painted thereon in illuminated letters of modern Gothic, on a white ground. In the same box there is a deed in English, in book shape, and written on vellum, with fine illuminations, reciting verbatim the contents of the former deed, and containing an exemplification thereof, by way of further grant. The Corporation of Nottingham probably came into possession of these deeds on some exchange of property with the Priory of Lenton.

Indenture of agreement, A.D. 1517, between the Corporation of Nottingham and the Priory of Lenton, as to the freedom of the burgesses and tolls during the fair at Lenton.

Commission under seal, 15 Elizabeth (A.D. 1573), to raise and muster militia in Nottingham, with papers of instructions annexed.

Chamberlains' Accounts.—A long strip of parchment, 10 Edward 4 (A.D. 1470), containing apparently only a summary of such accounts.

A long strip of parchment, containing the finding by a jury of a true bill of indictment against Thomas White, butcher, and others, for riot in the town, in the 11th year of Edward 4 (A.D. 1471), attended with murder. A lengthy document, and apparently of considerable interest.

Chamberlains' Accounts.—A long slip of paper, 16th Henry 7 (A.D. 1501), in a mutilated state.

A little paper account for articles of dress, supplied in the 10th of Henry 8 (A.D. 1519); among them, doublets, kirtles, and hose.

Papers, 1 Edward 6 (A.D. 1547), of the expenses of a journey made by the Mayor and others to London. The following are samples of the spelling,—"hyar," "fyar," "whomword."

Rolls of Papers, 17 Elizabeth (A.D. 1575), with the parchment panels of jurors inserted, setting forth their presentments as to regrating, scolding, tippling, usury, and other offences. These papers contain some almost bewildering samples of the loose mode of spelling prevalent among the less educated part of the middle classes in those days.

Several papers of the Mayor's expenses to and from London, and his expenditure while there, 3 & 4 Elizabeth (A.D. 1561, 2). Some of the items in these papers are of interest.

Sessions Minute Book, 1 Edward 6 (A.D. 1547); a thin paper folio.

Inquisition ordered, on plaint made that Richard Biron impedes the passage of ships and boats, by drawing off the waters of the Trent at Colwick, near Nottingham, to supply his mill-dam; without date.

The earliest Charter in the possession of the Corporation is of the time of Henry 2. There is some evidence, I am told, in the earliest deeds, that the town was once divided into "the French town" and "the English "town;" a distinction adopted, in all probability, about the time of the Conquest.

It is perhaps not undeserving of remark that, unlike many other of our Corporations, the town of Nottingham does not possess, to all appearance, anything among its ancient archives that can be called a volume. All of its old documents are in a detached form; but, for the most part, they have been well and carefully preserved, and their excellent arrangement does great credit alike to those who have been and now are entrusted with the care of them.

In conclusion,—I must express my obligations to Mr. John Barber, his Worship the Mayor of Nottingham, and to Mr. Alderman Oldknowe, for the very courteous manner in which they personally proffered me every facility that might lie in their power, in aid of my examination of their archives; and my thanks too are no less due to Mr. W. Enfield, the Town Clerk, for the kind and unremitting attention which he bestowed upon having those wishes complied with.

I must not also leave unnoticed the great interest evidently taken by Mr. Rothera, a member of the Town Council, in my examination of these documents, and the earnest wish expressed by him that their contents may ere long become better known to the many who, I am pleased to say, take an interest in the past history of the town of Nottingham.

HENRY THOMAS RILEY.

THE CORPORATION OF WELLS, SOMERSET.

The books and documents are described in the order in which they were shown to me by Mr. T. Serel, of the Town Clerk's office.

The Convocation Books, First Volume.—An earlier volume or volumes than the earliest one now surviving probably existed in former times, as reference is made in its earliest pages to entries of a still earlier date. The First Volume is a large paper folio, containing 340 pages, according to a pagination of the earlier part of last century. The entries begin at page 3, and the earliest date is the 5th year of Richard 2. The Convocation Books contain the acts of the principal authorities of the city under the rule of the Seneschal, by which title the head of the Corporation was formerly known. Soon after the reign of Richard 2 the chief men of the place came to be styled "the Master and Commonalty." Among these acts may be found pleas of debt, trials for trespass and for breaches of the peace, enrolments of deeds, and admissions to the freedom. For such admissions, the fees received by the Master and Commonalty, formerly 24 in number, consisted of money, drink, and gloves; a practice which continued down to the Municipal Corporation Reform Act; wax also used to be given as a part of the admission fee, but the practice ceased about the time of the Reformation. The Corporation in those times had exclusive jurisdiction over St. Cuthbert's, the Parish Church, with the exception of naming the vicars, who were appointed by the Dean and Chapter, the Corporation on the other hand appointing the Churchwardens and the Wardens of the 13 Altars. All appointments of this nature are entered in these books, with the elections of members of Parliament and various other officials; among them, the keepers of the archery butts, in the Butt Close, a piece of ground some years ago sold by the Corporation. In page 325, 28th Henry 6, the election of William Edmunds and William Thomas Mundi as burgesses to Parliament is entered, a singularly early instance of a double Christian name. The First Volume, which is of a wire wove paper of singular stoutness, ends in the year 1451, 29th Henry 5.

The Convocation Books, Second Volume.—A paper folio volume, in a somewhat tattered condition, but in a better state than the preceding one; it is styled "Papi-"rium Evidentium," and begins at the year 1450, having been commenced, as there stated, under the auspices of William Vouell, several times Master of the Corporation, and a noted worthy of those days. The family of the Vouells, it may be here remarked, were long resident in Wells, until, becoming extinct in the male line,

in the female line they became merged in the family of Rodney.

This volume touches upon matters of general interest much more extensively than the preceding one. It, perhaps, deserves remark, that, in the first year of Henry 7, 1486, there is an entry of eleven lines in *blue* ink, a remarkably early instance, probably, of the use of it. Under the 2nd Henry 7, an entry is made of a loan being granted to the King, at his request, of 80*l.* by 16 of the chief men of the place. Richard Vouell, the Master, heads the list with 4*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*, and John Attwater the same, a member of a very wealthy family, which, afterwards becoming extinct in the male line, merged into the Herveys of Brockley. It is a rather significant fact that no entry is to be found, shewing that this loan was ever repaid. In the 8th of Henry 7 the particulars are entered of a dispute between the Corporation and Bishop Fox, as to whether the townsmen were the King's burgesses or the Bishop's burgesses. In page 159 an award by arbitration is entered, in reference to a dispute about party walls; one of the parties being Richard Swan, Provost of the Cathedral, and one of Bishop Beckinton's executors. In page 181, 9th Henry 7, mention of Sir Reginald Bray occurs, as mediator in a dispute between Bishop Fox and the town. His name is historically known in connexion with Westminster Abbey. Under the 13th Henry 7, Nicholas Trappe being Master, there is the following curious entry, relative, apparently, to a play of Robin Hood, exhibitions of dancing girls, and church ales, provided for at the public expense:—"Et insuper in "eadem Convocatione omnes et singuli burgenses "unanimi assensu ad tunc et ibidem dederunt Ma- "gistro Nicolao Trappe potestatem generalem ad in- "quirendum in quorum manibus pecuniæ ecclesiæ ac "Communitatis Welliæ sunt injuste detentæ; vide- "licet, provenientes ante hoc tempus de Robynhode, "puellis tripudiantibus, communi cervisia ecclesiæ, et "hujusmodi. Atque de bonis et pecuniis dictæ com- "munitati qualitercunque detentis, et in quorum- "cunque manibus existentibus. Et desuper, eorum "nomina scribere, qui habent hujusmodi bona, cum "summis, etc." In page 200 a Letter is entered, in English, issued by order of King Henry 7 against any person wearing livery, badge, or cognizance, other than those of the sovereign. In pages 201–2, 13th Henry 7, on the Feast of St. Jerome (30th September), a day which has long been set apart at Wells for the election of its public officers, a description is given of the reception of Bishop Oliver King (builder of the present Abbey Church at Bath) and King Henry the 7th. This was the first visit of Bishop King to Wells, although he had been appointed to the Bishopric nearly three years before. It is traditionally said that the King was lodged in the Deanery on this occasion, being entertained as the guest of Dean Gunthorp. The Bishop's Palace had gone comparatively to decay by reason of the prelate's non-residence; a fact accounted for by the circumstance that Bishop King was Chief Secretary of State, and consequently had been unable to reside:—"Item, eodem die dictus Magister Nicho- "laus Trappe, cum aliis burgensibus, recepit Reve- "rendum in Christo Patrem et Dominum, Dominum "Oliverum, Episcopum Bathoniensem et Wellensem, "in suo primo adventu ad Civitatem suam Wellensem. "Item, eodem die, infra horam post receptionem dicti "Domini Episcopi, præfatus Magister Nicolaus Trappe, "cum burgensibus, recepit Serenissimum Principem et "Dominum nostrum Henricum Septimum, Dei gratia, "Angliæ et Franciæ, etc., equitantem cum x. mill^ter "(30,000) armatorum versus quemdam Perkyn Warbek, "rebellantem, et alios rebellantes dicti Domini Regis, "de Comitatibus Cornubiæ et Devoniæ, et alios, apud "Tauntone ad tunc existentes." In page 244, 22nd Henry 7, a contemporary entry in blue ink occurs again. At page 416, 32nd Henry 8, a complaint is entered against the exactions of the Bishop. Among other things it is stated:—"Item, that no inholder can "sett up any syne, but that he paith yerely a certeyn "summe of money. Item, that no burgeys shalbe "suffered to selle any ale, or sett up any ale stake, but "that the baily do take of them yerely a certeyne "summe of money." In page 89 of this volume, date 1470, there is a contract, in English, by John Stowell, of Wells, "free-mason," for building a Jesse altar in St. Cuthbert's Church, an entry of great interest, from the extreme minuteness of the description. In the iconoclastic spirit which afterwards prevailed, this elaborate altar, with its canopy, was almost entirely destroyed, and it is only recently, during the restorations in St. Cuthbert's Church, that some fragments of the canopy have been disclosed, just sufficient to shew the singular beauty of the original work. (This contract, Mr. Serel tells me, has been printed by him, but not published.) The Second Volume of the Convocation Books contains 558 pages.

The Convocation Books, Third Volume.—This folio volume is bound in three vellum leaves of a Romish Service-book, of probably the 14th century, containing illuminations and musical notation, elaborately executed, and well deserving further examination. Covers, in some instances, evidently forming part of the same work, with the fragments now under notice, have been mentioned in this Report, under "Bridgwater," page 1. As inner covers, there are also four leaves inserted of a folio manuscript, containing decretals of Popes Urban, Eleutherius, Telesphorus, and Zephyrinus. The volume begins at the Feast of St. Jerome, in the 1st year of Queen Mary, 1553, and ends at the 21st year of James 1, 1623; it contains 460 pages, and is in fair condition, the paper being but slightly tattered. In folios 73, 74 are entered the accounts of the Chamberlain of the Corporation, an officer then recently first appointed. Among the items are the following:—"Item, payde . . . . for the "felynge of tymber in the Bushopes Parke, and the "makynge of a payre of gallows of the same, 4*s.* 6*d.* "Item, payd for a pottell of sacke and a pottell of "clarrett wyne to give to Judge Walshe, 17*d.* . . . . "Item, payde the dromme playr at the fyrst day of "his playe before the mustre, and at the mustre, 8*d.* ". . . . Item, payde for beare to make ye soldiers' "drynke, when they came home from musteringe at "divers tymes, 12*s.*" On the 11th of July, 17th Elizabeth (A.D. 1575), ordinances (in English) begin to be entered for taking measures to avoid the plague, which had then broken out at Bristol. They were unavailing, however, and so great was the mortality that 200 persons were buried, tradition says, in the "plague-pit," dug in the grave-yard a short distance from the North-western end of the Cathedral, while many others were buried in the fields. In July 11th, James 1 (A.D. 1613), Queen Anne of Denmark came to Wells from Bath, where she had been staying for the benefit of the waters; going from whence, she proceeded to Sir Edward Rodney's, at Rodney, Stoke. At page 376 entry is made of an order, dated the 11th of July, in reference to the pageants displayed before her. The following is an extract:—"The Third Companie.—The Tanners, Chaundlers, and "Butchers; and they presented a carte of olde Vir- "gines, the carte covered with hides and hornes, and "the Virgines with their attires made of cow tayles, "and braceletts for their necks of hornes, sawed, and "hanged about their necks for rich jewels. Their "chariott was drawne by men and boyes in oxe skines "and calves skines, and other skines. Saint Clement, "their Saint, rode allsoe with his booke, and his frier "rode allsoe, who dealt his almes out of his master's "bagge, which he carried verie full of greynes, verie "plentifullie. Acteon with his huntsmen." The whole account of this pageant, as executed by the different Trades, is curious in the extreme.

The Convocation Books, Fourth Volume.—A smaller book, in folio, but smaller than those of preceding dates, in good condition. It begins in 1615, in the form of rough notes, but is afterwards more full, and ends in 1625.

The Convocation Books, Fifth Volume.—This is a similar volume to the preceding one, but smaller. It embraces from 1625 to 1629. There are many notices in it of the plague, then (A.D. 1625) raging at London and elsewhere. Wells did not escape the visitation, and many people were carried off by the sickness.

The Convocation Books, Sixth Volume.—A similar volume to the preceding one, but not in such good condition. It embraces from 1629 to 1635.

The Convocation Books, Seventh Volume.—A similar volume, embracing from 1635 to 1644. In the latter part of it there are a great number of entries relative to the Civil War. In folio 253 an order from Prince Maurice for levying 100*l.* upon the city and parish of Wells. In folio 259, date 18th of July 1644, the King asks the town for a loan of 500*l.*, he then holding his court at Sir John Horner's, at Mells. The people, being unable to advance the whole sum, sent him 100*l.* and 200 pairs of shoes. There are also entered copies of letters from Sir Edmund Wyndham, Sir Ralph Hopton, Prince Rupert, and Sir Edward Rodney, all acting in support of the royal cause.

There are no Convocation Books for the period between 1644 and 1662; very probably the authorities did not care to keep any, having lost heart under the change of rule. The Eighth Volume embraces from 1662 to 1665; a thick book, with a paper cover, all the

previous volumes having been bound in parchment. After this there is again an hiatus, the Ninth Volume commencing in 1687, and coming down to 1709; a thin paper folio volume, covered with parchment. From this date the series is continued down to the present day.

The Receivers' Books, First Volume.—These books begin in 1652, and are continued down to the present day. The first volume is a thin paper folio, in parchment. It contains some curious entries. Among other facts recorded, some of the Canons' houses were pulled down by order of the Parliamentary Commissioners, and the authorities of the town had to account for the proceeds. One Cornelius Burgess (commonly called "Dr. Burgess") was established here as "the Preacher" in the "late Cathedral Church." He would not inhabit the Bishop's Palace, but resided in the Deanery. Despite, however, the authority of the Parliament, he was greatly opposed by the townspeople. In 1662 an action was brought against him for the sale of certain property to the Corporation, which contract, in consequence of the restoration, he was unable to complete. He was consequently thrown into prison, and there died. Particulars relative to him are to be found in the present volume, which ends in the year 1681.

The Receivers' Books, Second Volume, 1684–1755.—Under the date of September 1685 is an account of the town's expenditure for the entertainment of Jeffreys and the other four Judges at the Special Assize for the trial of the Duke of Monmouth's adherents. Among them is the item:—"Paid to Johnson 4 days and nights "attendance on my Lord Jeffries his coach horses "00—06—00."

There are many Charters, about 40 in number, granted to the place both by Kings and Bishops, in the possession of the Corporation. Among them is one from Reginald Fitz-Jocelyn, Bishop from 1174 to 1192. One of its attesting witnesses is Walerand de Welleslege, who then dwelt at, and owned, the hamlet of Welleslege, in the close vicinity, and parish, of Wells. In a deed of 1298, belonging to Mr. Serel, a grant by Walter de Flemyng of a croft and tenement in the Manor of Dyndre, Thomas de Welleslege and Robert de Welleslege are named as witnesses. In deeds of the close of the 13th and early part of the 14th centuries, the name of Edmund de Welleslege occurs as a witness probably a hundred times. There was a Mass founded by the same family in Wells Cathedral. From this source the present noble family of Wellesley is generally considered to have sprung.

The great Charter of Liberties of Wells is one granted by King John at Chinon, in the third year of his reign, making it a free burgh; a small, but handsome, and well-preserved document. Bishop Fitz-Jocelyn executed two deeds in favour of the town; and after him Savaric, who was Bishop from the year 1192 to 1205, executed a third; all three of them for the purpose of relieving the inhabitants from various local burdens, and, among other things, enabling them to convey their own houses. In Savaric's deed, he put them on terms to hold their fairs in the high street, and not immediately opposite to the Church, to the annoyance of the congregation. On their compliance with such request, he agreed to reduce their tolls by one half. The whole of these Charters are preserved by the Corporation with great care.

My best thanks are due to Mr. W. J. S. Foster, the Town Clerk of Wells, for the readiness with which he gave me access to the City Records, and his kindness in providing me with every facility for the examination of them. To Mr. Thomas Serel also I must express my great obligations, as I feel myself to have greatly profited by the abundant information which his extensive acquaintance with the past history of Wells and its vicinity enabled him to afford me.

HENRY THOMAS RILEY.

THE CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF YORK.

The various books are described in the order in which they were shown to me by the Town Clerk, or his assistants.

A collection of what were originally called "House "Books," but now known as "Corporation Minute Books," numbering 32 volumes down to 1605, and 62 volumes in all, down to 1835; from which date they are continued to the present time. The date of the earliest volume is the 15th of Edward 4, or A.D. 1476. The earlier volumes are small folios, written on paper; several of them are much mutilated, apparently through the action of damp. Speaking in general terms, the collection is intended as a Register of the proceedings of the Court of the Mayor, Aldermen, the Twenty-four, and the two Sheriffs; but incidentally they contain much that throws light upon the social history of their respective dates. The later volumes are of course written in English; and the same as to those of an earlier date, though in these the entries are in Latin occasionally. Speaking more particularly in reference to the first six volumes, their general contents seem to be,—meetings for the discussion of city matters, licences, discharges from office, arrest for debt, suretyship, awards of arbitration, proclamations, recognizances, obligations, and deliveries of Mass-books and vestments to the priests of the various Chantries that were in the patronage of the Corporation.

On opening vol. 5 at random (1 Richard 3, A.D. 1483–4), fol. 24, I met with a contract in behalf of the Innholders of the City of York, "to bryng forth yerly duryng the "term of viii. yere then next following the pagent of the "Coronation of our Lady perteyning to the said inn-"holders." At fol. 3 of vol. 6 (1 Henry 7, A.D. 1486), we find a petition of the Prior and Convent of the Holy Trinity in York, as to certain hardships inflicted on them, and as to their right of possession of the Hospital of St. Nicholas, in the suburbs of York. Vol. 32 (A.D. 1599–1605) contains voluminous correspondence relating to city matters, orders for the repair of various localities, admissions to the freedom and apprenticeships. Under the date of "York, "15 October 1599," there is a letter "from my Lorde "President and Counsell for recusants, ... against the "great declynyngge of her Majesties subjects from the "religion established, and from the due allegiance, partly "by not repairinge to the church, and partly by the "seditious persuasion of Jesuits and Popish priests sent "from foreign countries." On the first page of the first volume, "Alan Wilberfosse" is named as one of the Sheriffs of York.

The earlier volumes of this collection appear to have been used to some extent, but not largely, by Drake in his "Eboracum," folio, 1736. There is also a work of considerable value, by Robert Davies (Nichols, London, 1843, one vol., 8vo.), a former Town Clerk of York, who is still living, intituled "Extracts from the Municipal Records of "the City of York, in the reigns of Edward 4, Edward 5, "and Richard 3," pp. 304. It is a very interesting volume, and the author appears to have drawn largely upon what may be termed "the curiosities" of the earlier House Books; but from a cursory examination of these volumes, I came to the conclusion that he had by no means exhausted them. Still, however, though they might possibly yield a fair amount of now forgotten material in reference to our past social, and, to some extent, political history, it is very doubtful whether they would repay the costliness of a thorough examination.

About ten volumes of Admissions to the Freedom. The first volume (in folio) is composed of several old volumes bound up in one. The first 32 pages are occupied with miscellaneous matters, the oaths of various officials, and the elections of the Mayors of York from A.D. 1272. At page 32 begins a list of the Freemen from A.D. 1272. At page 286 is given a list of the names of the Bailiffs of York from the 12th of Edward 3, A.D. 1338–9.

Registers of Apprenticeship Indentures, in several folio volumes, from A.D. 1724 to the present time.

Book of Enrolments, 2 vols. folio, beginning at the 45th of Elizabeth and ending in the reign of Charles 2, and consisting of enrolments of deeds of conveyance of property situate within the jurisdiction of the City, and Inquisitions post mortem. The first conveyance is between William Titherington, tailor, and Annie, his wife, of the one part, and "Henry Lyonesse, tyler," of the other.

An earlier Book of Enrolments, 1 vol. folio, beginning at A.D. 1340, and coming down to the close of Elizabeth. It is merely marked B, and no other title is given to it. In addition to enrolments of deeds, it contains some ordinances of the Trades and Companies of York, in English, temp. Edward 6 and Elizabeth.

A folio book of Enrolments of deeds and Inquisitions, between 26 and 32 Elizabeth, A.D. 1584–90.

A book of St. Thomas' Hospital without Micklegate Bar, in the City of York, consisting of a Register of endowments and proceedings of the Governors, from the 7th of Edward 6 to about the 11th of Elizabeth. There is also a detached paper of accounts in it "audited 5 December 1576."

A quantity of mutilated leaves, tacked together, and bound in paper, and containing, among other things, a Calendar, or Index, to the "Ordinances and Statutes beyng "in the Chambre of the said Cite of York, the xith day of "the month of June in the xxii. yere (A.D. 1482–3) of the "reing of King Edward the Foure." I could gain no information in the office as to the volume or collection to

which this Calendar, written in a faded ink, tattered and soiled, might bear reference. It was not very long, however, before I found that it was an Index to the volume next mentioned, the most valuable, in all probability, that is to be found in the possession of the Corporation of the City of York.

A book of divers "Memoranda touching the City of "York, made in the time of John de Santone, Mayor, "50 Edward 3, A.D. 1376." A very thick folio volume, written on parchment, and commencing at that date. There are contained in it several contemporary copies of Acts of Parliament, and a large number of memoranda relative to passing events within the City of York. The volume is in every way so highly interesting, as throwing a light upon the usages of the 14th and 15th centuries, and the early history of our trades and guilds, that no apology will be needed for a somewhat lengthened description of its contents.—

Fol. 15 b., 28th April, 17 Richard 2 (A.D. 1394), an ordinance made that no "nativus," or born bondman, shall be admitted to the freedom of the city. The Ordinances of the Glovers are given in fol. 17 a; Glaziers, fol. 17 b; Bowyers, fol. 18 a; Chandlers, fol. 20 b; Parchment-makers, fol. 21 a; Coopers, fol. 21 a; Fullers, fol. 22 a; Sawyers, fol. 22 b; Goldsmiths, fol. 23 a; Capmakers, fol. 23 a; Cardmakers, fol. 24 b; Glovers and Parchment-makers, fol. 25 a; Butchers, fol. 25 b; Millers, fol. 25 b; General Ordinances of the Crafts, fol. 26 a; Saddlers, fol. 27 a; Founders, fol. 28 a, 31 b; Tailors, fol. 28 b; Spurriers and Lorimers, fol. 30 b; Smiths, fol. 32 b; Tapicers (or carpet-makers), fol. 32 b; Fletchers, fol. 33 a; Litsters (or dyers,) fol. 34 a; Plasterers, fol. 35 a; Butchers, fol. 37 a; Cutlers, fol. 40 b; Joiners, fol. 46 a; Potters, fol. 46 b; complaint of the Salse-makers, or sauce-makers ("salsarii," sellers of mustard and other "salsamenta"), fol. 48 a; ordinances of the "Payntours, Steynours, and Goldbeters," fol. 52 a; Bakers, fol. 53 a; Brewers, fol. 54 a; Girdlers, fols. 58, 59 a (English, A.D. 1417); Cordwainers, fol. 60 b; Fishmongers of fresh-water fish, fol. 61 b; Bowyers, fol. 62 a, b; Ironmongers, fol. 63 a; Barbers and Surgeons, fol. 72 a; Pewterers, fol. 73 a; Fishmongers, fol. 109 a (English); Weavers, fol. 123 a; Goldsmiths, fol. 128 a; Porters of York, fol. 154 b. Incidentally also, there are numerous entries in this volume in reference to the pageants of the various trades of York, at the Feast of Corpus Christi, the Thursday after Trinity Sunday, which was celebrated there with great pomp; and upon which, remarkable no doubt for their number and gorgeousness, large sums of money were expended.

A few quotations from the volume, in a translated form, are annexed :—"As to Millers (fol. 25 b), it is ordained that "all artificers of this city, who by themselves or by their "wives follow the craft called 'melemakers,' shall pay and "be contributory to the pageant of the millers, supported "by them on the holiday of the Feast of Corpus Christi, "in such manner as with the masters of the pageant aforesaid, for the year being, they shall be able reasonably to "agree." (Fol. 48 b). "Here follows a constitution as to "Salsemakers, and those who sell Paris candles. And "whereas there was grievous complaint made here in the "Council-Chamber by the craftsmen of the city, the "'salsarii' to wit, whom we commonly call 'salsemakers,' "that, although by usage hitherto followed, all the folks of "the *salsemakercrafte*, and also of the *candel crafte*, without the *Flesshchameles* [Flesh shambles], who in their "houses and windows sold and exposed Paris candles, did "at their own costs and charges together maintain, upon "the feast and holiday of Corpus Christi in that city, the "pageant in which it is represented that Judas Scarioth "hanged himself, and burst asunder in the middle, yet "now the Pellipers [Skinners] and other craftsmen of this "city as well, by themselves and their wives, in great "numbers, themselves not being salesmakers, do make "and do presume to sell and expose Paris candles in their "houses and windows; yet, upon being asked, they do "refuse to contribute to the maintenance of the pageant "aforesaid; therefore, unless some speedy remedy shall "be applied thereto, and they be made to contribute from "henceforth jointly with the Salsemakers, these same "Salsemakers will no longer be able to support such "pageant."

(Fol. 52 b). There being a dispute between the Mariners and the Fishermen of Usegate (Ousegate), having boats, as to the mode of paying for the "pageant of the Ship of Noe," it was settled, "to the end that the Chamber of Council "might be no more disturbed in that behalf," that the fishermen should from thenceforth pay yearly 12 pence to the mariners, also taking upon themselves one-third of the expenses of the pageant.

(Fol. 121 b). Description of the ornaments of the Chantry of Alan Hamerton, in the Chapel of St. Anne.

(Fol. 129 a). Claim by Archbishop Scrope to the person of William de Wystowe, as being his "nativus" or born bondman; whereupon, the Mayor and others "protest "personally and openly" in the chamber of the Archbishop, within his palace at York, that he is not such bondman, but a free man born.

(Fol. 129 b). 8th May, 4th Henry 4 (A.D. 1403), "Agreed before the Mayor, between the folks of *drapercraft* in York and the folks of *hosyercraft*, that all "*hosyers* who shall sell hose [chaunces] or make hose to "sell, together with the *uphaldres* who before have sold "woollen cloths, shall have charge of the pageant of "Moses and Pharoah at the holiday of Corpus Christi, "as well as the *dubbers* [cleaners and repairers of old "clothes] and those assigned to them."

(Fol. 131 a). A.D. 1388. Particulars of an embassy from England to Prussia, consisting of Master Nicholas Stoket, Licentiate in Canon and Civil Law, and Thomas Gra and Walter Sibille, citizens of London and York. They meet Conrad Szolner of Rotenstein, "General Master of the "House of St. Mary of Teutonia," John Benys of London being their interpreter. He receives them at his Castle of Marienberg, and a treaty of commerce is entered into.

The earlier part of this volume is written in Latin and Norman French. It ends about the 7th of Henry 7, A.D. 1492, and contains 371 closely written folios in all. So far as I could ascertain, it seems to have been entirely overlooked by Drake in his "Eboracum." The earlier half of the volume is especially deserving of a close examination, in reference to the light it throws upon the trade usages and general manners and customs of the 14th and 15th centuries.

A folio volume, inscribed "Copyes of Lettters, etc., about "the Corp^{n} affaires, from the year 1664;" the first being from Edward Elwicke, Mayor in 1664, to the Duke of Buckingham, in reference to the restoration of the Courts of Justice to the city of York. The last Letter in the volume bears date the 25th of August 1718, being from the Mayor and Town Council of Beverley (a "Thomas Wilberforce" appearing among the latter), imposing a fine of 20 guineas upon Mr. Thomas Riby, macebearer of the Corporation of York, who had been chosen Alderman of Beverley, but had refused to serve the office. The same person had also been lately presented by the Town Council of York to the Lord Mayor of that city, as a fit and proper person to serve as Sheriff; but the Mayor had found his estate not sufficient to enable him to serve the office; and upon his representation of this fact to the Corporation of Beverley, they reduce the fine from the sum of 50 pounds to 20 guineas, as above mentioned.

Two very thick folio volumes of papers, some printed, some written, relative to the Corporation of York; apparently belonging to the early part of last century, and probably a sort of Common-place Book of some former officer of the city, all remembrance of whom and of his labours has now perished.

Book of Ordinances of the Pewterers of the City of York. A small folio, written A.D. 1705, the Ordinances however bearing date A.D. 1419.

A large square folio volume, written upon parchment, formed probably at the beginning of the 17th century, and filled with writing of various dates down to the beginning of this century. It contains a miscellaneous collection of charters, documents, and memoranda, relative to the city of York.

Books of Estreats, or levies for subsidies, from 32 Henry 8 (A.D. 1540), down to the 17th century. Several small folio volumes, written upon paper.

A similar collection of Estreats, from the reign of Edward 4 down to that of Henry 7; a number of thin volumes fastened together, and forming one.

A book of Expenditure by the Corporation of York in the reign of Henry 6; a paper quarto, the outside labelled "25 Henry VI." Among them are to be found payments to priests, lawyers, minstrels, and persons of various other professions and callings. This is an interesting volume, and contains many entries that are very curious.

Another quarto volume of like character, in continuation, apparently, of the preceding one, and coming down to A.D. 1477.

Wardmote Court Book, of the time of Queen Elizabeth, but of no apparent interest.

A folio paper volume, beginning at the Association of the Northern Counties, in July and August 1645, for the safety and defence of the same; and opening with the submission made by the Mayor and certain of the Aldermen and Town Council of York to the ordinance of Parliament, and solemn declaration made by them thereon. The weekly political proceedings of the civic authorities of York are entered from the above date down to January 1652, with numerous entries as to procedure by sequestration or other-

wise against the King's adherents. I am not aware that this volume has ever been consulted by any writers on our history at this period; its contents are apparently very interesting, and, not improbably, when thoroughly examined, may turn out to be of considerable historical value.

Brewers' and Innholders' Recognizances; two paper volumes, small folio, of the time of Elizabeth. There are some curious entries in these volumes; in 1589, Thomas Daltry, innholder, enters into recognizances that he will not allow any flesh to be killed or dressed in his house in Lent. Similar entries are to be found in the books at Coventry.

A Register Book of Bonds and Suretyships, temp. Elizabeth.

A large folio paper volume of Indentures of Apprenticeship in York, from the 22nd of Elizabeth to 1688.

"Liber Recordorum," a large folio parchment volume, consisting for the most part of indentures, enrolled therein during the reigns of Mary and Elizabeth.

List of persons found able for war, and tabular statements as to their horses and "garnishment of arms;" a thin paper folio, of apparently the 34th of Henry 8 (A.D. 1542–3.) Many of these entries seem to be of considerable interest.

Orders and Accounts as to Four Companies of Soldiers, raised by subscription in York, during the time of the Rebellion in 1745; a thin paper folio volume.

Correspondence as to the raising of soldiers in York in 1782; a thin paper folio volume.

A volume containing a list of payments of *Cremottes*, —doles to the poor, in 1652, down to 1660, and also in some following years.

Lease of the site of St. Mary's (or Botham) Hospital to the Cathedral Church of York, temp. Philip and Mary.

With the exception of some two or three comparatively modern volumes, of no interest whatever, the above is a list of the whole collection of manuscript volumes in the possession of the Corporation of York. Of loose papers, in bundles, of a miscellaneous description, there is a very large collection in their two Muniment-rooms, as might of course be expected. The assistant to the Town Clerk very obligingly placed some of these before me, but as they seemed to savour of title, more or less, I declined to enter upon any further examination of them; in addition to which consideration, I do not think that, could they be examined, there is any probability that their contents would repay the labour.

In concluding this branch of my York Report I must not omit to express my thanks to the Lord Mayor of the City of York, for his courtesy in personally giving me free and unrestricted access to these documents; and to Mr. J. Wilkinson, the Town Clerk, for the kind interest which he took in making every possible arrangement for consulting my convenience and facilitating my task.

HENRY THOMAS RILEY.

YORK.—THE COMPANY OF MERCHANT ADVENTURERS.

The City of York, the seat in the Middle Ages of commercial interests of high importance, could boast of its Guilds and Companies, in considerable numbers, and, in some instances, possessed of great resources. Of these once important institutions all but three, I learn, are now extinct; the Companies, namely, of the Merchant Adventurers, the Merchant Tailors, and the Butchers, the last being now in a state of decadence. Mr. Wilkinson, the Town Clerk, who also fills the office of Clerk, respectively, of the first two Companies, invited me to an inspection of the contents of the ancient chest of the Company of Merchant Adventurers, a few particulars in reference to which, by his kind favour, I am enabled to subjoin.

Company of Merchant Adventurers of the City of York.

A bundle of parchment documents, date A.D. 1357 and thereabout, containing the Accounts of St. Mary's Guild at that period, the property of which Guild seems afterwards to have come into the possession of the Merchant Adventurers.

A bundle of paper documents, date A.D. 1360 and thereabout, also containing Accounts of the expenditure of St. Mary's Guild. These documents are in general carefully preserved, and contain matter as to prices of commodities, rates of wages, and general usages of the time, of considerable interest in reference to our social life at that period.

Accounts of the expenditure of the Company of Merchant Adventurers from A.D. 1501.

Bundles of Memoranda, Letters, Petitions, and Plaints, in reference to members of this Company and merchants of Kingston-upon-Hull and other places, from A.D. 1502 to 1560.

Conveyances to St. Mary's Guild, beginning in 1277.

Books of the Eastland Merchants, from A.D. 1645 to 1696, a society either now extinct or absorbed into the Company of Merchant Adventurers.

Among the documents of the Merchant Adventurers which may more strictly be termed title-deeds, though pertaining perhaps to lands and houses that can no longer be identified, it deserves remark that there is a large collection of mediæval seals in wax, for the most part in an excellent state of preservation.

The Company of Merchant Tailors possesses nothing ancient beyond its early title-deeds: no early accounts or registers, so far as I could ascertain.

There are large numbers, I am told, of deeds and other documents which formerly belonged to the now extinct Guilds and Companies of York, now in private hands in that place and its vicinity. Many documents also of early date, I was sorry to learn, have of late years been purposely destroyed.

The Yorkshire Philosophical Society.

There are a few early deeds and documents in the possession of this society. Among them I noticed a Computus on paper, of the beginning of the 15th century, of the Cellarer (or the Kitchener) of St. Mary's Abbey, York, containing an account of the extra expenditure on certain Feast-days. It has been lately printed, I believe. Also a deed of manumission to a villein and his children, of the date, apparently, of Edward 1.

HENRY THOMAS RILEY.

MEMORANDUM RESPECTING THE MS. OF MR. CORNELIUS MEADLEY.

A precedent book on paper, belonging to some lawyer, recorder, or town clerk, in which the forms of original and judicial Writs, with some Returns, are entered, extending from Henry 8 to Charles 1. There are several precedents which do not occur in the printed "Regis- "trum Omnium Brevium tam Originalium quam Judi- "cialium," printed in 1634.

At the commencement of the MS. the modes of addressing the officers of the principal cities and towns are set out.

These MSS. are very common, and are of no historical or legal value.

SCOTLAND.

REPORT ON THE MANUSCRIPT MATERIALS FOR HISTORY IN SCOTLAND.

A consideration of these naturally divides itself into two lines, the one regarding the materials in public libraries and repositories,—the other, such as are to be found in the collections of private individuals.

And in reporting on these, it is necessary to keep in view the materials, which without having been *published*, have in a certain sense been already brought within the reach of the historical student.

The printing Clubs of Scotland, since the institution of the first of them, the Bannatyne Club by Sir Walter Scott, in 1822, have given to their members many valuable historical Records previously hidden in manuscript. Through this instrumentality, all the Chartularies of the Religious Houses, and Episcopal Sees of Scotland (with a few exceptions, which I shall afterwards specify), have been already printed,—as well as many works illustrating particular periods of the national history.

Although in many instances a very limited number of copies of these works was printed (the members of some of the Clubs only reaching to 100), yet from

various causes they have been attainable in the market, and copies are to be found in such Libraries as those of the British Museum and the Bodleian.

I have recently been informed, however, that very few of these Books of Record are to be found in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, and it is an obvious cause of regret that such valuable works cannot now be multiplied, so as to be more easily within the reach of students of history.

Still in regard to this class of Records, one who is working out the history of a particular Religious House or See, may, with more or less of difficulty, refer to their Records which have thus been printed.

But besides these larger and more important works, each of which is devoted to a distinct subject, the Clubs have printed in a series of volumes of "Miscellanies," many curious letters and documents, partly from private Charter rooms, and partly from collections in the Advocates' Library. To the student of any particular period, these documents frequently afford the most valuable and picturesque illustrations, but from their occurring in a scattered and isolated way, there is generally nothing to suggest to him their real character, and the use to which they could be turned.

It seems to me that these documents would become doubly valuable as materials of history, if they were classified under separate heads, with a brief calendar where necessary, and a reference to the volumes where they are to be found.

I extend this remark to the volumes of family papers, of which several have recently been printed in Scotland (Keir, Eglinton Pollock, Southesk, Grandtully). Of these a very limited number of copies have been printed, for the friends of the several families,—and where the letters and papers which they contain relate to public affairs, it seems to me that a calendar of them would be an object of general importance.

Proceeding however to materials in *public* Collections yet in manuscript, I first refer to those in the Advocates' Library, as of chief variety and importance; but having given a separate Report on the contents of this great Collection, I need not refer farther to it here.

In each of our four Scottish Universities are collections of manuscripts and papers, of which some account should be given. These are quite distinct from the deeds relating to the constitution and the property of the institutions—many of which have been already printed or described in the Reports of the University Commissioners, and elsewhere; and while it would be a desirable thing to give an abstract of the documents of foundation of the various Universities, yet they are not the class which I have presently in view, which includes the manuscripts, letters, and miscellaneous papers (often mere scraps), which help to a knowledge of former times, to be found along with the more formal deeds referred to.

In the General Register House, Edinburgh, are many Records which are of great value for this purpose. Of these some relate more immediately to the transmission of landed property in Scotland, and to the condition of Scotch society. Others illustrate the relations between Scotland and other countries, especially with England.

The value of these Records will come to be more generally appreciated, when they are made known to the public in the Calendars of them which are in contemplation by the Lord Clerk Register of Scotland, as part of the series of volumes now printing under his Lordship's direction.

Till such Calendars appear, however, it would be regarded as a boon by historical investigators, especially by those at a distance, who cannot examine the Records on the spot, to be furnished with a brief conspectus of those of most general interest, such as the Accounts of the Great Chamberlains, and the Lord High Treasurer, the Records of the Privy Council and the Great Seal—merely furnishing a general description of their contents, with the dates over which they extend.

Among other historical materials in public collections, are the Records of the various Royal Burghs throughout Scotland. These are of very various ages and importance; but it would be of some consequence to know exactly what they consist of.

In the case of Aberdeen, on which I have prepared a separate Report, a portion of the Records date from the 12th century, and the whole are of great extent and interest; while in the case of many other Burghs, a few lines would suffice to describe all that is of value.

A Calendar of the Charters of incorporation and privilege of the Burghs would occupy no great bulk, and would throw light on the origin of these institutions.

In the Records of the Presbyteries and Synods of Scotland, there are many entries which help to a knowledge of the condition of people, as well as of the ecclesiastical history of the day. Even without doing more than obtaining a list of these Records, and the dates which they cover, a step will be made in rendering them available to the historical inquirer.

The same may be said of the Records of the various Sheriff Courts of Scotland, some of which are of early date.

In speaking of the Episcopal and Monastic Registers printed by the Clubs, I have said that a few yet remain in manuscript. These are—

1. The Chartulary of the Abbey of Cambuskenneth.
2. The Chartulary of the Abbey of Inchcolm.
3. The Register of the Collegiate Church of St. Nicholas, Aberdeen, containing, besides Charters and Obits, constitutions which illustrate the working of these bodies.
4. The Register of the Collegiate Church of Crail.
5. Charters of the Monastery of Coldstream.
6. Register of the Monastery of Cupar-in-Angus.
7. Charters of the Priory of Pluscardine, in Moray.
8. Charters of the Carmelite, Franciscan, and Dominican Friars at Aberdeen.
9. Charters of the Priory of Restennet, in Angus.
10. Register of the Chapel Royal of Stirling.
11. Register of Holm Cultram, a House founded by Prince Henry of Scotland, to which many Scotch families granted Charters.
12. Martyrologium secundum usum Ecclesiæ Aberdonensis.

The Registers of the following Religious Houses cannot now be traced, although several of them were quoted by writers of the last century. It is probable that some of them will yet be found in the Charter Rooms or Libraries of our great proprietors:—

1. The Priory of Whithorn.
2. The Abbey of Glenluce.
3. The Abbey of Dundrennan.
4. The Abbey of Tungland.
5. The Monastery of St. Mary's Isle.
6. The House of New Abbey.
7. ,, Lincluden.
8. ,, Cross-raguel.
9. ,, Kilwinning.
10. ,, Fail.
11. ,, Beauly.

Of Manuscripts in public Collections, I may here refer to those of Fordun's Chronicles in the Advocates' Library and in the Library of the University of Edinburgh, although the copy which appears of most importance is in the private Collection of Lord Dalhousie, and has been separately reported on.

Besides these, there are in other Scotch Collections (which I have not yet inspected) several Manuscripts of the Venerable Chronicler, and these will all be serviceable for collation, when the much-needed new edition of Fordun comes to be undertaken. There are also three copies in Scotland of the volume in the Bodleian, known as "Bishop Elphinstone's History of "Scotland," but which appears to consist of the first five Books of Fordun, with a continuation different from that of Bower.

The historical materials in *private* hands are chiefly to be expected in the repositories of ancient families, whose ancestors took part in the national transactions of their day, although there are some cases where unexpected treasures have been found among papers of landowners of recent standing,—having been received by them among the title deeds of their lands.

Where complete Inventories of these Records have been prepared, the task of examination is comparatively easy; but in many instances no such repertory has been formed, nor any attempt made to arrange the papers, so that it not unfrequently happens that Royal Missives, and papers of the highest interest, are found mixed up with tradesmen's bills, and family letters not a hundred years old.

As I have already remarked, the family papers of several old Houses have recently been printed for private circulation among members and friends, and if on examination it should appear that all documents of a general historical import have also been printed, a very general account of these Collections, with a calendar of any papers of special interest, would appear to me to be sufficient.

In other cases the mode of dealing with the documents will be suggested as they come to be reported on.

The following is a list of the Collections inspected by me in the course of the recent autumn vacation, and I

have prefixed an asterisk to such of them as I have already reported on. The Reports on the others are in preparation:—

*The Advocates' Library, Edinburgh.
*The Library of the University, Edinburgh.
*The Archives of the Corporation of the City of Edinburgh.
*The Archives of the Corporation of Glasgow.
The University of Aberdeen.
*The Duke of Hamilton, at Hamilton Palace.
*The Duke of Richmond, at Gordon Castle.
*The Marquis of Lothian, at Newbattle.
The Earl of Glasgow, at Hawkhead and Kelburne.
*The Earl of Dalhousie, at Panmure House, and Brechin Castle.
The Earl of Strathmore, at Glamis Castle.
The Earl of Airlie, at Cortachy Castle.
The Earl of Cawdor, at Cawdor Castle.
Lord Forbes, at Castle Forbes.
Lord Lindsay, at Dunecht.
Sir Jas. H. Burnett, Bart., at Crathes.
Mr. Irvine of Drum, at Drum Castle.
Mr. Guthrie of Guthrie, at Guthrie Catle.
Mr. Forbes Leith of Whitehaugh.
*The Burgh of Aberdeen.

I have also been in communication with the following owners of historical documents, who have consented to my inspection of them, when I am able to undertake it; and I may here note that a general desire has been expressed by all, that their Collections should be made available for public purposes under the direction of the Commission.

The Duke of Sutherland.
The Marquis of Huntly.
The Marquis of Bute.
The Earl of Morton.
The Earl of Moray.
The Earl of Seafield.
The Earl of Selkirk.
The Earl of Fife.
The Earl of Glasgow (at Crawford Priory).
Lord Saltoun.
Lord Torphichen.
Mr. Wauchope of Niddrie.
Major Rose of Kilravock.
The University of St. Andrews.
The Earl of Kinnoull.
Macleod of Macleod.
Earl of Rosslyn.
Col. Leith Hay, of Rannes.

The following is a list of the other public bodies and private families in Scotland, in whose Collections historical papers may be reasonably expected:—

The Duke of Argyll.
The Duke of Buccleuch.
The Duke of Athole.
The Earl of Aberdeen.
The Marquis of Ailsa.
The Viscount Arbuthnott.
Earl of Breadalbane.
Earl of Caithness.
Earl of Eglinton.
Earl of Elgin.
Lord Elphinstone.
Earl of Erroll.
Earl of Galloway.
Baroness Gray.
Earl of Haddington.
Lord Herries.
Earl of Home.
Earl of Hopetoun.
Earl of Kellie.
Lord Kinnaird.
Earl of Kintore.
Earl of Lauderdale.
Earl of Leven and Melville.
Lord Lovat.
The Duke of Montrose.
Lord Napier.
Earl of Northesk.
Marquis of Queensberry.
Lord Reay.
Lord Rollo.
Earl of Rosebery.
Countess of Rothes.
Duke of Roxburghe.
Earl of Southesk.
Earl of Stair.
Earl of Mansfield.
Viscount Strathallan.
Marquis of Tweeddale.
Earl of Wemyss.
Lord Abercromby.
Earl of Camperdown.
Earl of Minto.
Lord Willoughby De Eresby.
Earl of Zetland.
Sir George Abercromby, Bart.
Sir Andrew Agnew, Bart.
Sir H. Hume Campbell, Bart.
Sir James Clerk, Bart.
Sir James Colquhoun, Bt.
Sir Wm. Dunbar, Bart.
Sir Arch. Edmonstone, Bart.
Sir W. F. A. Elliott, Bart.
Sir Wm. Forbes, Bart.
Sir Wm. Gordon Cumming, Bart.
Sir Archd. Grant, Bart.
Sir Geo. Macpherson Grant, Bart.
Right Hon. R. A. C. Nisbet.
Sir J. C. Dalrymple Hay, Bart.
Sir Wm. Maxwell, Bart., of Montreith.
Sir W. Stirling Maxwell, Bart.
Sir Thos. Moncreiffe, Bart.
Sir John Ogilvy, Bart.
Sir Geo. Ramsay, Bart.
Sir C. W. A. Ross, Bart.
Sir P. Murray Thriepland, Bart.
Sir R. Anstruther, Bart.
Donald Cameron of Lochiel, M.P.
R. W. Duff, M.P.
I. R. Farquharson of Invercauld.
Col. C. Fraser of Castle Fraser.
W. C. Gordon of Fyvie.
Col. H. Knight Erskine of Pittodrie.
Jas. Buchan of Auchmacoy.
Jas. Russell of Aden.
Col. Ferguson of Pitfour.
John Gordon of Pitlurg.
Mr. Maclean of Ardgour.
Mr. Malcolm of Poltalloch.
Sir E. Hunter Blair, Bart.
Sir Geo. Dunbar, Bart.
Chas. Seton Guthrie of Scotscalder.
Hon. M. Maxwell of Terregles.
R. Dundas of Arniston.
Wm. Brodie of Brodie.
Sir Coutts Lindsay, Bart.
Mr. Thomson of Charlton.
Mr. F. L. S. Wedderburn of Birkhill.
W. H. Kennedy Erskine of Dun.
A. Fletcher of Saltoun.
Mr. Forbes of Culloden.
Lord Macdonald.
Cluny Macpherson of Cluny.
Col. Macpherson of Belleville.
W. Stewart of Shambelly.
Lord Blantyre.
Mr. Balfour of Trenaby.
Lord Elibank,
Sir J. M. Nasmyth, Bart.
Macintosh of Macintosh.
Sir R. Menzies, Bart.
Col. Mure of Caldwell.
Sir R. M. Shaw Stewart, Bart.
A. E. Lockhart of Borthwickbrae.
Lord Napier.
Jas MacDouall of Logan.

Besides the Archives of the Royal Burghs of Scotland to which I have adverted as deserving of examination, and these of the Universities, there are other Collections of a public character which would repay inspection.

The first was in the custody of the late Bishop Kyle at Preshome, in Banffshire, till his death some time ago, and I have just learned that it still remains at Preshome.

It contained many documents illustrative of the history of the Roman Catholic Church, and its missions in Scotland, subsequent to the Reformation; several Manuscripts of the well-known historical writer Thomas Innes, and other papers of interest.

The second in a Collection belonging to the Episcopal Church, now placed at Trinity College, Glenalmond, in which are a good many letters and papers illustrating the times of the Jacobites and Nonjurors.

Besides these there is at Blair's College, near Aberdeen, a Collection of the Charters and papers of the Monastery of St. James of Ratisbon, a Scotic House of early foundation.

Since I finished the previous part of my Report, I have received the most courteous permission to examine the records at Glenalmond just referred to, and I have little doubt that those at Preshome will be made available to the Commission with the like liberality.

Humbly reported by
20 Nov. 1869. JOHN STUART.

REPORT ON THE HISTORICAL PAPERS AT HAMILTON PALACE.

The Duke of Hamilton having granted his consent to my inspection of the papers at Hamilton Palace on behalf of the Historical Manuscript Commission, I went to Hamilton for that purpose on the 26th of August last, when every facility for conducting my examination was afforded, as well as on the occasion of a subsequent visit in the beginning of October.

The Records in question are divided into two classes, the first consisting of the strictly historical papers, and the second comprising the titles and Charters of the lands and baronies of the family, beginning with Grants from King Robert 1, of those great territories in the Vale of Clyde, which have been their capital lands ever since the time when they first settled within the shade of the Forest of Cadzow.

About a century ago, a Catalogue of the Documents in each series was formed in separate volumes. Of that containing the Historical Series, a copy came into the possession of the well-known George Chalmers, author of "Caledonia," and on the dispersion of his Library after his death, it was purchased for the Maitland Club of Glasgow. Soon afterwards (in 1847) it was printed for the members of that Club, as part of the fourth volume of their "Miscellany."

When we recollect the princely rank, and the important position in national affairs attained by the heads of the House of Hamilton, we are naturally led to expect many *documentary* vestiges of their existence.

In the 16th century the Earl of Arran, Regent of Scotland, was declared by Parliament to be the second person of the realm, and nearest to succeed to the Crown, failing the Queen.

His grandson, James, second Marquis of Hamilton, was Commissioner to the Parliament of 1621, in which

the Five Articles of the General Assembly of Perth were ratified.

The son of this nobleman, the third Marquis and first Duke of Hamilton, served on the Continent under Gustavus Adolphus, and was afterwards the King's Commissioner to the General Assembly of the Kirk at Glasgow in 1638, where the Episcopal order was abrogated; and at last he was executed for invading England on behalf of the King.

The second Duke, in his earlier days, acted a prominent part while Earl of Lanark, and died of a wound received at the battle of Worcester.

The next Duke held important offices under Charles 2 and James 2, and was Commissioner to the Convention Parliament of 1689. He was succeeded by his son, who as Earl of Arran served under the French King, and for a time took an opposite side from his father, adhering to the fortunes of King James. He was much concerned in the affairs of the Darien expedition, and opposed the Treaty of Union with England.

It may safely be said that both in extent and importance the Historical Papers at Hamilton fulfil all the expectations which the circumstances of the family suggest.

Their extent may be inferred from the space which their enumeration occupies in the Inventory to which I have referred, being 145 pages of quarto size. This however would convey but an imperfect estimate of their number, as many of the "bundles" of letters which form single entries in the Catalogue contain more than *a hundred* documents, and one of the entries describes 12 *volumes* of Records.

Without the aid of this Inventory the preparation of a Report on this great Collection would have been an arduous and tedious undertaking.

Having acquired a copy of it for the use of the Commission, and ascertained by comparison that it agreed with the original Manuscript at Hamilton, I have noted on the margins the suggestions as to their use, which an examination of the different papers led me to adopt, instead of embodying in this Report a detailed reference to them.

On reference to the Catalogue, p. 1, it will be seen that the earliest documents are specimens of those bonds of manrent and maintenance, by which men of power sought to gather under their banner all their friends and retainers, to strengthen themselves, in days when appeals to law and justice were of secondary importance. Another and later series occurs at page 66, and a third begins at page 123. As to these, I have suggested that they should be fully calendared, because of their use in illustrating the conditions of different ranks of society at the time when they were resorted to.

At page 68 of the Inventory there is entered, "No. "12. Twelve volumes containing a valuable collection "of original Letters and State papers on affairs betwixt "Scotland and England in the time of King James V. "and his daughter Queen Mary. They have probably "belonged to the English Privy Council, then esta- "blished at York, though now in the possession of this "family and marked with its arms."

The general character of the documents contained in these volumes (each of which extends to about 500 pages) is indicated in the Catalogue (pp. 68–112).

The Collection comprises a good many State papers connected with the administration of the Regent, and numerous documents illustrating the progress of the ecclesiastical changes then begun, as well as the political and social condition of the English and Scottish people. Some of them show the steps used in getting up a case against Queen Mary after her imprisonment (pp. 118–122).

Along with these volumes is placed another, not described in the Catalogue. It is entitled "Miscellanies "during the Reign of Mary Queen of Scots," copied by Mr. William Cleland in 1703, and contains copies of correspondence, Acts of Parliament, instructions, and the like, down to 1586, when many papers are introduced touching the intrigues of the Queen with the Roman Catholic powers.

There is also beside these volumes a packet containing 14 fasciculi in manuscript of Bishop Burnet's History of the Dukes of Hamilton, with marginal notes, and corrections of words in the text.

They are thus described in the Catalogue (p. 172), "A Copy of Dr. Burnet's Memoirs in MS., *cum notis* "*variorum*. Earl Lauderdale says (in a letter to my "Lady Duchess) he had read it over, and thought that, "so far as the King's letters had furnished the writer "with materials there needed little alteration; but "that there were great mistakes in many material "passages, after the King (Charles I.) came last out of "Scotland."

The character of the marginal entries will be gathered from the following specimen:—Page 2, "here "take in what is on the margent, pag. 5, beginning "'I know.'" The fasciculi extend to 506 folio pages, ending with a letter from Charles 1 to Earl Lanark, dated Woburn, 27 July 1647, and a few additional lines, "his Majestie's coming to Richmond for a," where they stop, the parallel passage in the printed volume being at page 318.

The verbal differences between the MS. and the latter are considerable, and an Address to the Reader on the use of Histories, which occurs in the MS., is not in the printed book.

In one of the bundles of papers (No. 133) is a remarkable letter from Bishop Burnet to the third Duke of Hamilton (Catal., p. 190), "inveighing against the "furious temper of the Scots Presbyterians, and their "continued acts of violence to the Episcopal clergy; "which in all appearance, as he apprehended, would "engage both the King and the English nation to "re-establish episcopacy in Scotland when the state "of the Kingdoms should be settled," which he specially laments, inasmuch as he had counselled the King to make the change in religion recently adopted in Scotland.

Among the loose documents are many characteristic letters from James 6 (p. 140), of which a good many are in the handwriting of the King.

The letters to the third Marquis from Gustavus Adolphus, and relative series of papers, throw some light on the *details* of the wars of that great Captain, and under the section devoted to the "Great Rebellion" (p. 147), are many valuable political papers.

Numerous letters of a later date relate to the times of Charles 2, and James 2, and William 3; to the proceedings of Viscount Dundee; the Convention Parliament; the Massacre of Glencoe; and Parliamentary proceedings.

Occasionally the description of documents in the Catalogue is sufficiently full, but where this is not the case I have ventured to suggest the calendaring or noting of them according to their importance.

In the few instances where State papers have been printed from the copies in this Collection (as the only ones known), I have given references to the volumes where they occur; and where I suspected that some of the letters had appeared in printed Collections, I have made such a note as will suggest farther examination.

I have also noted the character of the document, whether it is a draft, a copy, or an original.

At p. 150 of the Catalogue is described a Letter Book or "register of my Lord Marquis's Letters to the "nobility and Council; the friends and cadets of his "family; the Archbishop, presbytery, and town of "Glasgow; the doctors and professors of the University "of Aberdeen; and to divers other persons; in relation "to the peace of the Kingdom which he had come to "restore; and to the general Assembly at Glasgow "which had been indicted by the King's authority; "with divers letters and memorandums concerning "Assembly matters." (May—Oct. 1638). Also "An- "other register of his letters and instructions as Com- "mander-in-chief of the King's fleet, and general of "the forces employed in the expedition." (1639).

These volumes deserve a very detailed examination, as well as the "bundles" of contemporary letters addressed to the Marquis, which yet remain in their original covers.

From memoranda, on slips of paper in the boxes, it appears that several "bundles" have for a long time been missing, or have been mixed up with others, since the time of their first arrangement.

One of these memoranda refers to the following entry in the Catalogue:—"The original Letters and docu- "ments (eight bundles) exhibited or referred to by "Dr. Burnet, in his lives of these two Dukes [of "Hamilton]." The remark in the memorandum is, that this number (104) is wanting, with a note to consult the printed book, whether the bundle marked 99 in the box should not be marked 104.

Under the head of "Matters Ecclesiastical" (p. 205), are ranged Bulls and documents relating to the erection of the Parish Church of Cadzow into a Collegiate Church; the foundation of a Church and Hospital at Bartrimshotts, in the desert place called St. Catherine; and 17 Bulls and documents of the 15th and 16th centuries relating to the Episcopal See of Argyll and to the Abbey of Arbroath.

The loose historical papers are placed in four boxes in the Charter Room, and if the Commission resolve on the calendaring and copying which I have suggested, the documents referred to will be found in the different bundles by the numbers specified in the printed Catalogue.

Box I. contains No. 1 to No. 60.
Box II. „ No. 61 to No. 120.
Box III. „ No. 121 to No. 180.
Box IV. „ No. 181 to No. 217.

The volumes of State papers, and the draft of Bishop Burnet's Memoirs, are in a bookcase in the Great Library upstairs; while in the Old Library on the ground floor are several packets of miscellaneous Manuscripts, among which I noted the following volumes:—

1. A Dialogicall Conference about Marine affayres betweene the Highe Admirall and a Captaine at Sea; represented in six dialogues or discources. Collected and penned by Capt. Nath. Butter. Anno 1635. 382 pp.
2. Hume of Godscrott's History of the House and Family of Douglas and Angus.
3. The Lives of the most famouse and illustrious Earles of Angus and Morton, of the name and familie of Douglas. 326 pp.
4. A complete Copy of Bishop Burnet's Memoirs of the Dukes of Hamilton, in vellum cover. 560 pp.
5. Mock Poem, or Whiggs supplication; small 4to.
6. The Relation of Sir Balthazar Gorbier, Kny^t^, Master of Ceremonies to the King of Great Britain, for the cleering of som particullars, which haue by some been misunderstood during the Raignes of King James and King Charles.
7. Fragment of a History of the Earls of Douglas. 1560.
8. Copies of Letters between some of the Covenanting Ministers. 1643-6.
9. Humanum est errare, or false stepps on both sides. First on the King's part. 49 pp., fol.
10. A short militarie treatise or discourse containing all things neidfull for ane armie. Thin folio.
11. An old copy of Roper's Life of Sir T. More.
12. A volume of Minutes of the Proceedings of the Scotch Parliament, beginning 3rd Oct. 1706, down to 3rd Feb. following, when it ends with "What "passed after this day is not worth noticing."
13. Bellonæ Taratantara ad Scotos in Armis. Illustrissimo Celsissimo et Invictissimo heroi Vilhelmo Duci Hamiltonio jure merito nuncupata. A. Davide Leochæo.

I have not as yet examined the Collection of Manuscripts formed by the Marquis of Douglas, afterwards Duke of Hamilton, the grandfather of the present Duke.

They are noticed in Clarke's "Repertorium Biblio- "graphicum," and among them are the following:—(p. 259), "Cnutonis Magni Gesta."

This work is described by Sir T. D. Hardy in his Descriptive Catalogue under the titie of "Emmæ "Anglorum Reginæ Richardi I. Ducis Normannorum "Filiæ Encomium," and is printed in the great work of Pertz (Vol. XIX., p. 509), from the copy at Hamilton Palace. It would appear from the statements of the editor, that this is the copy from which Duchesne printed in 1619, after which the volume was lost sight of till recent times. In the time of Duchesne it belonged to Sir Robert Cotton.

(2.) Registrum Sanctæ Mariæ Furnesii per Abbatem Guill. Dalton; fol.

This volume is described by Clarke as "a most "perfect Manuscript, written about the year 1412: the "capital letters are ornamented with the portraits of "some of our Kings: their arms also and those of the "nobility form embellishments to many of the initial "letters." (Repertorium, p. 263.)

Referring to the Inventory for the suggestions as to calendaring or noting the loose papers, I may here remark that it would be of some importance to collate the original copy of Bishop Burnet's Memoirs with his printed text, so as to determine the character of the many alterations which have been made, and to compare the documentary illustrations introduced by him into his work with the originals in the "bundles" at Hamilton.

It will be of great consequence to obtain calendars of the documents in the 12 volumes before described. Some of them are the *drafts* of State papers, or letters of which the originals have been already printed, but the great proportion of them are believed to be principals which have not been made any use of.

Humbly reported by
General Register House, JOHN STUART.
Edinburgh, 18 Nov. 1869.

REPORT ON THE GORDON PAPERS AND OTHER RECORDS BELONGING TO HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF RICHMOND.

The Duke of Richmond having readily consented to my inspection, for the Commission, of his Muniment Room at Gordon Castle, I went there on the 13th of September last for the purpose of examining the papers, and from the notes then made, and those taken on the occasion of a former visit, I have prepared the following Report.

The family of Gordon was long rooted in the Merse before it came to be transplanted to the North of Scotland. In reward for his adherence to the cause of King Robert Bruce, that monarch bestowed on Sir Adam Gordon the barony of Strathbogie in Aberdeenshire, forfeited by David Earl of Atholl, and Sir Adam fell on the field of Halidonhill in 1333.

This was the first of their northern acquisitions, and it was nearly 50 years later before they attained the full possession of it. From the time when they did so, the family grew rapidly in importance and in wealth, till in the time of Queen Mary its head was possessor of three earldoms, and in reality was more like a King of the North than a vassal of another Sovereign,—ruling over the country from the Dee to the Western Ocean, founding other families of renown, filling the highest offices in the State, and intermarrying with the Royal Family and the great Houses of the land.

It was in the time of Queen Mary (in the year 1556) that the Queen Dowager, on a progress to the northern parts of the kingdom, was entertained by the Earl of Huntly in his Castle of Strathbogie, which he had recently enlarged and adorned at a great expense.

After a stay of some days the Queen proposed to take her departure, fearing lest her prolonged visit might incommode her host. Huntly, however, entreated her to remain, which she agreed to do, and on her wishing to inspect the cellars and storehouses, which furnished such bounteous cheer as had attended her, she saw among other things an incredible quantity of wild fowl and venison.

The Frenchmen, who formed the Queen's retinue, asked from whence a supply so vast, and yet so fresh, was procured, and were informed by the Earl that he had relays of hunters and fowlers dispersed in the mountains, woods, and remote places of his domains, from whence they daily forwarded to him the game which they had caught, however distant their quarters might be. On hearing which, D'Oisel exclaimed to the Queen, that such a man was not to be tolerated in so small and poor a kingdom as Scotland, and that his wings ought to be clipped before he became too arrogant.

A few years later Queen Mary herself went on a like journey to Inverness, and although she declined to partake of the Earl of Huntly's hospitality, the English Minister Randolph, who was in her train, was his guest for two nights, and in a letter to Cecil he thus refers to the style of his entertainment:—"His house is fair, and "best furnished of any house that I haue seen in this "country. His cheer is mervellous great."

On the forfeiture of this great Earl in 1562, his moveables were escheated to the Crown, and were divided between the Queen and the Earl of Murray, her brother.

The Inventory of the Queen's share is preserved, and it enables us to realize the grandeur of Huntly's style of living, as well as his taste and refinement. The beds carried from Strathbogie to Holyrood were of rich velvets, with ornaments and fringes of gold and silver work; many pieces of tapestry, vessels of gilded or coloured glass, figures of animals, and images of a monk and nun, the marble bust of a man, and a wooden carving of the Samaritan Woman at the Well, form items in the list.

Among the papers at Gordon Castle I may here notice two remarkable ones connected with the Earl just referred to. They are Covenants entered into between him and the Protector Somerset, which show that the Earl had agreed to forward the design of an English marriage and alliance, while he was at the time regarded as the main strength of the Roman Catholic

party, who were bent on an alliance and marriage with France.

The documents at Gordon Castle consist, in the first place, of a large and valuable series of the charters of the numerous lands and baronies of which the family became possessed, conveniently arranged, and accessible by means of an Inventory.

Besides these, there is a most imposing collection of bonds of manrent friendship and alliance by the leading families of the North of Scotland, dating from 1444 to 1670, which testify in a very unmistakeable way the enormous following which could be relied on by the head of the Gordons in all emergencies.

A rental of their widespread lands for the year 1600 bears witness also to their great income, although the proportion of it paid in kind would now be regarded as inconveniently large.

Among the miscellaneous papers are some early contracts of marriage of considerable historical interest.

Among the letters in the collection are two from Queen Mary to the Earl of Huntly, dated in 1568 from Bowton; eight from King James 7 (five while he was Duke of York, and three after he became King); seven from the Duchess of York to the Marchioness of Huntly; three from General Guest, at Inverness, to the Duke of Gordon in 1725; and one from Lord Lovat in 1742.

There is a separate collection of letters of considerable political importance addressed to the Duke of Richmond by different correspondents in 1744, 1745, 1746, with a few copies of letters *from* his Grace.

Several of the letters are from Mr. Edm. Martin, from Fortwilliam, in 1744, giving details of the road-making and other works then in progress in the Highlands. Another series was written by Mr. Andrew Stone, from Whitehall, in 1744–5, containing reports of the arrangements for meeting the Jacobite rising, and references from the Duke of Cumberland.

A set of the letters are from the Duke of Newcastle. In one of these, dated Claremont, Sep. 21, 1745, he expresses great alarm at the state of affairs in Scotland, then in possession of the Pretender. "I am very apprehensive," he says, "that the Pretender being in "possession of Scotland may encourage France to try "to put them in possession of England also." He adds, "Everything is done that can be done by an administration that has no power, and to whom the "King, their master, will hardly vouchsafe to say one "word about his own business. The greater the "danger is, the more angry he grows with those who "alone can help them out of it, and if he goes on he "may run the risk of losing another kingdom by the "*rashness* and *hating* of *some*, as he has already done "one by the folly and obstinacy of others."

In another letter the Duke writes, "The Closet grows "worse than ever. We are now come to bad language; "*Incapacity* to my Brother, Spectator of other people's "policy and measures, and yesterday *Pitifull Fellows*." —"Lord Chancellor and I are of opinion it is impossible to continue under such treatment and management of business."

One from Mr. Stone, in May 1746, among other things informs the Duke "in the utmost confidence that there "is at present an affair of the greatest consequence "under consideration." This was a paper containing "the conditions upon which the French Court would "come to an immediate accommodation, which, all "things considered, seemed more moderate than could "have been expected."

A Letter from the Duke of Newcastle in the same month discusses the question at large.

A Letter from the Duke of Cumberland to the Duke of Richmond, in answer to a request for promotion to a friend, says, "As you answer for him, I have no doubt "about him, though I have been told that he was a "little giddy in his youth, but he may be improved, as "I hope we giddy youths all shall."

A Letter from Lord Bury, from Bilberden, sends plans of the battle of Fontenoy and Fridberg, and the affair of Mell, with details and speculations as to the Pretender's success in Scotland.

Other Letters from Mr. Stone give the Reports received from Sir John Cope, the Lord Advocate, and from other correspondents, as to the Pretender's movements, an account of Cope's defeat at Falkirk, and of the final affair at Culloden.

There are 12 Letters from the Marquis of Montrose, all in his own hand, written from different places in the North during the years 1645 and 1646, of which 11 are addressed to the Marquis of Huntly, and one to the Earl of Aboyne, principally on the subject of a rising of the northern loyalists.

There are several Royal Commissions of Justiciary and Lieutenantry at various times from 1479 downwards. One from James 6, in 1601, in favour of the Marquis of Huntly, is for the reduction of the Northern Isles to order and obedience. It narrates, "Which "Isles being enriched with an incredible fertility of "corns, and plenty of fishes, would render inestimable "commodities to this country, giff the barbarity of the "savage inhabitants thereof would suffer and permit "an peacable trade and traffick among them."

There are besides, a few Letters from Charles 1 and Charles 2 (13.4.17—13.4.24—13.4.25). "A parcell of "French Commissions to Lord Gordone, while Captain "of Gens d'armes decosses. Item, the K. of Prussia's "Letter to the Duke, 1728, and the Pope's brief, 1726, "thanking him for his constancy in the orthodox "faith." (13.6.2.)

There are a few papers connected with the defence of Edinburgh Castle by the Duke in 1689. (14.3.1—14.3.5—14.3.7.)

One is a list of the Duke of Gordon's horses taken out of the Castle by the late Earl of Dunfermline from Charles Innes of Drumgesk, his Grace's Gentleman of Horse, and William Gordon, the Groom, in 1689; 12 horses with their respective values, one of them valued at 100 guineas, called "Cumberland." (14.3.8.)

A paper, dated in 1690, is entitled, "Information and "Account of a Conversation of the Ministry at London "after the Revolution concerning King James his "granting Commissions to private ships of war when "he was in France." (14.4.12.)

Another, dated in 1671, bears to be "A Journal of "a Journey thro' Germany." 6 pp. (14.4.17.)

In a list of French papers are "Commissions by the "French King to the Marquis of Huntly in the Scots "Guards, and several letters from the French King to "him. 1624–37."

There is also in this bundle a Contract between Mary of Guise, the Queen Dowager, and the Earl of Huntly; and another paper entitled, "Headis agreit on betuixt "ye Kinge of Frenche and the Erll of Hontelly," mostly about the Earldom of Moray.

Among miscellaneous scraps is "1704, Copy Letter "from Cap^{t}. Cranston to my lord Cranston, dated from "the Camp, 16th Aug^{t}," after the battle of Hogstat, giving a full account of the victory.

Also the Earl of Mar's orders for apprehending Sir Robert Gordon of Gordonston, and sending him to the Camp at Scone, 10th January 1716; superscribed, "James R."

In the Charter Room is a volume entitled "Origo "et progressus familiæ Gordoniorum de Huntley in "Scotia," which comes down to 1594. This is the original manuscript of the author, Robert Gordon of Straloch, and is in his own handwriting. Bound up with it is a collection of very spirited sketches in pen and ink, headed "Antiquarum Statuarum quæ Romæ "etiamnum uisuntur ecclogus." "John Gordon, "1655."

Gordon's history of the family has not been printed, but it is, generally speaking, diffuse and uncritical, except in a few passages of contemporary history which are written with detail and picturesqueness.

In the same place is an old MS. of Ferrerius, "De "origine et incremento Gordoniæ familiæ in Scotia. "1545."

In the Library is a folio volume in manuscript, entitled "Bernardi Gordon Medici præstantissimi, opus "de curandis morbis, inscriptum Lilium Medicinæ "editum in studio Montis pessulani Anno P C N— "MCCCIII." At the end is "Completum est liber "iste per dei gratiam die Sabbati post festum pasce "anno dñi 1319. Ego Ualrandus de Jussen Scripsi." &c.

The following note is written at the commencement of the volume, "This manuscript was bought at the "sale of Dr. Askew's Collection of rare books in 1785, "and presented to the Duke of Gordon by A. Geddes, "LL.D."

A good many of the Letters, the Covenants with the Protector Somerset, the Bonds of Manrent, and Contracts of Marriage, before referred to, have been printed in the volumes of the Spalding Club. If the Commissioners should decide against farther notice of documents which have been thus used, there will not be much for me to suggest with regard to the Gordon papers. If, on the other hand, it should be thought desirable to give a general account of such records, with a calendar of those most likely to be useful in a historical point of view, this could be done in a moderate space.

The Letters from the Marquis of Montrose have been printed in Mr. Mark Napier's "Memorials" of the Great Captain, Vol. II., 1858.

In any event, the series of Letters to and from the Duke of Richmond in 1744–5–6 should be fully calendared, as well as the miscellaneous documents described immediately before the manuscripts.

Humbly reported by
JOHN STUART.

Nov. 25, 1869.

PRELIMINARY REPORT ON THE RECORDS OF THE MARQUIS OF LOTHIAN AT NEWBATTLE.

The Historical Papers, as apart from the Charters, have recently been arranged in 15 folio volumes, into which they are pasted. To each volume is prefixed a note of the contents, which varies in minuteness according to the character of the documents.

From these preliminary notes, with occasional references to the documents, I have framed my Report.

Vol. I. "Fairnieherst, 1505–1597," contains 89 pieces. These are miscellaneous letters and warrants, many of which serve to illustrate the unsettled nature of border life. There are bonds for keeping the peace, for entering ward, wills, and the like.

The most prominent actor was Sir Thomas Ker, of Fairnieherst, a stedfast adherent of Queen Mary, and some of the papers show him acting as the head of his people, such as "Lists of those for whom Sir Thomas "was caution, who came in will for certain slaughters," "Assurance by the Rutherfords to Ker that he will "not be molested before Michaelmas 1582 for anything "done by them."

Vol. II. This volume extends from 1597 to 1621, and contains 64 papers. They consist of receipts, assignations, law papers, a Commission of Justiciary, Contracts with the Warden of the Marches, and the like.

Vol. III. "1537–1607." This volume contains a series of assignations, receipts, leases, and law papers.

Vol. IV. "1602–1656." This volume contains letters of Sir Andrew Ker to his father, the Laird of Fernieherst; also letters of Margaret Lady Ochiltree, Sir R. Carre, of Ancrum, Sir Andrew Carre, of Oxenholme, the Earl of Lothian, the Earl of Roxburgh, Sir William Alexander, and others.

Vol. V. This volume is entitled "Royal Letters, "1559–60." A good many of them are formal warrants of James 6 to Sir Andrew Ker; several letters subscribed "Charles P.," one (6th Nov. 1621) of which is addressed to the Countess of Derby, and recommends Sir Robert Ker, afterwards Earl of Ancrum, "as a "sutor to your daughter." There are three letters from Oliver Cromwell to Colonel Hammond, one in 1648, another in 1656, and the third without date.

There are eight letters from Charles 2 to the Earl of Loudoun, connected with Cromwell's advance, the condition of the army, &c., 1650–51.

There are several from the Earl of Sutherland to Charles 2 in 1651, touching Lord Frendraught, then confined at Dunrobin since the defeat in Carbiedaill of Montrose's last attempt.

Vol. VI. This volume contains many letters addressed to Sir Robert Ker, created first Earl of Ancrum in 1633. They are for the most part from private friends on common topics. One of them (7th June 1621) is from Drummond of Hawthornden, in which the writer says, "Not long since there came to my "hands a pastorelle trage-comedye of Samuel Daniells, "which for her sake at whose marriage it was acted, "and to whom it is given, I intend to send to the "presse, but it is both wanting the title, and having "no chorus, I thought I would first entreate you, if "there were a more perfect coppye among the author's "papers," &c. There are also letters from Lord Lauderdale, Lord Balmerino, Archbishop Spottiswoode, the Bishop of Caithness, the Countess of Marr, the Earl of Rothes, Sir Thomas Hope, and the Earl of Traquair, besides many business letters from agents, a few of which are curious for references to passing events, but generally the series is not of much general interest.

Vol. VII. "1632–1654." In this volume are many letters from William Earl of Lothian to his father, Robert, the first Earl of Ancrum, referred to above.

The father was a steady loyalist and a confidential friend of Charles 1, who, when Prince of Wales, used his influence with the Countess of Derby (*see* vol. v.) to bring about a marriage between the Earl (then Sir Robert Ker) and her daughter Lady Anne Stanley.

His son, who by marriage with Anne, Countess of Lothian in her own right, acquired the Lordship of Newbattle, and was created Earl of Lothian in 1631, took the side of Parliament, and bore arms in the army which took Newcastle in 1641. A good many of his letters to his father are dated from Newcastle. In one of them (July 1641) relating to the part he had taken in the arrest of the Earl of Montrose, he says formerly he had done him a good office, "but nowe I tooke not so "much paines, for his often relapses are not to be en-"dured, and his practises will bé found mutch to the "prejudice of the publicke, and very malitious against "particular men." His father was driven into banishment in Holland. In a letter (30 May 1654) from him to his son, written at Amsterdam, he says he is to send a portrait of himself by "Levinus, the Duke of "Brandenburgs paynter." There are letters from the Earl of Melrose and Hadington to the Earl of Ancrum, also a series of 41 letters (1620–1633) connected with the estate of the Earl of Lothian and Lord Jedburgh's business, and containing little of public importance.

Vol. VIII. "Lothian, 1608–1643," contains documents principally on affairs of law and business.

Vol. IX. "Lothian, 1637–1649." This volume contains many letters from men of political position, to the Earl of Lothian, such as the Earl of Warwick, the Earl of Essex, John Hampden, the Earl of Traquair, the Earl (and Duke) of Lauderdale, Sir Henry Vane, the Earl of Haddington, the Rev. Andrew Cant, the Rev. Robert Leighton (afterwards Archbishop), the Earl of Derby, the Countess of Derby, the Earl of Roxburgh, the Marquis of Argyll, Lord Balcarras, the Duke of Hamilton, the Earl of Callander.

Vol. X. "Lothian, 1651–1656." This volume is a continuation of the last series, but the letters are not quite so important or interesting.

Vol. XI. "Lothian, 1650–1652." This also forms part of the same series, and many of the letters are of considerable interest.

One from the Marquis of Argyll (22 May 1650) gives an account of the execution of his great rival the Marquis of Montrose at the Cross of Edinburgh, dwelling on the want of repentance which he exhibited after all the efforts of the ministers, and hinting that Montrose was prevented from saying all that he meant to do in the way of justification of his own doings by pleading the commands of the King.

Another from Robert Leighton (December 23, 1661) conveys to Lord Lothian his reasons for accepting of the office of Archbishop, which he says he could not refuse, as he had no scruple in his mind, and was not inclined to pretend one. He adds, however, that with some difficulty he managed to get the See which was of smallest importance, and had least revenue attached to it, a matter which to him was a real comfort.

Vol. XII. "Lothian, 1657–1669." The papers in this volume are of a formal and routine nature, and none of them are of public interest.

Vol. XIII. "Lothian, 1649–1678." This volume contains 44 letters to the Earl and Countess of Lothian from the tutor of their two sons, while at their education abroad at Leyden, Saumur, Angers, and Paris. In these the course of study at each place, and the expenses of all sorts, are minutely detailed. The other papers are mostly on family subjects, proposal for a marriage, contracts, &c.

Vol. XIV. "Lothian, 1673–1696." This volume contains 112 letters from Robert fourth Earl and first Marquis of Lothian to his wife Jane, daughter of Archibald Marquis of Argyll. They describe some of his journeys to London, Paris, and other places, but none of them relate to matters of public importance.

Vol. XV. "Lothian, 1663–1709." In this volume is a letter from the Countess of Argyll (July 1685) to the Countess of Lothian, requesting permission to send the body of her husband (who was executed on the 30th of June) privately by night to Newbattle; also a letter from the Duke of Argyll (March 170$\frac{3}{4}$) to the Marquis of Lothian, begging for leave to lay his father's body in the family burying ground at Newbattle, and stating that he would afterwards remove it, as well as the remains of his grandfather, to their own burial place in the Highlands.

The volume contains, among other family letters, 21 from Sir John Dalrymple, Lord Stair, connected with business of the General Assembly.

The general character of this collection may be inferred from what has now been said.

The documents of greatest general interest occur in Vols. ix., x., and xi. A good many of these contain passages which are curious in illustration of manners and modes of living, while several letters are historically important.

I venture to think that for the purposes of the Commission, it might suffice to have copies made of the "Contents" prefixed to each of these three volumes, with full Calendars of a few of the letters of special importance, such as those which I have quoted from.

If, however, it should be thought desirable to have copies of the "Contents" of the other volumes, I am led to believe that the consent of their noble owner will readily be given.

Humbly reported by
JOHN STUART.

H.M. General Register House,
Edinburgh, 23rd July 1869.

REPORT ON THE COLLECTION OF PAPERS AND MANUSCRIPTS BELONGING TO THE EARL OF DALHOUSIE AT PANMURE CASTLE AND BRECHIN CASTLE.

The papers at Panmure are arranged in two large presses in a room adjoining the Charter Room, and in a series of tin boxes in the latter place. The presses were found to contain only title deeds connected with the Estates. The earliest and most interesting of the Charters were discovered amidst papers of all kinds and dates in the boxes just referred to.

A Box marked No. 4.—This box contains bundles of unarranged letters and scraps of various kinds. It was found in the apartment immediately adjoining the Charter Room.

Many of these letters, as well as the letters in the Charter Room, were addressed to the Honble. Henry Maule, of Kelly, who was an indefatigable collector of Records and an accomplished scholar of the early part of last century. He appears to have been the centre of a group of correspondents, both political and literary. In the former class were all the leading Jacobites of the day, from some of whom in London and at St. Germain's he was in the way of receiving frequent "News Letters" of considerable importance. Among the latter was Mr. Thomas Innes, the well-known author of a "Critical Essay on the Early Inhabitants " of Scotland," some of whose letters to Mr. Maule are full of valuable notices and historical disquisition.

The letters in Box No. 4, which, like all the rest of Mr. Maule's letters, are tied up in packets as he received them, and are still in the original envelopes, range in date from 1709 to 1721.

One from Geo. Lockhart, of Carnwath, dated 17th May 1721, and others about the same date, unsigned, are on the subject of the Elections. One from Lord Stormont is on the Peers Elections. There is one from H. Fletcher, of Saltoun, January 1715; another anonymous letter of the following month notices a meeting with the Duke of Athole at Huntingtower about moving the address, and election matters.

A London Correspondent [anonymous] sends notes of political meetings about a proposed Act to empower the Queen to call the Scots Peers to the Upper House by request, about a meeting with the Earl of Nottingham, and about the Toleration Act. "I forgot to tell " you that Nottingham told me that yesterday Angle- " sey Yla and he had gone to the Court of Requests, " and call'd for Mr. Lockhart, the Lyon, Sir Alex- " ander Cuming, Mr. Carnegy, and Mr. Murray, and " there they had adjusted the Clause to Yla's satis- " faction, how the Episcopal people should do penance. " It seems Yla's not to oppose our Tolleration. It " seems he dare not; yet Anglesey is jealouse that it " meet with opposition, and sent me a message, pray- " ing me tho I came not on any other account to the " house, yet for the sake of the Church I would be " present that day. I do not intend to go, but I know " not what shall fall out."

Many of the letters are of no importance, being from Mr. Maule's agents in Forfarshire about his private affairs, and there are many old accounts and vouchers of no use; but a number of letters of considerable interest might be gleaned from the bundles in this box.

There are 14 Charter Boxes in the safe, in which the papers now to be described were found. As the boxes are not distinguished by numbers, it is needless to refer to those in which they were discovered, especially as I ventured to set aside, in a separate box, those bundles and papers which seemed to be of historical value.

I had the less hesitation in doing so, as the whole of the documents being stowed away without any attempt at order or arrangement, it was impossible that my selection could lead to any confusion, while it would simplify future reference.

Among those thus set apart are the following:—

Letter from the Duke of Mar to the Earl of Panmure, dated Rome, 21st March 1719, giving an account of the King's journey from Rome to Bologna, and of the circumstances of his own and the Duke of Perth's confinement and their following after the King.

Copy Letter from Earl Panmure to the King, 9th March 1722.

Letter from Mr. Murray to the Earl of Panmure, 10th June 1720.

Account of the Battle of Sheriffmuir, 1715.

List of the King's subjects at Avignon, 24th July 1716.

Journal of Journey from Urbino to Venice, by Fossombrome, Ravenna, &c., begun 13th February 1718, by Dr. Blair in company with the Earl of Panmure.

Journal by Dr. Blair, October 1716.

Journal by Dr. Blair of Journey from Pesaro to Rome, June 1717, with some observations on Rome, and a Journal from thence to Urbino, July 1717.

Journal of Journey by Dr. Blair from Avignon to Pesaro, by Marseilles, Nice, Genoa, Bologna, &c., in company with the Earl of Panmure, &c., begun the 8th February 1717.

This seems to be the work of an intelligent observer, whose descriptions are fresh and interesting.

Letter from the Duke of Hamilton to King Charles I, about two Regiments which he had sent to the Isle of May, 26th May 1639.

Journal of a Journey made by the Earl of Panmure and James Maule, son of Mr. Harie Maule, of Kellie, from Paris to Maule, the seat of their ancestors, October 1720.

A packet of printed Proclamations and Letters from Perth, from the Jacobite Army.

A long list of names, beginning with that of the King, and their synonyms. The following are specimens:—

The King	Mr. Davys. / Mr. Floyd.
The King's friends in England	Mr. Crosby.
The King's friends in Scotland	Mr. Black.
The Clans	Mr. Brandon. / Mr. Stratton.
The Highlands	Mr. Wachope.
The Spanish Fleet	Mr. Grahame.
The Queen	Mr. Lambert.
Italy	Mr. Germain.
Scotland	Mr. Strachan.
Cardinal Alberoni	Mr. Parker. / Mr. Wood.
An Invasion	Mr. Campbell.
1,000 Foot	5 pieces of Claret.
1,000 Broadswords	1 barrel of Figs.
Ammunition	Strong Beer.
War	Mr. Moubray.
Lord Grange	Mr. Weir.
Lord Dun	Mr. Auchinleck.
Mr. Lockhart	Mr. Swinton.
The Squadrone	Mr. Hamilton.
The Pope	Mr. Lyon.
Mr. Thomas Innes	Mr. Prin.
Father Innes	Mr. Rymer.
Father Carnagie	Mr. Rob.
Mr. Ross, the Priest	Mr. Telford.
One Month	One Year.
All necessaries	Mr. Plumtre.
Aberdeenshire	Mr. Arnot.
Aberdeen Town	Mr. Gray.
Kirk of Scotland	Mr. Lewis.

At the end is an alphabet with the equivalents of the letters in numerals.

Letter from the Earl of Mar to the Earl of Panmure, 1st October 1718, announcing the intended marriage of the King to the Princess Royal of Poland.

Double of letter from my Lord Grange, 13th October 1719.

Missive; the Duke of Mar to the Earl of Panmure, 7th August 1719.

Copie of a paper given to Mr. Thomas Innes, of the Scots College in Paris, by Mr. James Maule, son to Mr. Hary Maule, of Kellie, December 1719, as to the descent of the Maules in Scotland from the Lords of Maule in France.

A Letter from a gentleman at R—— to a friend att London, dated September 15, 1718.

Letter from Lewis Innes, Secretary to the "King" at St. Germain's, 1st May 1716, to the Earl of Panmure at Avignon, excusing the King from granting Lord Panmure's request to be a Gentleman of the Bedchamber. A very remarkable letter:—

"Your Lo'p knowes the King hath allready four of our countrymen Gentlemen of his Bedchamber, and I believe it will not be found that any of his Majesties predecessors since they came to the Crown of England over had at once so many of our nation in that post. Your Lo'p knowes also what jeallousy ther is betwixt the two nations, and what measures his Majesty is obliged to keep that he may not disgust the English, who, as your Lo'p knowes cannot bear our being putt upon ane equal foot with them, much less can they bear our being preferred to them."

Copy Letter from Charles Leslie to the King, from St. Germain's, October 29, 1717, and of the King's Answer, as to proceedings of Convocation, and the privileges and independence of the Church of England.

Privileges et Naturalite des Escossois en France, 1558, being copy of a writ thereanent by Henry the French King.

Letter from the Duke of Ormond to the Earl of Panmure, April 29, 1720.

A volume of Lord Panmure's Accounts, containing the details of his expenditure, 1699–1700; curious and minute items for travelling, clothes, servants, books, and all sorts of personal outlay.

Scheme for a Religious House in Scotland.

Scheme for a Protestant Convent, which narrates the abuses of such places in the Church of Rome, and the want felt by many of such a retreat in this country:—

"At present shall only be considered a place contrived for the benefite of the Ladyes, and endeavour to lay down a scheme which shall be without the known inconveniencys of Forreign nunnrys, and yet give such as ar devoute an occasion of withdrawing from the hurry of the world, and to all an opportunity of a strict and virtuous education."

This "Scheme" probably represents the longings of the devout among the nonjurors, and fills a small 8vo. volume in a hand of the beginning of last century.

It enters into all the details of the proposed establishment, the ladies being divided into three classes, whose description occupies three chapters. Other chapters are devoted to the "Government of the House." "Go-" verness and deputs." "Division of time." "Exer-" cises and teachers." "Diversions and visits." "Diet." "Chaplains." "Physicians." "Revenue and Trea-" surer." "Housekeeper," &c.

Several bundles of letters tied up together in the envelopes as they were received; one of these is entitled "Strathmore, Auchterhouse, Northesk, Finhaven," and all addressed to the Honble. Henry Maule.

This gentleman was an ardent Jacobite, and was "out" in *the* 1715. He appears to have been a nonjuror also, and his correspondence illustrates the position of affairs both political and religious around him. A considerable number of the letters were addressed to him by the Rev. James Greenshields, a clergyman in English orders, who officiated in a chapel in Edinburgh, apparently to the English residing in that place. He was thrown into prison, on account of his use of the English Prayer Book, at the instance of the Presbytery of Edinburgh. His imprisonment was declared to be legal by a judgment of the Court of Session, which was reversed on appeal to the House of Lords.

Out of the circumstances connected with his case arose the Act of Toleration of Queen Anne to the Episcopal community in Scotland, which was regarded on both sides as a thing of great importance. Mr. Greenshield's Letters throw much light on the question, about which there has been hitherto a want of information.

In September 1710 he writes to Mr. Maule that he is leaving Edinburgh, and thanks him for all his kindness in his affairs; and in March 1711 he writes from London on points connected with his imprisonment.

About this time Prayer Books were for the first time brought into use in Scotland, the service of the Church between the Restoration and the Revolution having been mostly in the way of extemporary prayer.

There are several letters to Mr. Maule on the subject, and as to a fund raised for procuring Prayer Books to the poor Episcopal people in Scotland. Mr. Maule was asked by Mr. Greenshields to be distributor of the Charity Company for Books along with Mr. Drummond and Mr. Mackenzie, but rather declined.

Some of the letters of Mr. Greenshields, written from London in the form of news letters, give a good deal of information about the political parties of the day.

In one dated June 21, 1712, he deprecates the design of Mr. Calder to print the Scots Prayer Book that raised the tumults in Edinburgh. He says it will divide the clergy among themselves and be of very ill consequence, though at the same time the Liturgy is commended as a very good one.

In a letter of October 5, 1713, Greenshields writes,— "My Mother, who was grandchild to William Maule, "of Glaister, aged 86, and who has outlived by 20 "years at least all of the same generation of her "relations, dy'd the 6th of August last. She has been "70 years married."

In some of his letters Greenshields gives an account of debates in the House of Lords.

In another miscellaneous bundle are letters on politics from George Lockhart, of Carnwath, from London, 1714. One (long and political) from Lord Lovat to Lord Panmure, September 1733; others from Lord Kintore.

As I have said, there are several letters from Thomas Innes, whose critical Essay on the Early Inhabitants of Scotland was published in 1729. While living in Edinburgh he had benefited by Mr. Maule's Library and Collection of Manuscripts; and in one of his letters, dated Edinburgh, 26th April [no year], he speaks of the quiet hours spent among Mr. Maule's books, gives some observations on his Miscellaneous Collections of Records, and says he has to go a little journey into the country to take the Duchess of Perth's commission to her children abroad.

In another, of the 23rd May [no year], Innes gives an account of his visit to Drummond Castle and Stobhall. He says he found at the former place an old MS. Liturgy or Missal, in the same Saxon Irish character as that in the Advocates' Library called Missa Sti. Columbani. "I judge they are both about 700 years old, "both by the character and contents." He found also at Drummond a MS. copy of Gildas or Nennius, together with Geoffrey of Monmouth's Historia Britonum. "I "remarked also on a Scots or Sarum MS. Breviary of "of the 14th century an exact chronology of Scots "Kings from 1056 to near the end of the 14th century, "but so worn as to be illegible."

In a letter from London, 5th April [no year], Innes speaks of his book, the Critical Essay, as just ready to be issued, which it was in 1729. He discusses at some length his views of Boece and Fordun, and gives reasons for rejecting their scheme of the early history of Scotland, which are of great interest.

In a copy of a letter from Mr. Maule to Innes, he expresses the satisfaction which a perusal of the Critical Essay had given him, and informs him that he has got a transcript of Bishop Elphinstone's History of Scotland in the Bodleian. Of this manuscript he says, "It "begins with Fordun, word for word, and the first "3 or 4 books has nothing but Fordun. When he "comes to the 11th and 12th centuries, and to the end, "it differs from all the continuators of Fordun, both "in the order and matter, and I think it a good book. "It's writ in the year 1489, which agrees well with "the tym he lived. I sh[d] be glad to know if you have "read it, and your opinion of it. I see by all his "writtings he has been well versed both in the civil "and canon law, and has a number of treatises of "peace of our Kings with France and England, by "which it appears he has perused the records here, "which none other of Fordun's continuators has done."

In a long and interesting letter from Innes, dated 27th Feb. 1731, he gives details of the plan of his proposed Ecclesiastical History of Scotland, doubts of the success it will meet with, and gives a copy of an Indult, dated in 1487, from Elphinstone's History in the Bodleian.

Throughout he addresses Mr. Maule as "My Lord."

Other bundles, entitled "From various Hands," contain letters from the Duke of Hamilton, Earl of Aberdeen, Lord Balmerino, Fletcher of Salton, The Earl of Mar, Lord Grange, Lord Dun, and others.

All these bundles of letters were found among the Charters at Panmure House.

Having learned that the manuscript volumes, collected by Mr. Henry Maule, which, on former occasions, I had seen at Panmure, were now in the Library at Brechin Castle, I went thither with the intention of giving an account of them in this Report.

Of these, however, I only found a small part in the

Library, and circumstances did not permit at the time of further inquiry on the subject of the others.

They consisted, however, in a great measure of transcripts of the Chartularies of Religious Houses, both in Scotland and in England; of copies of Charters from the collections of most families of importance in Scotland; and of some *original* Chartularies and Chronicles.

Of the Chartularies of which Mr. Maule had procured transcripts, almost all have been printed by the Bannatyne and other Clubs.

Among the *original* MSS. are the Chartularies of the Priory of St. Andrew's, and of the Bishoprick of Brechin, both of which have also been printed for the Bannatyne Club.

A thin folio Volume, of 81 folios of paper, contains the copy of an "Epistill wrettin to ane faythfull Brother "be Johne Erskyne of Dune," and "Ane letter wrettin "to the Queinis Grace and Regent be the Professouris "of Christis Ewangell in the Realme of Scotland, 6th "May 1559," signed "Johne Erskyne, Superintendent "of Mernis and Angus."

The principal part of the Volume is occupied with Sermons, which may probably have been written by Erskine.

The letter just referred to does not seem to be referred to by contemporary historians, but both it and the "Epistill," with specimens of the Sermons, were printed for the Spalding Club. Miscellany, vol. iv.

The Volume is in a hand of the 16th century, and is stitched in a sheet of vellum, taken from an old Service Book. It is one of those which I could not see at the time of my present visit.

Among the transcripts is the copy of "Bishop Elphin-"stone's History," from the original in the Bodleian, referred to by Mr. Maule in his letter to Thomas Innes, and now in the Library.

Four folio Volumes, entitled "Miscellany Collec-"tions," are mostly occupied with Charters, copied from the originals in various Charter Rooms in Scotland. Of these some have been printed in recent times, but many have not. They were not in the Library.

There is a careful family History, prepared by Mr. Maule, and finished in 1732, in two folio Volumes. It is entitled "Chartulary or Register of the Families of "Maule, Valoignies, Briechin, and Barclay of Brechin, "collected some time ago from public Records, and "old Chartularies of Bishopricks, Abbeys, and Priories, "and from the Archives or Charter Chest of the "Familie of Panmuir, now finished in the year 1732." This work, and the copy of Fordun now noticed, are in the Library.

There is a fine MS. of Fordun's Chronicle, with Bower's continuation, which it would be very desirable to collate with the MSS. used by Hearne, and with those in the Libraries of the Advocates, and the University of Edinburgh, and in the British Museum.

The Volume at Brechin Castle is in good condition, written on paper, in double columns, with occasional marginal notes of reference in a different hand from that of the body of the work. The initial letters of paragraphs are illuminated.

At the end of Book ii. is a colophon.

[in red ink] [corrected in black to]
Et sic finitur liber tercius secundus.

Explicit 2^{i} [secundus] liber Scoticronicon nono die Januarii, in Edinburgo opido, anno Domini millesimo quadringentesimo octuagesimo, per me Magnum Makculloch. Et per me Jacobum Graye illuminatus.

It thus appears that the scribe was the same Magnus Makculloch who transcribed the copy of Fordun for William Scheves, Archbishop of St. Andrew's, in the Harleian Collection, described by Hearne. Præf. pp. liv. and lxiv.

This last copy (Præf. p. lxiv.) was in progress in 1483, so that the MS. at Brechin Castle is an earlier one, having been in hand in 1480.

After the notice of the illuminator, James Graye, just quoted, occur the following lines:—

Ora mente pia pro nobis uirgo Maria Alma uirgo uirgini pro nobis ad dominum. Sancta Dei genitrix uirgo semper Maria. Amen, Jhesus. Maria Johannes.

At the end of Book iii. is written "Non Scotus est "Criste cui liber non placet iste. Magnus Makcul-"loch."

At the end of the chapter, "De domino Jacobo "Kennedy Episcopo Sancti An-"dree," written by a different hand, is "obiit xxiiij. Maii, anno "1469 EPS. ABIRDONEN. J^{a} Graye."

Cap. xlviii. of Goodall's ed^{n}., Vol. i. p. 386. Hearne, Vol. iii. p. 614.

At the end of Book vi. is "Spes tollerare jubet."

At the beginning of the 14th, "Incipiunt tituli libri "decimi quarti vltimo die Marcii, in Edinburgh opido. "Non Scotus est Criste cui liber non placet iste;" and at the end, "Detur scriptori merces equator la-"boris."

At the end of Book xvi. are the verses printed by Goodall (vol. ii. p. 517), with which his copy concludes, after which the writer of the present copy adds that, with the view of facilitating reference to the matters in the Book, he has got the Alphabetical Table, which is annexed, prepared "per quondam fratrem meum "amicissimum a teneris annis in disciplinatu meo "educatum ac etiam in scripturam inquisicione et "studio mihi famuli carissimum stimulatus et iteratis "vicibus acclamatus tandem opportunitate ejus im-"pulsus condescendens periciamque zelum ipsius "ad plenum accedens sibi fa ariter induxi ut quod "mihi imposuerat Ipse nequaquam pro me facere "tm' nequaquam pretermitteret," &c. "Hec est tabula "secundum ordinem alphabeti ubi litere elementares "seriatim pro ut status in alphabeto querende sunt, ut "quod a studente queritur cicius impertiatur," and further describes the references, "conflictus ubi bellum "nuptie ubi conjugium et rebellio ubi conspiracio, "hereticus ubi lolardus et de similibus." "Non est "opus scribere titulos librorum premissorum de "[ ] caluinismis libri quia hic cicius inuenietur "materia uniuscunque libri et capitulorum libri quam "in ipsis titulis libros procedentibus, &c."

This table extends to 24 pages. At the end of it is a colophon, "Quia ad honorem Dei et pro fructu "legencium hunc librum compagi id solum retribu-"cionis expostulo ut cum ipsum ad legendum susci-"perint mei caritatis meminerint," &c. "Preçor "lectori x^{m} roget mente fideli, ut det auctori post "mortem gaudia celi," &c.

Then follows the chronological Notes of Kings and events, lists of Abbeys, Monasteries, Sheriffdoms, &c., printed by Goodall and Hearne.

After the names of the Lords of Parliament created in 1445, which is printed by Goodall (vol. ii. p. 542), there occur in the present copy some lines beginning—

—— Of Troye t'row harde fechynge
In half thirde yeris slew xix. Kyngis, &c.

Then is resumed the paragraph "notandum," as in Goodall (vol. ii. p. 542), but not in Hearne, which is continued down to the words '"duos Alanos," towards the bottom of the page, when the Panmure copy terminates, being thus defective in the few additional lines printed by Goodall.

This fine copy of Fordun is distinguished from the others known to me by its being illuminated in the initial letters, the name of the illuminator being recorded, by the introduction of various notes not in the other copies, and by the Alphabetical Table of Contents. It appears also to be one of the earliest copies.

The collection of Charters of the families of Maule and De Valoniis are of great interest, and many of them of great beauty. At present they are put up in the Charter Boxes and Presses without any arrangement; but the most important documents have been copied by Mr. Henry Maule in his "Registrum de Panmure," to which I have referred.

The general character of the numerous bundles of letters at Panmure will be gathered from the previous parts of this Report. It appears to me that all the letters of Mr. Thomas Innes deserve to be copied fully, as well as the series from Mr. Greenshields. The letter from Mr. Lewis Innes and the Duke of Mar, and the Diaries of Journies by Dr. Blair and Lord Panmure, are also worthy of being fully copied, while many of the political letters regarding elections and party movements would be sufficiently expiscated by being calendared.

The copy of Fordun which I have described after a hasty examination, seems to be important, and I venture to suggest the propriety of collating it with the copy at Cambridge, from which Hearne printed his edition, and the other copies already referred to.

Lord Dalhousie has been pleased to say that he desires to give every facility for inspecting his valuable collections, and selecting those papers which may be considered of public use as historical materials.

Humbly reported by
JOHN STUART.

General Register House,
Edinburgh, 30th Sept. 1869.

MSS. at Buckie.

The opportunity having been offered to me, through the kindness of the Catholic Archbishop in Glasgow, of inspecting the collection of early letters and other documents formerly in the custody of the late Dr. Kyle, Bishop of the Northern District of Scotland, I proceeded for that purpose to Buckie, on the coast of the Moray Firth, where the collection is at this present time deposited. It is understood, however, that ere long it will be removed to a depository which will be at once more central and easier of access to the historical inquirer.

It has for many years been well known that the late Bishop Kyle, during the course of a long life, had succeeded in bringing together into one collection a considerable portion of such early documents as had escaped the accidents to which such papers were especially exposed in Scotland. Many of the historical documents formerly in the Scottish College in Paris had come into his possession, and many others had reached him from various quarters. From these sources he had supplied Prince Labanoff with many precious documents for his Collection of the Letters of Queen Mary of Scotland. In every respect, therefore, the papers of the Bishop appeared to be well deserving of early attention upon the part of the present Historical Commission.

The privilege for inspecting the collection in detail was not afforded me (indeed it would have demanded more time than I should have been justified in bestowing upon it), but during a brief survey, for which I am indebted to the Rev. J. Clapperton, the Catholic Priest at Buckie, I am enabled to state, from my own observation, that it contains the following articles, among various others which may have escaped my notice :—

A Cartulary of the Cathedral Church of Glasgow, 4to, vell., 13th cent.

Various documents, letters, &c. connected with the temporalities of the Church of Glasgow, during the 15th and 16th centuries.

Several charters and rolls connected with the history of the north of Scotland.

Seventy-two original letters of Queen Mary of Scotland, addressed for the most part to James Beaton, Archbishop of Glasgow. Two of these are entirely in the Queen's hand, but the rest are in cipher; Bishop Kyle, however, constructed keys by which he deciphered these letters, copies of which he forwarded to Prince Labanoff.*

An immense collection of letters and papers connected with the ecclesiastical history of Scotland (chiefly of the Northern District), from about 1597 to a comparatively modern period. Bishop Kyle computed the number of these at about 30,000, but I was informed that this falls far short of the real extent of the collection.

Correspondence with the ecclesiastical authorities at Rome upon the affairs of Queen Mary of Scotland.

A large collection of letters, papers, accounts, &c. upon the foundation and history of the Scottish College at Valladolid.

A similar collection for the Scottish College at Ratisbon.

A similar collection for the Scottish College at Rome.

Papers connected with the English Colleges at Douay, Rheims, and Pont-a-Musson.

Collections for the history of the Catholic Religion in Scotland from the reign of Queen Mary.

Collections for the biography of such Catholic bishops and priests as laboured in Scotland.

In addition to the above there are in the Library at Buckie various volumes of materials recently collected either by Dr. Kyle himself, or under his directions, or from his dictation, preparatory (apparently) to a history of the Catholic Religion in Scotland since the period of the Reformation.

It is most desirable that this large and curious collection should be more carefully examined, and that copies of the more important documents which it contains should, if possible, be secured for the public benefit. The Archbishop in Glasgow states that he and his co-trustees will afford all due facilities to any person duly accredited by the Board. But until the papers are deposited in a more fitting place of custody, no such examination can be made.

I beg to offer my thanks to the Rev. J. Kyle and the Rev. J. Clapperton for the interest which they took in my inquiries during my visit to Presholm and Buckie; and most especially to the Archbishop in Glasgow and the Bishops in Edinburgh and Aberdeen for affording me the opportunity of making the existence of these papers known to the public.

Jos. Stevenson.

* Appended to this Report is a list of such letters and other documents as Prince Labanoff printed from Bishop Kyle's papers, 46 in number. It appears, therefore, that there still remain in the present collection 26 documents which were not sent to the Prince, or at least not used by him.

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The Library of the Catholic Bishop of Edinburgh.

The Library belonging to the Catholic See of Edinburgh, at the present time in the custody of the Bishop, contains the following MSS., for permission to inspect which I am indebted to the kindness of the Most Rev. Bishop Strain.

Fordun's Scottichronicon, fol. vell., written on 210 leaves of vellum in the 15th century.

Selections from Bower's continuation to Fordun, consisting of chapters 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 17, 18, 19, 23, 24 26–36. This portion of the volume was written in A.D. 1509.

Appended is the Chronicon Metricum.

On the fly-leaf at the beginning is a memorandum, "De "quinque filiis regis Edwardi de Windsor," in a hand of the 16th century.

On the first leaf is the following inscription:—"Ex "libris Collegii Scotorum Parisiis, ex dono illustrissimi et "nobilissimi D. D. Jacobi Comitis de Drummond, A.D. "1694."

A more detailed account of this MS. will ere long appear from the pen of William F. Skene, Esq., who is preparing an essay upon the various copies of Fordun which have come under his observation.

Rental book of Archbishop Beaton, of the possessions belonging to the see of Glasgow, from 4 Sept. 1509 to 1569. A folio book on paper, in the original binding, with strap and buckle.

A MS. in folio, upon vellum, consisting of 77 pp. in the original stamped and inlaid binding, containing a History of the Scottish College at Paris, written by Thomas Winterhope and dedicated to Patric Hepburn, Bishop of Moray and Commendator of the Abbey of Scone. The Charters which are here set out are authenticated by a notarial attestation. It further contains several addresses, letters, &c. to Mary Queen of Scotland, and is remarkable as containing one of the earliest and most authentic portraits of that Sovereign, executed in Indian ink, with the inscription:—

"Maria R. Scotiæ hæriditaria et Galliæ usufructuaria."

This drawing appears to have been executed in or about 1565. Towards the end of the volume we find the will of James Beaton, Archbishop of Glasgow, dated 1603, April 23; the confirmation of the Scottish College by Louis 14, on 15th Dec. 1688, and various other documents connected with the same establishment.

A folio volume, bearing the following title:—

"A collection of Materials for a History of the Catholic "religion in Scotland, from 1542 to 1792."

A similar collection of materials by Bishop Geddes, arranged as Annals, until A.D. 1795.

Bishop Strain authorizes me to state that he has no objection to permit the use of these manuscripts under such conditions as are essential to their safety.

JOS. STEVENSON.

REPORT ON THE MANUSCRIPTS IN THE LIBRARY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH.

These manuscripts are not numerous, and few of them are of great importance. They are placed in an apartment, distinct from the body of the Library, where books of rarity and special value are kept.

1. Forduni Scotichronicon, folio. A fine manuscript on vellum, mainly relied on by Goodall in printing his edition of Fordun in 1775.

It was given to the Library by Mr. William Colville, Principal of the University in 1670, and is conjectured by Goodall to be "The Book of Scone," or the copy of Fordun which belonged to the Monastery of Scone.

2. Martyrologium Secundum usum Ecclesiæ Aberdenensis; small folio on vellum. A MS. of the 15th century. It was given to the Library by Mr. Laurence Charteris, Theological Professor, in 1677. Selections from it have been printed.
3. Breviarum S. Katerinæ, with a Kalendar. A MS. on vellum, 8vo. of the 15th century.
4. Liber Sanctæ Mariæ de Kynlos, continens Sermones in Evangelia Dominicalia, on vellum, 8vo. A MS. of the 14th century.
5. A Transcript of the Lauderdale Correspondence, from the originals in the British Museum, 7 vols.
6. History of the Affairs of Scotland, chiefly Ecclesiastical; 1659–1673.
7. A Volume in 12mo., entitled Catalogus Summ. Pontif., printed at Paris in 1518, followed by manuscript notes "Catalogus Episcop. S. Andree" and "De Cronicis Scotorum brevia," coming down to the 16th century.
8. A Volume containing a collection of official and other documents and correspondence relating to the murder of Archbsihop Sharp.
9. Original Records of the Presbytery of Edinburgh; 1586–1589.
10. Transactions of the Committee of Estates in Scotland; 1640–41.
11. Protest by the nobles of Bohemia and Moravia, addressed to the Council of Constance, on 2nd September 1415, in reference to the burning of John Huss and Jerome of Prague.

The document is written on a sheet of parchment, authenticated by 100 signatures and as many seals. It was bequeathed to the University in 1657, by Dr. William Guild, sometime Principal of King's College, Aberdeen, an office from which he was deposed by five colonels of General Monk's army in 1651, but it is uncertain how it was acquired by Dr. Guild.

Humbly reported by
JOHN STUART.

H.M. General Register House,
Edinburgh, 31st July 1869.

REPORT ON THE RECORDS OF THE BURGH OF ABERDEEN.

Among the earliest and most important of the Scottish Burghs was that of Aberdeen. The first extant Charter in its favour is one of William the Lion, but in it the King confirms to the burgesses of Aberdeen, and all his burgesses dwelling on the north part of the Munth, their free "anse," to be held where they choose, as freely as their ancestors had their "anse" in the time of his *grandfather*, David 1, witnessing to the corporate rights of the town, and of other kindred bodies, at that early period, beyond which the most ancient of our burghs cannot advance their claims.

While the situation of Aberdeen, near the navigable mouth of the river Dee, must have pointed it out to the early inhabitants as a desirable place of settlement, there can be little doubt that at a period far earlier than that of our burghal institutions, a religious settlement had been made near the mouth of the neighbouring river Don, from which the infant town of Aberdeen drew much of its importance. This was the monastic house founded by St. Machar, one of the followers of St. Columba, at old Aberdeen, a site on which in later times the cathedral of the diocese was erected, on the transference of the see from Mortlach by David 1.

According with the early importance of the Burgh of Aberdeen are its Records, which are older and more complete than those of any other Scottish Burgh.

It possesses two Charters of privilege from William the Lion, one from Alexander 2, two from Alexander 3, many from King Robert Bruce, several from his son, King David 2, and others from the succeeding Kings of Scotland.

Many of these are valuable for their illustrations of the privileges of burghs, and the mutual relations of trading communities with each other. A letter of David 2, "contra Flamyngos," given in his Council at Dundee in the year 1347, narrates that the merchants of Scotland, with their goods, had been expelled from Flanders, and debarred from all intercourse with the Flemings, on account of which he likewise banishes from the kingdom of Scotland the merchants of Flanders and all Flemings of whatever condition, except sailors.

There are notices in the Council Registers of the merchandise of the burgesses with the Low Countries, to which they sent wool, skins, and salmon. Indeed their intercourse with Flanders was so frequent, that one of the inns of Flushing was marked out by a letter of James 2 (engrossed in the Register) as that to which his subjects ought to resort on their visits to that country.

The number of early Flemish settlers in the Scottish towns was very considerable, and 10 years after the date of King David's letter, just referred to, that monarch confirmed a charter of certain lands in Aberdeenshire "*una cum lege Flaminga* que dicitur *Fleming* "*lauche;*" while the address of some early charters is, among others, "Francis et Anglis, *Flamingis*, et "Scotis."

The Council Registers begin in 1398, and down to 1838, extend to 83 volumes, mostly in continuous order. A fragment of an earlier record of the Council is dated in 1319.

These Registers are full of curious details on all the circumstances connected with the growth of the burgh, its relations towards their feudal neighbours in the county, and their hatred and jealousy of any resort by burgesses to them for "lordship" and protection; its schools, sports, pageants, minstrels; its religious con-

dition; its great devotion to the old church, and yet its immediate adoption of the new creed when it was presented; with notices of the Jesuit missionaries, who amid many difficulties came to minister to the adherents of the old faith.

There are accounts of royal visits, on some of which the burgesses agreed to show their joy by "fasceis, "playeis, historeis, antics, and other decoration." That of Margaret Tudor, Queen of James 4, in the year 1511, forms the subject of one of the poems of William Dunbar, wherein he addresses the burgh as—

"Blythe Aberdene, thou beriall of all townis,
"The lamp of bewtie, bountie, and blythnes.'

The presents also bestowed by the town on sovereigns, ecclesiastics, and literary men (among the last of whom was Hector Boece), are recorded in great detail.

The hospitality of the burgh to strangers was unbounded. In 1601 its bounty was bestowed on "the "Kingis servandis presentlie in this burght, quha "playes comedies and stage playes, be reason they "ar recommendit be his Majesties speciall letter, and "hes played sum of thair comedies in this burght;" and "Laurence Fletcher, comediane to his Majestie," was admitted a burgess. Supposing (as has been done by Mr. Charles Knight, in his "Life of Shakspere,") that this is the same Laurence Fletcher who is associated with Shakespeare in the patent granted to them and others by James 1, in 1603, there is nothing unreasonable in believing that our great dramatist was one of the company who "played comedies and staige "playes" to the burgesses of Aberdeen two years before.

In 1617 a visit to the burgh was expected from King James, but he did not come farther north than Kinnaird, in Angus. Several of his train, however, supplied his place, and for the reception of these the King wrote to the magistrates, exhorting them to prepare suitable lodgings, "with goode bedding, weel wash-"ine, weel smellit naprie;" "to have viveris for men "and horse; to have the streets kept clean, so that no "filth nor middings be seine upon the same;" and "that thair be no beggaris seene upoun thair streetis, "nor about the portis."

Among the royal visitors thus announced was Archibald Armstrong, "his Majesties plesant," who was admitted a burgess, and was presented with a "Por-"tugall ducat."

A short time before this there was a great outburst of witchcraft in the district, apparently raised by a Royal Commission appointed to examine into the subject; and in one year 27 women were burnt in Aberdeen for this crime, whose trials are preserved in the archives of the town.

The Records also contain numerous Statutes and ordinances for the government of the burgh, and the arrangements of its trade. Many relate to visitations of the plague, and the precautions to be adopted against them.

The accounts of the Guildry begin in 1453, and those of the treasurer of the burgh in 1569. The former (with some blanks in the first volume) are contained in 10 volumes down to 1812. The latter series, down to the same year, extends to 11 volumes.

The proceedings of the Baillie Court from 1572 to 1691 are comprised in nine volumes.

The Registers of the Justice Court recording the "acts of the magistrats of the Burgh of Aberdene and "Justices of Peace within the samen, libertie and fre-"dome thereof, relaiting especiallie to the punishing "of uncleane persones, drunkards, cursers, and swear-"ers, and breakers of the Sabbath," 1690–1744, occupy four volumes.

The Guild Court Book contains proceedings of the Dean of Guild Court, Lists of Burgesses, &c., from Michaelmas 1637 to 23rd Dec. 1697.

Another volume is entitled Register of Convictions for the crimes of "forstalling, regraiting, and slander," from 18th October 1648 to 1st September 1688.

A Register of Propinquities, containing judicial proceedings of the magistrates in regard to the relationship of parties, from 1637 to 1797, occupies four volumes.

These briefs of propinquity were generally resorted to by natives of the town and county of Aberdeen, who had gone abroad and afterwards wished to establish their connexion with the stock from which they had sprung.

From these it appears that many of them had settled in Poland, others in Sweden and Prussia; some were at foreign universities, or serving under the Emperor.

The Register of Deeds begins in 1569, and down to 1847 occupies 27 volumes.

The Register of Sasines begins in 1484, and down to 1852 occupies 147 volumes. On the spare leaves of some of the earlier volumes are written short poems in Scotch.

The Register of Births, Marriages, and Burials contains, *inter alia*,—

1st. Marriages from 17th June 1568 to 16th Feb. 1579–80.
2nd. Lists of Elders and Deacons of the Church as yearly chosen by the congregations, for the years 1580, 1581–82, 1583, 1584, 1585, 1586, 1587, 1588, and 1590.
3rd. Baptisms of legitimate children, from 15th Sept. 1573 to 3rd Sept. 1579.
4th. Baptisms of illegitimate children, from 1st Oct. 1573 to 28th Feb. 1579–80.
5th. Burials from 2nd Nov. 1573 to 12th Aug. 1579.

The Register down to 1622 occupies six volumes, and altogether down to 30th Dec. 1854, 29 volumes. At that date they were transferred to the Registrar-General of Scotland, and are placed in the Register House, Edinburgh, in terms of the Registration of Births, &c. (Scotland) Act, 1854.

In some of the volumes are recorded notices of passing events, which have been printed for the Spalding Club under the title of "Chronicle of Aberdeen, "1491–95."

Under the head of "Miscellanea" may be classed, "Incarceration Book, 1626–29;" "Papers relating to "the Rebellion of 1746," three volumes; and also the following, in an oak chest in the Armoury:—

1st. Bundle of accounts for losses sustained by the town for quartering troops during the time of the Covenant.
2nd. Lists of Temple lands in the shire.
3rd. Two bundles of papers anent the rebellions of 1715 and 1745, relating principally to the latter, and consisting mostly of judicial examinations of captive rebels, orders for forage, and the like.
4th. A bundle of ecclesiastical papers, consisting of prosecutions of nonjuring clergymen and Roman Catholic priests.
5th. A bundle of papers anent calls to ministers, principally of the 17th century.

There is also a Record of the Mortifications or Endowments under the charge of the magistrates for purposes of charity, learning, the maintenance of public monuments, and bursaries in Marischal College.

The Register of the Collegiate Church of St. Nicholas contains the deeds of foundation and lists of obits dating from 1340, and Statutes for the ordering of the church in 1441–1491 and 1519, sanctioned by the Bishop.

The letters and missives addressed to the magistrates, with occasional drafts of their replies, are arranged in two sets of volumes.

The first, extending from 1552 to 1852, occupies 25 volumes. The other and supplementary series, from 1615 to 1846, occupies six volumes.

Among these are letters from King James 6, from George first Marquis of Huntly, Alexander first Earl of Dunfermline, General David Leslie, General Monck, and John Earl of Middleton.

Two are from Provost Alexander Jaffray, who was one of the Parliamentary Commissioners sent to treat with Charles 2. In one of them, dated from the Hague in May 1648, he gives some account of their proceedings, and the little success which had accompanied them. Jaffray was again dispatched on the same mission, and in his Diary he records the following remarkable declaration:—"We did sinfully both entangle the nation and "ourselves, and that poor young prince, making him "sign and swear a covenant which we knew he hated in "his heart, where I must confess to my apprehension "our sin was more than his. I had so clear convictions "of this, that I spoke of it to the King myself, desiring "him not to subscribe the covenant if in his conscience "he was not satisfied."

A letter from James, second Marquis of Montrose, thanks the magistrates for taking down the hand of his father, which, after his execution, had been placed on the Tolbooth, and was sticking there when Charles 2 visited the burgh in 1650.

From the Council Registers it appears that in 1660 the hand of the Marquis was taken down, and carried with great pomp, amid a procession of the townsmen, to the Townhouse, where it remained till the receipt of the Marquis's letter, when it was sent to Edinburgh, and interred with the other members of his body, with a splendid ceremonial, in the cathedral church of St. Giles.

From the previous statement, the general character

of the Records of the Burgh of Aberdeen as historical materials will have been seen.

Considerable use has been made of them by the Spalding Club in several of its works. The Charters of the burgh are printed in one of their volumes, and extracts from the Council Register down to 1625 occupy other two, while selections from the Letters, the Guildry and Treasury Accounts, and the Propinquity Books, have also been printed by the Club.

The interest of the Council Registers after 1625 continues to be great. Aberdeen, at the commencement of the struggle of the civil war, was a stronghold of loyalty, and under the shelter of her universities had been formed a school of learned men known as the "Aberdeen Doctors." Many notices of them and of the poet Wedderburne, who was Master of the Grammar School, occur, and a few of the celebrated painter Jamesone, who was one of the citizens. As an important centre of operations, the town was much involved in the strife, having been twice occupied by Montrose while he supported the Covenant, which he thrust on the unwilling citizens, and a third time sacked by him to punish the inhabitants for adhering to the cause which on two former occasions he had forced them to adopt.

Of this period the Registers contain many illustrations, as well as of the risings of 1715 and 1745.

I may here refer to the suggestion which I have made in the Report on the Historical Materials in Scotland, on the subject of calendaring isolated papers and letters of historical interest which have been printed for the Clubs, as the decision of the Commission on the general point will anticipate any suggestion which I might offer as to calendaring the letters just referred to.

In the same Report I have stated that a calendar of the early charters of privilege and incorporation of the Scottish burghs seemed a desirable thing to undertake, and if the Commissioners should be of the same opinion, the Charters of the Burgh of Aberdeen would be of special importance.

Apart from these, it will probably be held that the selections from the Records printed for the Spalding Club are sufficiently accessible to the historical student. and supersede the necessity of calendaring which otherwise would have been suggested.

It is probable, however, that something may be gleaned from the bundles of papers relating to the rebellions of 1715 and 1745, and the bundle of ecclesiastical papers, and I suggest that they should be examined.

I am not sure if such Records as the Chartulary of the Church of St. Nicholas will be deemed of sufficient general interest for the purposes of the Commission as to warrant any opinion from me about the use to be made of it. I have, however, included the volume in a list of similar records, yet unprinted, in my general Report on the Historical Materials in Scotland, and in any event I think it would be very desirable to have a transcript made of the several sets of constitutions for the government of this collegiate church. They do not run to a great length, and supply information not easily attainable elsewhere.

The archives of the burgh were thrown open to the inspection of the Commission with the utmost readiness and courtesy by the Lord Provost and Council of Aberdeen.

Humbly reported by

22nd Nov. 1869. JOHN STUART.

REPORT ON THE MANUSCRIPT COLLECTIONS IN THE ADVOCATES' LIBRARY, EDINBURGH.

The manuscripts in the Advocates' Library are of a very extensive and miscellaneous character, the most prominent part consisting of Collections formed in the 17th century by Sir James Balfour and Sir Robert Sibbald. They have been acquired at various periods, both by purchase and through donations, and are readily accessible by means of a Catalogue in manuscript, which occupies nine folio volumes, and on which I have mainly relied in framing this Report.

There is a separate inventory of the extensive Collections of the Rev. Robert Wodrow, in a large folio volume of 400 pages.

The largest volume of the Catalogue is entitled "Historical," and its contents are thus arranged:—

1. MSS. chiefly relating to the Civil History of Scotland - - - p. 1
2. MSS. chiefly relating to the history of the Church of Scotland - - p. 173
3. MSS. Scottish Topography and Statistics - - - - - p. 231
4. MSS. English History - - - p. 266
5. MSS. Foreign History - - - p. 306

The first section commences with two transcripts of the Chronicle of Melrose, and two of "Extracta e variis Chronicis Scotiæ." {35, 6, 10 / 35, 5, 6 / 35, 4, 5 / 35, 3, 10}

Then come four copies of Fordun's Chronicle. The first (35, 6, 7) is a manuscript, in folio, of the end of the 15th century, and is believed to have belonged originally to the Charter House at Perth, having afterwards come into the possession of the family of Sinclair of Roslin.

The second (35, 6, 8), the "Liber Niger Pasleti,' is a small folio, in a hand of the same century, and is an abridgment of Fordun and Bower. It also belonged to the family of Roslin.

The third (35, 5, 2), a quarto volume, entitled "Fordun Scotichronicon," is also in a hand of the 15th century, and is believed to agree with the volume in the Bodleian known as Bishop Elphinstone's History.

The fourth (35, 1, 7) is a large folio volume of paper, written in double columns in a hand in the beginning of the 16th century. It is the copy of Fordun which belonged to the Abbey of Cupar in Angus, and appears to have come into the possession of the same family of Sinclair of Roslin.

Bishop Lesley's Account of his Proceedings as Queen Mary's Ambassador. (35, 4, 1.)

Thirty-three volumes of miscellaneous Collections by Sir James Balfour. Annals, Lists of Officers of State, Notes of Charters, and the like.

Many volumes of a like kind collected by Sir Robert Sibbald.

Robert Mylne's Collections; chiefly of the time of Charles 1.

Father Hays' Ecclesiastical Collections.

A large collection of papers relating to the Darien Settlement.

A collection of original Charters, evidences, and antiquities, collected by Thomas, first Earl of Haddington, in 2 vols. The first is of 584 pages; the second consists of several fasciculi bound together, of which the last and largest extends to 146 pages.

Another volume of Collections by him.

Many transcripts of Chartularies of Religious Houses and Bishops' Sees, made by Macfarlane of Macfarlane before the middle of last century.

§ 2. Scottish Church History.

Comprised under this head are various Historical and Controversial Collections.

Spottiswoode's History of the Church of Scotland.
Row's Do. Do. Do.
Calderwood's Do. Do. Do.

Earl of Rothes' "True Narration of Proceedings concerning the Kirk of Scotland."

Diary of Mr. James Melville.

Proceedings of Church Courts, Memoirs of Ministers, and the like.

§ 3. Scottish Topography.

Dean Monro's Western Isles.

Sir James Balfour's Notes of the Shire of Fife.

Geographical Collections, with a particular description of shires, parishes, boroughs, &c. of Scotland, transcribed from various sources in the early part of last century, for the Laird of Macfarlane.

A volume of topographical Notices of Scotland collected by Sir R. Sibbald.

Sir James Balfour's Collections on the Shires.

Extracts from the Records of Perth by the Rev. James Scott.

§ 4. English History.

Higdeni Polychronicon (33, 4, 12), vell. folio, 221 leaves. A good copy in a hand of the end of the 14th century, with coloured initial letters and rubrics.

A good manuscript of Henry of Huntingdon (33, 5, 2), small folio, vellum, but imperfect, in a hand of the 14th century.

The Chronicle of Walter of Hemingford (33, 5, 3), small folio, vellum, in a hand of the 15th century.

Part of the Chronicles of Henry of Huntingdon (33, 5, 4), quarto, vellum, of the 14th century, formerly belonging to Sir James Balfour, and at an early period to John, Bishop of Exeter.

"Chronological Table (Scale Mundi). Chronicle of "the Popes and Kings of England" (33, 3, 1), folio, vellum, 193 leaves. It contains "Compilatio de gestis "Britonum et Anglorum," the Chronicle being brought down to the reign of Henry 6. From some obits entered in it, it would appear that the volume belonged to a family of Shyrebrokes, and it bears on the first leaf the mark of Ralph Thoresby, of Leeds.

The Jewel Book of Queen Anne, wife of James 6, (31, 1, 10), a very curious inventory, folio.

A Panegyric (33, 2, 24) in honour of, and addressed to, King Henry 8, by Gualterus Ogilvy, folio, 20 leaves. A manuscript in a contemporary hand, formerly in the possession of Sir James Balfour.

A volume of original letters (33, 2, 14). This volume consists of 32 original letters written by Richard Scudamore, in London, to his master Sir Philip Hobye, Knight, while Ambassador from England to the Emperor in the reign of King Edward 6. They are undated, but from a reference in one of them (No. 29), they seem to have been written about five years after the 37th of King Henry 8, or about 1550. After details of private business, these letters generally conclude with "Newys" or "Occurents" of the day, and contain some curious particulars.

Another similar volume (33, 2, 15) contains 42 original pieces of Correspondence of Sir Edward Hobye, Knight (1602–39), almost entirely concerning his monopoly of dealing in wool in certain counties of England.

A folio volume (33, 4, 11) in the Celtic language and character. At the end is a date, 1695. [This seems to be a copy of Jeoffrey Keatings' General History of Ireland.]

Joinville's Life of St. Louis (15, 1, 16), folio, vellum; a fair manuscript of the 15th century, with illuminated initials and coloured rubrics.

"Les Annales d'Angleterre" (15, 1, 8), fol. pp. 984. A Chronicle of England, in French, from Brutus to the reign of Elizabeth, anno 1565, soon after which date it may have been written.

"The Castillian project against England, with ad- "vertisements for preventing thereof, with a view of "Great Britain and Spain, with directions for a Coun- "cil of War for raising of 25,000 foot and 5,000 horse" (33, 3, 3), folio; addressed apparently to Charles 1. Upon the boards are the Royal Arms of Great Britain.

This and the next volume (33, 3, 4) were in the Collection of Sir James Balfour. The last, by a French scribe, contains treaties between France and other countries, and instructions to Ambassadors of France, from the reign of Charles 9 down to 1615, about which time the volume seems to have been written.

A quarto volume in German, of 382 leaves, consists of—(1.) The diary of a person who accompanied an embassy from the Crown Prince of Saxony from Weimar, by Jena, Eisenberg, &c., to Dresden and back. (2.) Diary of a journey to Altenburg, to the baptism of a child of the Crown Prince of Saxony. (3.) A residence at the Court of Vienna, where there occur descriptions of Government, the arrivals, receptions, and audiences of various Ambassadors and distinguished persons, accounts of the Imperial army, &c., with all the transactions of the Court from 1659 to 1660. The whole diary extends from March 1654 to April 1664.

Scottish State Papers.

The Balcarres Papers in nine folio volumes.

This important Collection of original State Papers and letters was presented to the Library by Colin, Earl of Balcarres, in 1712.

29, 2, 1.} The first and largest, as well as by far the
29, 2, 9.} most valuable part of the Collection has been formed by John Lindesay, of Menmuir, Secretary of State under James 6, Master of the Metals and Minerals, 1592 [of whom see Lord Lindsay's Lives of the Lindsays, vol. ii. p. 334, *et seq.*]

The first volume of the Balcarres Papers contains:—

(1.) Articles relating to the marriage of James 5 with Mary of Guise.

(2.) Four letters of James 5 to his Queen, without dates.

(3.) The King of England's charge to the Scotch Lords, 1543.

(4.) Fourteen letters of Queen Mary to her mother, written from France.

(5.) A letter of Queen Mary to Throckmorton, from Lochleven.

(6.) Thirty-five letters of Henry, Dauphin and King of France (Hen. 2), to Mary of Guise, 1545–1554.

(7.) Fourteen letters from persons of the Royal family of France and the House of Savoy to Mary of Guise, Queen Dowager of Scotland.

With a few others of that period.

The second volume contains:—

(1.) Forty-three letters of Anthoinette de Bourbon, Duchess of Guise, to her daughter, Mary of Guise, Queen of Scots; the first two during her marriage with the Duke of Longueville.

(2.) Twenty-seven letters of François d'Orleans, Duke de Longueville, to his mother, Mary of Guise, in his own hand.

(3.) Five letters from him to Queen Mary, his half-sister.

(4.) Three letters of Leonor d'Orleans, afterwards Duke de Longueville, to the Queen Dowager.

(5.) The latter half of the volume consists chiefly of letters of the Princes and Ladies of the House of Lorraine to the Queen Dowager of Scotland, many of them altogether autograph, or having notes added in the writer's own hand.

The third volume contains:—

(1.) Four letters of Diane de Poictiers, Duchesse de Valentinois.
(2.) Four of the Cardinal de Chastillon.
(3.) Four of Madame de Parroys.
(4.) Thirty-six of the Constable de Montmorenci.
(5.) Fourteen of De Lorges.
(6.) Four of Bochetel.
(7.) Seven of Doysel.
(8.) Eighteen of De laubespine.
(9.) Eight of Pinguillon.
(10.) Nineteen of De la Brousse.
(11.) Fourteen of De Breze.
(12.) Two of M. de la Touche.
(13.) One of Jacques Bertrand.
(14.) One of the President Bertrand.
(15.) Two of Astier.
(16.) One of Casanat.
(17.) Two of Ubaldini.
(18.) One of the Bishop of Cenada, Papal Ambassador in France.
(19.) Two of Antonio Condulmarii da Racanati. *All* to the Queen Dowager or to Mary Queen of Scots.

The fourth volume contains:—

(1.) A considerable number of letters to the Queen Dowager (Mary of Guise) from persons and on subjects of an historical interest, in French.

(2.) A few letters, in French and Scotch, forming part of the Correspondence of David Panter, Bishop of Ross, while employed on the affairs of the Queen, in France.

The fifth volume contains a very valuable collection of accounts, discharges, obligations, and other vouchers regarding the expenses (chiefly domestic) of the Queen Dowager, in Scotland, France, and England.

The sixth volume contains letters between James 6 and various persons abroad and in Scotland, from about 1580 till his going to England, and numerous letters and instructions of State, and drafts of such, during that period, and down to 1618. A very important collection, both as regards the internal history of Scotland, and its foreign relations.

The seventh volume consists of a collection of documents relating to the foundation, visitations, statutes, property, and privileges of the Colleges and University of St. Andrew's, mostly about the end of the 16th century.

The eighth volume consists chiefly of letters and other documents relating to the affairs of the Church in Scotland, coming down to the period of the General Assembly at Glasgow, 1638.

The ninth volume contains:—(1.) Documents relating to the Mines and Metals of Scotland, and schemes for their working. (2.) Letters and documents relating to public affairs, chiefly such as Lord Balcarres had some concern in during the reign of Charles 1, the Usurpation, and the reign of Charles 1.

"Staite Business." 13 volumes folio.

Under this title is comprehended Sir James Balfour's collection of originals and copies of Royal Correspondence, especially letters to and from the Council, and State Papers regarding Scotland, during the reigns of James 6 and Charles 1.

Of the first nine volumes, a particular table of contents was prepared by the late Mr. Donald Gregory, and is copied into the Catalogue.

"Negotiations with England" and "English Busi- "ness." 4 volumes, folio. (33, 1, 7.)

An important series of State Papers collected by Sir James Balfour:—

Vol. I. contains 53 pieces, from 1594 to the death of Queen Elizabeth.

Vol. II. contains 98 pieces, from 1608 to 1623.

Vol. III. contains 13 papers.

Vol. IV. contains 51 papers, several of them printed, between 1623 and 1629.

Among other volumes of Sir James Balfour's is one entitled "Prince Charles' Negotiations in Spain," and "Negotiations with Spaine, regnant. Jacobo 6 et "Carolo." Neither of these titles of Balfour's describes correctly the contents of the volume, which commences with a collection of important letters and papers connected with the Lord Sempill's mission to Spain in 1599, and contains also papers relating to the expedition of Prince Charles to Spain, and at the end some documents regarding the taking of a Spanish ship, St. Ambrose, at Leith, 1622. (33, 1, 10.)

Others are entitled "Negotiations with Denmark and "Norway, regnant. Jac. 6 et Carolo." (Sir J. Balfour.) (33, 1, 11.)

"Negotiations with the Kinges of Polland, Sweden, "as lykwayes with divers German princes, and Im-"periall tounes and citties, regnant. Jacobo 6 et "Carolo." (33, 1, 12.)

"Negotiations with divers Princes of Italie, reg. Jacobo 6 et Carolo." (33, 1, 13.)

"Scots Guards." (33, 1, 15.)

MISCELLANEOUS.

The first class entered is "MSS., Poetry and Romance," consisting of 73 volumes.

"Theological," consisting of Bibles, Legends, Homilies, Book of Hours, Psalters, &c.

18, 2, 8, is Johannis de Irlandia opera theologica; a manuscript plainly written on paper, folio. It begins with a full table of contents, after which we find "Hoc "opus compilatum est pro honore Domini Jhesu et "instructione illustrissimi principis Jacobi quarti "Scotorum regis, et sui populi."

The work is in Scotch and concludes, "Writtin and "completit in Edinburgh be thi humyl orator Johne of "Irland, greit and promovit in Parys the yer of the "Incarnacioun, a thousand four hundredth and nynty "yeris." In the middle occur the Orisoun to the Blessed Virgin of Chaucer, and two Latin poems of the author on the Conception.

18, 7, 6, is Johannis de Grimestone Liber Locorum Communium in ordine alphabetico, A.D. 1372, 8vo. vellum, cont. ffol. 166.

The volume contains a variety of common places, chiefly on religious or moral subjects, under 143 heads, according to the original table of contents. The extracts are in Latin, but they are interspersed with scraps of English verse and devotional hymns, more especially under the 109th head "de passione," evidently by the writer of the MS. His name and date thus appear at the end of the table of contents on fol. 9: "Orate p' a'i'a fr'is Joh'is de Grimestone qui sc'psit ist' "librum cu' magna solicitu'e, anno D'ni 1312. Aue Ma' "p' a'i'a sua p' amor' Dei."

A folio volume (33, 3, 16), in the hand-writing of Sir R. Sibbald, contains a repertory of all the manuscripts relating to the History of Scotland, "Geographicall, "Naturall, Civile, or Ecclesiasticall and Politicall, "known to or belonging to the Writer."

Copies, in the hand-writing of the Laird of Macfarlane's amanuensis, of letters of Kings, Queen Mary, Regents, and other persons of distinction, and other documents in favour of or addressed to the family of Mure of Rowallan, during the reigns of James 4, James 5, Mary, and James 6, containing in particular many important and interesting letters of Queen Mary after her escape from Lochleven, her defeat at Langside, and flight into England. 28 pages, folio, imperfect.

The *original* letters are not known to be preserved. The copies are unbound in a drawer of the Librarian's table.

One of Queen Mary's is from Bowton, 1st Jan. 1568, to Rowallane, mentioning the proceedings at the conference, and exhorting him to fidelity.

Several volumes contain papers and correspondence of James Anderson, the compiler of Diplomata Scotiæ. (29, 1, 2; 29, 3, 10; 29, 3, 5; 29, 3, 4.)

Books on Medicine and Alchemy. One is "Hippo-"cratis aphorismi Hibernice," in a hand of the 16th century. (18, 2, 11.)

Books of classics.

Notes on Lectures at Louvain and other places.

Oriental MSS.

Miscellaneous.—Among which is "Ragionamento di "Carlo 5, Imperatore tenuto al Re Philippo suo figli-"volo," and written and presented to King James 6 by Giacomo Castelvetri, who in the dedication speaks of his attachment to Sir Philip Sidney, and of Queen Elizabeth's high value for the Italian language. Folio, on paper. Written at Edinburgh, 1592; presented to the Library by Sir R. Sibbald.

NORTHERN MSS.

Icelandic and other codices of laws, sagas, &c. The detailed Catalogue of these was prepared by Mr. Thorlief G. Repp, a native of Iceland, and for some time assistant librarian in the Advocates' Library.

Chartularies and records of Scottish religious houses and bishoprics.

Most of these have been printed by the clubs.

The following volume, with the exception of a slight extract, is yet unprinted. It is entitled "Compota "Episcopatus Dunkeldensis, 1506–17." Folio, paper, 218 leaves. It is said to be an interesting record of the household and official accounts of the Bishop of Dunkeld for the period, giving a very minute view of the style of life and manners of the Church dignitaries before the Reformation.

General Hutton's Collections.

Copies of records and correspondence regarding the history and antiquities of the religious houses of Scotland.

One volume of the Catalogue is devoted to Law manuscripts.

Another is filled with works of Genealogy and Heraldry.

34, 3, 11, is styled Sir Lodovick Stewart of Kirkhill, Advocate, his collections, with several valuable additions of Bulls, Charters, &c., after p. 351. All preceding that page being Sir Lewis's collections, and the rest out of the valuable collections of Mr. Richard Hay, Channon-regular of the Abbey of St. Genevieve's, Paris, and Prior of St. Piermont, a most worthy gentleman of Scots extract, well known by his admirable collections, pp. 433.

Collections about families of Scotland from their own Charters by Sir George Mackenzie (34, 3, 19), and by Sir Patrick Lyon of Carse. (34, 3, 14.)

Heraldic MSS. of Sir David Lyndesay of the Mount, the Lord Lyon. (31, 3, 20; 31, 4, 3; 31, 5, 2.)

Original Charters.—This volume of the Catalogue contains a detailed description of original Charters and documents collected by Sir James Balfour and pasted into a volume. (15, 1, 18.)

Woodrow's Collections.—The collections of the Rev. R. Woodrow relating to the Church and State of Scotland are of the most miscellaneous character, and, as I have said, there is a separate inventory to them.

There have been recently added to the Library the MSS. collections of the late Mr. John Riddel, Advocate, and Mr. James Dennistoun of Dennistoun. The former are principally illustrative of points of genealogy of Scotch families and of questions of Consistorial Law, and the latter are mainly materials illustrating the history of the county of Dumbarton.

The manuscripts in the Advocates' Library have always been made available to literary research, and many of the State papers and letters (especially those connected with Scottish history) have been printed.

If they had not been already so largely used in printed works, I would have ventured to suggest to the Commission, as a work of great public utility, the calendaring of all this class of stray unconnected papers, of which the student cannot ascertain the bearing except by reading the whole.

In the meantime the present Report may serve to indicate the general character of this great collection, and to suggest whether any steps should be taken for rendering its contents more generally known to historical students in England.

Humbly reported by
JOHN STUART.

H.M. General Register House,
Edinburgh, 29th July 1869.

Postscript.

I only learned after my Report was completed that the Gaelic MSS. collected by the Highland Society in the course of their inquiry into the authenticity of Ossian's Poems, and described in their Report thereon,

are together with a few other Gaelic MSS. now deposited in the Advocates' Library.

A Catalogue of these has been prepared by Mr. W. F. Skene, from which it appears that the MSS. consist mainly of Genealogies, Poems, and Tales, with Medical and Astrological treatises.

JOHN STUART.

REPORT ON THE RECORDS OF THE CITY OF EDINBURGH.

I have examined the Records of the Corporation of Edinburgh, and in doing so have received every facility from Mr. J. D. Marwick, the City Clerk.

Most of our great towns sprang out of villages, in the neighbourhood either of a Religious House or a place of Strength.

Edinburgh was at first a hamlet of Angles, placed on the sloping ridge of rock, upon the summit of which King Edwin pitched his "brugh." It formed part of the Northumbrian Kingdom for four centuries after its foundation, and its church (dedicated to St. Cuthbert) was subject to the Bishop of Lindisfarne.

In the early part of the 11th century, Lothian with its Castle was added to the Kingdom of the Scots, and about a century later, when King David 1 granted a Charter founding the Abbey of the Holy Rood, he refers to his Burgh of Edinburgh, and to his garden, close to the Castle.

Edinburgh derived some importance from another circumstance in its early history, viz., from its having been constituted one of the "four burghs" (a sort of burghal Parliament or Court), which for some centuries had considerable influence in the adjustment of commercial relations and questions; and various rights, honours, and immunities were conferred on it by Charters from King Robert 1, James 2, James 3, and James 4, the originals of which, as well as that of King David 1 to the Abbey of the Holy Rood, are in the Archives of the City.

The other Records now remaining in these are scarcely of such value or general interest as might have been anticipated, from the early importance of the place, and its having been the theatre of many stirring events for several centuries.

I learn from Mr. Marwick that he has already transmitted, for the information of the Commission, a printed copy of an Inventory of the Records of the City of Edinburgh.

Referring to this document, I may state that the Council Records which form its first branch contain the proceedings of the Town Council. Amid much that is merely formal, there are occasional entries of considerable historical interest, arising from the events and the actors to which they refer.

There are many details here, and in the Register of Accounts, of the receptions and intercourse of the Sovereigns, Nobles, Ambassadors, and Men of Learning, selections from which are in the course of being printed by Mr. Marwick, for the Burgh Record Society.

The Register of Burgesses and Guild Brethren, under the second head of the Inventory, is of course mainly occupied with the names of the ordinary Burgesses of the City; but occasionally persons of this and other countries, of distinction and importance, were admitted as Honorary Burgesses, whose names are preserved in this Record, and it is frequently referred to in genealogical inquiries, both Scotch and English.

Besides these Records there are eight quarto volumes containing letters of the 17th and 18th centuries, which form a very miscellaneous and unconnected series.

They were selected from masses of papers which had accumulated in the City offices, but many of them have no connexion with Edinburgh, being the correspondence of North Country families, such as Menzies of Kinmundy, in Aberdeenshire, and Gordon of Park, in Banffshire.

The letters in general are merely formal, without any historical or general interest.

Those in the seventh volume are mostly written by Lord Hyndford and his Lady, and relate to the South Sea Scheme.

It does not appear to me that any step on the part of the Commission is required with regard to the Records now reported upon.

Humbly reported by
JOHN STUART.

H.M. General Register House,
Edinburgh, 31st July 1869.

REPORT ON THE RECORDS OF THE CORPORATION OF GLASGOW.

27th July 1869.

I this day inspected these Records, having met with Mr. Angus Turner, one of the City Clerks; Mr. Andrew Cunningham, the Registrar of Burgh Sasines; and Mr. Wm. W. Watson, the City Chamberlain.

These gentlemen reported that, apart from the Records, there are no documents in the Collections of the Burgh of a historical character, such as letters or papers illustrating the condition of society or the progress of commerce.

Glasgow was not erected into a Royal Burgh until the time of Charles 1, and it is thus without any of those early Royal Charters of Privilege and incorporation, which occur in the collections of many Scotch burghs of comparatively secondary importance, but of greater antiquity.

Its history, therefore, being rather one of recent development than of a historical existence, the town is destitute of those masses of correspondence and miscellaneous papers of general interest which are found in many of the burghs to which I have referred.

Of the Records of Glasgow the volumes containing the Minutes of the Town Council begin in 1573, but are not quite continuous from that time.

A volume of selections from them, embracing the period from 1573 to 1581, was printed for the Maitland Club in 1832, and another volume of Extracts was printed for private circulation in 1868, under the superintendence of Mr. Watson, the City Chamberlain.

The other Records of any age comprise the Chartulary (in duplicate) of the Collegiate Church of St. Anne, founded in the year 1528, on the south side of the Trongate; a volume of vellum of 53 folios, which was printed for the Maitland Club in 1846; and

A series of Records of Sasines and Notarial Writs of a miscellaneous character, beginning in 1555, relating generally to the business of the citizens, and useful for incidental illustrations of genealogy.

There is also a volume entitled "Inventorie of the "Wrytes and Evidents concerning the Brugh of "Glasgow, Anno 1696," and another, which contains copies, made in 1790, from the Public Records in Edinburgh, of Charters by the Crown, and Acts of the Scotch Parliament in favour of the City of Glasgow.

Humbly reported by
JOHN STUART.

H.M. General Register House,
Edinburgh, 31st July 1869.

IRELAND.

REPORT FROM J. T. GILBERT ON THE MANUSCRIPTS IN THE POSSESSION OF THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF CHARLEMONT.

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

THE Manuscripts of the Earl of Charlemont, inspected by me, consist of one folio and 14 quarto volumes of correspondence.

The folio contains an autobiographical account of the political life of James, first Earl of Charlemont, a nobleman distinguished by his attachment to literature and art, as well as by the part which he took in the public affairs of Ireland during the latter half of the 18th century.

This memoir is written entirely in his own hand, for his sons Francis, James, and Henry, to whom it is addressed in a brief preface, containing the ensuing passages:—

"The following sheets were written solely for your information and instruction. A part of them contains an authentick tho' imperfect account of the most important transactions that ever happened in Ireland, or, perhaps, respecting its own internal interests in any other country, but they also contain, what will to you be still more interesting, and it may be more instructive, an accurate, true, and impartial account of your father's principles and conduct, and, as it were, the political history of his heart . . .

"Let my errors claim your indulgence, and remember, with some degree of gratitude, a life which has entailed no disgrace upon you. Tho' your fortune may, from my follies and mischances, have decreased in my hands, I have left you your family honours uncontaminate, and, what is still of more consequence, I have left you a name, a character to support. When you shall peruse these crude productions of my few vacant hours, your father will probably be in his grave! From thence I call upon you! and shall conclude this address by assuring you that, if departed souls have any knowledge of what passes here below, you can by no other means so essentially delight my spirit as by ardently loving and with the utmost of your abilities serving your country.—Receive this as the last and dearest recommendation of your most sincerely affectionate father, Charlemont."

The narrative commences at the period when Lord Charlemont, after having passed 11 years on the continent, returned to Ireland in 1755. From that date the author gives an account of public affairs in Ireland in which he largely shared, both as a Member of the House of Lords there and as Commander of the Irish Volunteers.

The autobiography extends to 1783, and would appear to have been compiled about 10 years before the author's death in 1799.

Appended to the autobiography are, also in the hand of Lord Charlemont, an account of the plague at Messina in 1743; a description of a storm which he encountered at sea between Rhodes and Malta, with observations on the latter island and its inhabitants; and anecdotes of David Hume, with whom he was intimate at Turin.

The author evinces throughout a deep attachment to truth, and records matters which came to his knowledge, creditable even to those whom he held up to his children as examples of the ill results of deviations from duties to society and country.

From these writings it would appear that Lord Charlemont has yet scarcely received the appreciation which he merited, either as a delineator of character, or as an independent politician, devotedly attached to what he regarded as the true interests of Ireland.

The Earl's friend, Francis Hardy, member of the House of Commons of Ireland, had access to these papers, and used them for his Memoirs of the political and private life of Charlemont, published in 1810.

Proximity, however, to the times and persons noticed in this autobiography would appear to have deterred Hardy from giving in full many interesting portions of it, in which Lord Charlemont, for the instruction of his children, candidly set down his estimate of public men with whom he was conversant.

On a leaf in front of the autobiography the following is inscribed in the author's hand:—

"*My own Epitaph.*

Here lyes the Body of James,
Earl of Charlemont.
A sincere, zealous, and active friend
To his Country.
Let his Posterity imitate him in that alone,
and forget
His manifold Errors."

The correspondence consists of about 1,200 original letters, the earliest of which is one written by William, second Viscount Charlemont, in 1707, to the Earl of Mount Alexander.

The next letter in order of time is dated 1745, from which period the correspondence extends almost continuously to 1799, the year of the decease of the first Earl of Charlemont.

Part of the correspondence, including only a portion of the letters down to 1782, was in 1825 arranged chronologically by the late Edward Groves, in three volumes, each containing 100 letters, as follows, with tables of contents:—

Vol.	I.	From 1707–1763.
,,	II.	,, 1763–1779.
,,	III.	,, 1779–1782.

The other letters, numbering about 900, are, as follows, contained in nine volumes, without indices or tables of contents:—

Vol.	I.	From 1747–1774.
,,	II.	,, 1774–1787.
,,	III.	,, 1779–1783.
,,	IV.	,, 1788–1789.
,,	V.	,, 1790–1791.
,,	VI.	,, 1792–1793.
,,	VII.	,, 1794–1795.
,,	VIII.	,, 1796–1797.
,,	IX.	,, 1798–1799.

From the following list, which I have compiled of the chief writers of the letters in these volumes, it will be seen that Lord Charlemont, as might have been anticipated from his position and literary and artistic pursuits, numbered among his correspondents many of the most eminent of his contemporaries:—

Lords Ailesbury and Altamont; Joseph Baretti; Topham Beauclerk; Lord Bruce; W. Brownlow; Sir J. Burgoyne; Edmund Burke; Earl Camden; Lords Carhampton and Carysfort; Sir W. Chambers; J. B. Cipriani; Lord Clanricarde; J. S. Copley; Isaac Corry; Richard Crosbie (æronaut); Francis Dobbs; Bishop of Down; Thomas Dundas; R. L. Edgeworth; John Fitz-Gibbon; Earl Fitzwilliam; Henry Flood; John Forbes; C. J. Fox; Sir P. Francis; Lord Gosford; Henry Grattan; Earl of Halifax; Francis Hardy; Richard Heron; Jane (relict of William) Hogarth; Robert Jephson; Sir W. Jones; John Kearney, Provost of Trinity College, Dublin; Lord Kenmare; Duke of Leinster; Thomas Leland; Charles Lucas; Edmund Malone; Richard Marlay, Bishop of Waterford; William Melmoth; Countess of Moira and Hastings; Earl of Mornington; Lord Mountmorres; Lord Northington; Lucius O'Brien; Sir Laurence Parsons; T. Pelham; Earl of Pembroke; Bishop Percy; G. B. Piranesi; Duke of Portland; Richard Rigby; Lord Rockingham; Duke of Rutland; Lord Strangford; Nugent Temple; G. Thorkelin; Charles Vallancey; Prince of Wales; J. C. Walker; Horace Walpole; Barry Yelverton; Arthur Young.

To detail the various matters of interest comprised in this correspondence and autobiography would require considerable space.

I may add that, in addition to the above-noticed 12 volumes of originals, the collection comprises two volumes of transcripts of letters, addressed by Lord Charlemont to his intimate friend Dr. Haliday of Belfast, from 1782 to 1799. Amongst these is inserted one holograph from the Earl, dated Dublin, 10th of May 1799, respecting the Government measures then in progress to promote the Act for the legislative union between Great Britain and Ireland.

I have the honor to be,
My Lords and Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
Dublin, 21st December 1869. J. T. Gilbert.

Manuscripts in the Possession of the Earl of Rosse, Parsonstown Castle.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

The documents in the collection of the Earl of Rosse inspected by me may be described as follows:—

1. Letters Patent, on parchment, from George Duke of Buckingham, dated 20th of July 1619, containing Grant of Admiralty to Laurence Parsons; with seal and autograph of Buckingham.

2. A volume in large folio, containing about ninety original letters and documents connected with the affairs of Ireland, from 1626 to 1694, and having special reference to the transactions in the King's County and its vicinage.

3. A folio volume of 90 pages, containing copies of documents concerning Irish matters, from 1641 to 1666.

4. A thick folio volume of accounts of money, debts, payments, prices of articles, clothes, allowance, and other matters connected with the family of Parsons, from 1652 to 1696.

5. A Book of orders and rules of Commissioners for assessment on the King's County, from 1672 to 1679.

In this volume are entered particulars of assessments and levies in various baronies, including Meath, Dublin, Louth, Ossory, Rathdown, Wicklow, Shillelagh, Salt, Ikeathy, and Oughterany.

It also contains rules and orders of the Commissioners of array in the King's County, notes of their meetings; copies of letters; accounts of money laid out for exercising and training the militia; distribution of two troops and their companies upon the several baronies of that county, allowing 600 acres for a horseman and 300 acres for a foot soldier.

Two leaves are filled with a journal narrative, in very small writing, of local transactions of 1688–9.

6. Letters Patent granting to Richard Parsons, of Bellamont in the County of Dublin, the dignities of Baron of Oxmantown and Viscount Ross, dated at Dublin, 2nd July in the 33rd year of Charles 2, 1681.

7. Grant of Arms to Sir William Parsons from Richard St. George, Ulster King at arms, 1682.

8. A volume in small quarto, of 130 pages, written in a very minute current hand about 1691, containing a narrative of the affairs of Sir Laurence Parsons from

April 1687 to 1691, detailing circumstances connected with the wars of James and William in Ireland, the siege of Birr Castle by Jacobites in 1688, and of that Castle and town in 1690.

9. Letters on public affairs, from 1767 to 1806, written by the Duke of Leinster, Langrishe, Daly, Bishop of Chester, E. Pery, and J. Foster, Speakers of the House of Commons of Ireland, and other eminent political personages: with a large amount of matter respecting the authorship of Junius. Several of the political letters are addressed to Henry Flood, many of whose papers are in the collection, including the following:—

An answer to (Dr. Samuel Johnson's) "Taxation no "Tyranny," by Mr. Henry Flood.

"Mr. Flood's account of the first session of Mr. Pitt's "administration."

"Mr. Flood's speech on the perpetual Mutiny Bill."

"Mr. Flood's speeches on the Declaration of Right; "on the Address, and on Poynings' law, 11th December "1781."

The collection also includes the MSS. of "Obser- "vations on the bequest of Henry Flood to Trinity "College, Dublin, with a defence of the ancient history "of Ireland;" as well as original drafts and notes of speeches in the Parliament of Ireland by the erudite and patriotic Sir Laurence Parsons, grandfather of the present possessor of these documents.

I have the honor to be,
My Lords and Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
J. T. Gilbert.

Dublin, 22nd November 1869.

Documents in the Possession of Lord Talbot de Malahide and of J. W. Bayly, Esq., of Finglas, Dublin.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

The documents in the possession of Lord Talbot de Malahide inspected by me are as follows:—

1. Original Grant under the Great Seal of England to Thomas Talbot, of the manor or lordship of "Mullag- "hyde," in the county of Dublin, with the port, customs, appointments of officers, admiralty and other royalties, dated at Westminster on the 8th March in the fifteenth year of Edward 4 (A.D. 1474–5).

2. Instructions from James 2, "for our right trusty "and right well beloved Councillor, Richard Earl of "Tirconnel, appointed by us to be our deputy in our "kingdom of Ireland. Given at our Court at White- "hall, the 10th day of January 1686–7, in the second "year of our reign," with autographs of James 2 and Sunderland.

3. A Latin poem on the affairs of Ireland during the reign of James 2. This work is anonymous, but bears evidence of being the production of a contemporary author familiar with the transactions of his time as well as with early Irish history. At the commencement the author refers to himself as incarcerated on the banks of the Liffey; and he would appear from his allusions to have held some high legal official position in Ireland under James 2.

The first part is occupied with a description of the state of public affairs at the accession of James 2, after which the author recounts the chief transactions in Ireland from the commencement of the Williamite wars, concluding with the second siege of Limerick, and the subsequent embarkation of the Irish soldiery for France.

The entire occupies 229 pages of very small quarto, written in an excellent hand. The poem is valuable as a Jacobite account of the affairs of Ireland during the time of the Revolution, in which a prominent part was taken by its present possessor's ancestor, Richard Talbot, Duke of Tyrconnel, Viceroy of Ireland under James 2.

4. Royal Pardon to Richard Wogan for having levied war on behalf of the "pretended Prince of Wales," in the parish of Hexham on the 19th of October in the second year of George 1; dated at Westminster, 31st day of May in the first year of George 2.

The documents submitted by J. W. Bayly, Esq., of Finglas, were as follows:—

1. Letter, dated Paris, March 10th, 1654, without address or superscription; commencing, "My Lord," and referring to the prospects of restoration, adding, "I would be glad to find you a princeple instrument "towards my recovery." Concluding, "Your constant "affectionate frind, Charles R."

Breadth six and a half inches, length nine inches.

Marked on back (5), and with royal seal in red wax.

2. Letter, dated "Collen, June 4, 1655," addressed "For Mr. Rumball," and signed "your affectionate "frinde, Charles R."

In this letter the writer refers to a "contribution "from his friends towards his supply," and states that he would receive such monies as they from time to time will be ready to "deliver to you for my use, and that "you keep the same in your hands till you shall receive "particular orders for the issuing of it."

3. A small quarto volume of 92 pages, in a good hand, bound in vellum, with the following title:—"A short "Journall of severall actions performed in the King- "dome of Scotland after his Ma^{ties} first arrival there "out of Holland, the 24th of June 1650 (St^{o} v^{ri}), untill "the end of October following, observed by S^{r} Edward "Walker, Knight, Garter Principall King of Armes, "who (being formerly banished thence) returned about "that time into Holland."

Before the title is a sketch of the arms of Walker, and underneath "Loyaute mon Honneur. E. W. G^{r}."

Pages 90–92 are occupied with "The Declaration and "engagement of the Marques of Huntley, the Earl of "Atholl, General Middleton, and many of the Nobility "of Scotland that have lately taken up armes for the "defence of his Ma^{ties} person and authority."

The last page is signed "Edw^{d}. Walker, Garter. "Hague, the first of December 1650."

The matter in this volume appears to be the same with that printed from page 157 to 205 of "Historical "Discourses upon several occasions by Sir Edward "Walker, Knight," folio, London, 1705.

Mr. Bayly states that these documents have been long in the possession of his family, and that, in addition to the two above noticed letters, he had formerly three others, which have been lost or mislaid.

I have the honor to be,
My Lords and Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
J. T. Gilbert.

Dublin, 20th November 1869.

Records of the Corporation of Cork, and the Collections of Thomas Hewitt, Esq., and Richard Caulfield, LL.D., Cork.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

The original documents in possession of the Corporation of Cork consist of the following:—

1. Inspeximus, dated at Banbury, 5th of April, of seventh year of Charles 1, of charter of 18th of Elizabeth.

2. Charter from James 1 to Cork, dated Westminster, 10th March, in the sixth year of his reign.

3. Charter from Oliver Cromwell, dated Dublin, 27th day of April 1656.

4. Charter of George 2, dated 2nd January, in the ninth year of his reign.

The earliest Council book of the city extends from July 1609 to 21st August 1643, after which there is a chasm of 37 years to 1690.

The records of the Municipal proceedings from 1609 to August 1643 occupy from page 1 to page 365. The next journal entries are of the proceedings of an assembly of Common Council held on the 1st day of October 1690, containing an order that the 29th September should be thenceforth kept as an annual holiday, "being the day on which the army of their Majesties "King William and Queen Mary entered the city of "Cork."

The minutes of the Council to 1841, exclusive of those now missing (from 1643 to 1690), extend to 15 volumes.

The books of the Cork city "Court of Doyer Hundred" form 13 volumes, extending from 1657 to 1841.

The books of registry of freemen from 1656 to 1843 are as follow:—

1. From 1656 to 1741.
2. From 1741 to 1752.
3. From 1752 to 1813.
4. From 1813 to 1843.

The "Panels of Freemen at large of the city of "Cork" extend from 20th of October 1729 to the present time.

The books of enrolment of apprentices are:—

1. 1733 to 1756.
2. 1756 to 1801.
3. 1801 to 1844.

The only old original detached paper of importance in the custody of the Corporation is "A docket of the "city duties of Cork, agreed on at the meeting of the "grand jury and gentlemen of the county of Cork, "with the Mayor and Sheriffs and Common Council of "the said city, the 11th day of September, anno Domini "1711, in presence of Robert Rochford, Esq., Lord "Chief Baron of Her Majesty's Court of Exchequer, "and Richard Nutley, Esq., one of the Justices of Her "Majesty's Court of Queen's Bench, Lords Justices of "Assize in the province of Munster;" dated 'Grand "'Jury Room, 11th September 1711,' and signed by the "Grand Jury, as agreed between the city of Cork and "them on the behalf of the county of Cork."

These records are carefully kept at the Cork Town Hall in the custody of the Town Clerk, Alexander MacCarthy, Esq., jun.

The writing of the volume of Council minutes from 1609 to 1643 is very obscure, and it would be desirable to have a copy made in modern hand by an accurate decipherer conversant with the various local matters and designations in which it abounds.

The collection of Thomas Hewitt, Esq., Cork, includes a folio volume, formerly in the Southwell collection, lettered "Cork Shrievalty Papers," 1662.

This volume contains some original papers and several copies of documents and correspondence from 1662 to 1734, concerning the affairs of Cork during that period.

Mr. Hewitt also possesses several MSS. in the Irish language, mostly modern transcripts.

The documents in the possession of Richard Caulfield, Esq., LL.D., Cork, are chiefly of a local character, concerning the county and city of Cork, including several on parchment, the earliest being of the 52nd year of Henry 3, A.D. 1267–8. Of them the following may be mentioned:—

Parchment roll, 6 feet 6 inches in length and 4 inches in breadth, containing an inventory of the properties of the family of Galwey in the reign of Elizabeth.

Visitation books of Cloyne, 1624, and of Cork and Cloyne, 1621–2; names of livings and benefices in Cork, 1672.

Catalogue of the library of Peter Browne, Bishop of Cork and Ross, 1709–1735.

MS. of Captain Robert Parker's Memoirs of Military transactions in Ireland and Flanders during the reigns of William and Mary, differing somewhat from the copy published in the last century.

Dr. Caulfield has published in various periodicals many of the documents in his collection.

I have the honor to be,
My Lords and Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
J. T. GILBERT.

Dublin, 20th November 1869.

ARCHIVES OF THE MUNICIPAL CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF DUBLIN.

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

THE Archives of the Municipal Corporation of the City of Dublin may be summarily described as follows:

1. Original Royal Charters and grants to the City of Dublin, commencing with that from Henry 2.
2. Rolls of various classes, extending back to the 12th century.
3. The "Chain Book," and the so-called "Domesday "Book of Dublin," vellum manuscripts, commenced towards the early part of the 14th century.
4. Documents of the Monastery All-Hallows and of the Dublin Abbey of St. Mary and the Guild of St. George.
5. Books and numerous documents on vellum and paper connected with the transactions of the citizens of Dublin, from the 12th century.

These archives, the most extensive and valuable series of their class in Ireland, were examined in 1867 by Sir T. Duffus Hardy; and they have since been classified and arranged by me in the Corporation Muniment-room.

On the recommendation of Lord Romilly, the late Government authorized the publication of a selection from them, and a volume, under my editorship, embracing the period from 1172 to 1320, is now passing through the press for the series of "Chronicles and "Memorials of Great Britain and Ireland."

I am not aware that any arrangements have yet been made by the Corporation of Dublin for the production of a catalogue or calendar of their ancient muniments or for the transcription of such of them as are in a fading or decaying condition.

I have the honor to be,
My Lords and Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
J. T. GILBERT.

Dublin, 22nd November 1869.

REPORT TO THE HISTORICAL MSS. COMMISSION ON THE RECORDS OF THE CORPORATION OF KILKENNY.

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

THE original Records belonging to the Corporation of Kilkenny, and now in the custody of their Town Clerk, Patrick Watters, Esq., consist of Royal Charters; books and documents, on vellum and paper.

The first class includes the following:—

Grant, dated at Kilkenny, 18th February, 47th Edward 3 (1372–3), attested by Robert de Assheton, Justiciary, exempting the burgesses of Kilkenny from Pleas outside the walls of their Town.

Murage Grant, dated at Swords, 7th of January, 7th of Henry 4 (1405–6), attested by Richard, Archbishop of Dublin, Deputy of the Viceroy John Talbot.

Grant, dated at Naas, 6th of January, 11th year of Henry 4 (1409–10), attested by Thomas le Botiller, Deputy of the Viceroy Thomas of Lancaster, conceding freedom in buying and selling victuals.

Grant, dated Dublin, 25th August, 35th year of Henry 8 (1544), of the Black and Grey Friars and their possessions to the sovereign and burgesses of Kilkenny.

Judgment, dated 8th of November, 2nd year of Elizabeth (1559), for sovereign and burgesses of Kilkenny upon information brought by Attorney General for intrusion by them on St. John's Monastery, and containing copy of Charter dated 1st of August, 6th year of Edward 6 (1552).

Exemplification of Judgment, dated 2nd January, 38th Elizabeth (1595–6), on a Quo warranto against the Irish town of Kilkenny.

Charter dated in October, 6th year of James 1 (1608).

Charter of same, 11th April, 7th year (1609).

Letters Patent of Charles 1, dated at Dublin, 6th December, 15th year (1639).

Charter of James 2, dated 14th December, 3rd year (1687).

The documents in Class 2 number about one hundred and fifty, and comprise the following:—

Grant from Geoffrey, Bishop of Ossory, to friars preachers of Kilkenny, of a supply of water from his well, called the well of St. Canice, the diameter of the pipe not to exceed that of his ring, referred to as follows. "Ita quod canalis eorum ubi suscipit aquam de fonte "sit de rotunditate et largitate annuli nostri cujus "exemplar reservatur in thesauraria nostra predicte "ecclesie; et in fine ubi aqua exibit in domo dictorum "fratrum possit extremitate maioris digiti humani "obscurari."

From this document are still pendant portions of the seals of the bishop and chapter; and a slender bronze ring, as standard for size of water pipe.

Grant from Hugh, Bishop of Ossory, and chapter of the Church of St. Canice, of land in Kilkenny to friars preachers; bishop's seal and counter-seal attached.

Grant from Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Gloucester, to friars preachers in Kilkenny of annual rent; exemption from toll for grinding their corn at his mill, and also privilege to grind their corn there before all others, except that of the Earl or that which might be at the moment on the millstone.

This deed, dated 1st of May, "in the year of Grace" 1274, measures only six inches by three, and a small seal in black wax with the arms of De Clare is still pendant from it.

Two deeds from Stephen de Axburge, in the time of Walter Maréchal, Lord of Leinster, A.D. 1241–1245, and while David Basset was Seneschal of Leinster.

Grant from Adam de Ley of the area in which St. Canice's well stands.

Among the paper documents are the following:—

Orders of Privy Council at Dublin in 1611, 1629, 1631, 1640, with autographs of chief governors and principal members of the Council.

Petition of Officers and Soldiers under the Command of the Right Hon. the Earl of Ormonde and Ossory, with order from Dublin, 1638.

Order for arraying inhabitants of Kilkenny, A.D. 1641, with autographs of Mayor and Aldermen.

Observations upon the list of Popish recusants dwelling at Kilkenny, 1st November 1673.

Letters from John Parry, Bishop of Ossory, 1673–4, to Mayor of Kilkenny and Portreeve of Irishtown.

Warrant, with autograph of William 3, dated 19th July, in the second year of his reign, from Royal Camp at Bennet's-bridge, reinstating Corporation removed under James 2.

Of the books, the oldest is that styled "Liber Primus," by which name, as appears from the minutes of the corporation, it was known in 1753.

This MS. consists of eighty-six vellum leaves, nine inches in length, and seven in breadth, with oaken covers about a quarter of an inch in thickness, the front one being broken in two. On the front of leaf at the end is the following entry in an old hand:—"Md. There "is 86 leaves in this book of vellum."

There are two old and partially varying paginations, that on the front of the last leaf being 77. The opening pages are written in a minuscule hand of about A.D. 1350, in double columns. The first two entries are copies in French of Acts of the Commonalty of Kilkenny of A.D. 1230, concerning the election of Sovereign, Provosts, and Councillors.

These are followed by a copy of a Latin Act of the time of the Sovereignty of John Eynow, in 1319, and by ordinances and regulations for prices of bread and ale. On the present page 7 commences a record of Pleas of the Crown of 1325–6, held before Arnold le Poer, Seneschal of Kilkenny, noted for his connexion with the affairs of Dame Alice Kyteler, the reputed Kilkenny witch. The process here recorded is with reference to the indictment of Bartholomew Folin, for having slain Adam Walens by a spear-thrust in a conflict arising from a corn seizure. This record gives valuable details connected with the liberties of Kilkenny and the grants from William Maréchal, Earl of Pembroke, and Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Gloucester, to the burgesses designated by the latter, "Nos biens amez "burgeys de Kilkenny."

Pages 14 to 50 contain copies of Pleadings before Philip de Grendon, Seneschal of Kilkenny, in the 24th Edward 3 (1349–50); transcripts of documents sealed with the Common Seal of Kilkenny in the time of William Folin, Sovereign of the town in the 25th and 26th of Edward 3, 1350–53; names of the bakers in the town of Kilkenny in 1379; miscellaneous entries connected with the election of Sovereigns, murage proceedings, tollage, assessors, and collectors; watch and keepers of markets, and admissions to freedom, among which is that of a female, Malina Taverner.

On page 50 are recorded the particulars of the division of the County Kilkenny between the heiresses of Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Gloucester, in the fourteenth century, followed by town matters to page 55, from which to 59 are occupied with Annals of Ireland ending in 1248, containing various local details; 59 to 83 contain records of town elections, laws enacted, names of burghers 1384, and Copy of Charter from Richard 2, attested by the Viceroy, Philip de Courtenay, at Kilkenny, on the 1st of December, in the 7th year of that King (1383).

From the conclusion of this Charter to the end of the book the contents are miscellaneous; market regulations, rentals, Acts of Assembly, agreements with the Friars Preachers, names of Kilkenny Sovereigns, Councillors, Freemen, and their oaths.

Pages 75 and 76 contain copies by Patrick Archer, Sovereign of Kilkenny (19th Hen. 7, 1503–4), of such Statutes and acts beneficial to the town of Kilkenny as were enacted by the "right mighty Gerald, Earl of "Kildare, the King's deputy, and his Council, when he "came personally into the town of Kilkenny," in the 5th year of Henry 7 (1499–1500), for the reformation of the Counties of Kilkenny and Tipperary.

The last leaf of the volume is fixed to the cover, and contains Copy of an order by Patrick Archer, Sovereign of Kilkenny, and his Council, 15th year of Henry 7 (1499–1500).

The body of "Liber Primus" is in fair order, but some of the first thirty leaves have been severely damaged and perforated by mildew.

The next Corporation book in point of date is on paper in a parchment wrapper, on the inside of the front of which is inscribed, "Liber 2;" its first page is of the 36th year of Henry 8 (1544–5), and the latest date is that of 1572, on the back of folio 75.

This volume contains miscellaneous matter connected with the affairs of the town, copies of documents and of proceedings in Courts.

It is imperfect, carelessly written, and in bad condition. Eight leaves which had belonged to its commencement have been recovered by Mr. Watters, the present Town Clerk, who found them tied together and endorsed "some leaves of the old book."

The "White Book" is a large folio volume, commencing with eleven leaves of copies of leases, after which begin the proceedings of the Corporation, dated 10th of October 1656.

The final entry on the last page is that of Swearing of Freemen, dated 17th February 1687.

The "Clasped Book" of the Corporation of Kilkenny commences with entries under John Baxter, Esq., Mayor, September 29th, 1690, "being the Michaelmas "next after the route at Boyne, anno regni Gulielmo "tertie, secundo."

The proceedings registered in this volume terminate on the 28th September 1717, on page 300, after which there are copies of translations of Acts of Parliament; Charter of James 1, called the "Grand Charter;" index and table of Chief Governors of Ireland, ending in 1703.

Volume 5 of "Journal of Proceedings of Corporation "at Kilkenny" commences on 23rd December 1717, and ends on the 23rd November 1730, at page 506, after which are entered copies of Oaths of Aldermen, Councillors, &c.

Volume 6 commences on 5th December 1730, and ends on the 25th December 1760; 669 pages in large folio.

Vol. 7 extends from 29th December 1760 to 23rd December 1775.

Vol. 8 commences on 29th December 1775, and ends on the 3rd of May 1826.

Vol. 9 extends from 16th May 1826 to 23rd October 1843, when the old Corporation expired.

A folio volume of high local value, commenced towards 1600, is entitled "a note of fee fearmes and "leases passed upon the common land under the "common Seal of the town of Kilkenny." The latest document in it is a letter by the Lord Lieutenant Ormonde, dated at Kilkenny, 10th August 1678, to Mayor and citizens of Kilkenny, respecting illegal election of Mayor.

In addition to the foregoing volumes of the "high "town of Kilkenny," there are also the following books of the Corporation of St. Canice, otherwise "the "Irishtown of Kilkenny":—

1. Proceedings from 1544 to 1661.
2. From 1661 to 1717, with miscellaneous entries down to 1730 on some leaves at the commencement.
3. From 1715 to 1799.
4. From 24th July 1799 to 11th October 1834. The Books of the "Irish town" were received by the present Town Clerk on the 21st May 1844, from William Grace, the last Portreeve of the Irish Town.

A catalogue of books and charters made since Mr. Gilbert's visit to Kilkenny.

Many of them have suffered much from damp, and the binding of some of the books has become so impaired that care is required to prevent loss of leaves.

The present Town Clerk, who succeeded his father in that office, has most scrupulously preserved every record which came into his custody, but the repair of the entire by skilful hands, and a fire-proof repository for their custody, are needed, and will no doubt be provided by the Corporation of Kilkenny when their attention is directed to these points.

A transcript of the "Liber Primus," a list of its contents, and a Catalogue of the documents in the collection, are also much to be desired.

I have the honor to be,
My Lords and Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
J. T. Gilbert.

Dublin, 18th November 1869.

Report from J. T. Gilbert on Documents at Limerick.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

The following two documents, inspected by me at the Limerick Town Hall, are stated to be the only old records now in the possession of the Municipal Corporation of that City.

1. Inspeximus, by Oliver Cromwell, of enrolment of Letters Patent to Limerick, dated at Westminster, 3rd of March in the sixth year of James 1, attested by Charles Fleetwood, "Deputy General of the dominion "of Ireland, the five and twentieth day of May, "1657."

2. Inspeximus, dated Dublin, 10th of February, twenty-second year of Charles 2, of enrolment of Letters Patent to Limerick under Great Seal of England, dated Westminster, 3rd of March, sixth of James 1.

The manuscripts in the hands of Maurice Lenihan, Esq., of Limerick, include the following:—

A volume of about 400 pages, small quarto, closely written by Thomas Arthur Fitz-William, a physician of eminence in Ireland during the first half of the 17th century, and containing numerous entries respecting his patients, many of whom were personages of distinction; together with a variety of miscellaneous matters chiefly connected with Limerick.

The publication of portion of this manuscript has been commenced by Mr. Lenihan.

A small quarto volume of an English version of part of Cambrensis, entitled "The Copy of an auntient "Monument of the first conquest of Ireland in the "reign of King Henry Second of that name, King of "England." "Richard Robinson scriptor hujus libri, "Anno Domini 1575, Febv. 15."

Commission for applotment on territories called the Birnes Country and Cosha, in the County of Wicklow, in lieu of composition for cess of soldiers, set down and agreed upon at Wicklow, 20th July 1616, with autograph of Sir William Parsons.

Collections for history of Limerick by the Rev. James White, Parish Priest of St. Mary's, Limerick, in the last century.

Two volumes and a quantity of loose papers from the Consistorial Court of Killaloe, extending from 1671 to 1780, comprising memorials, licenses for marriages, wills, inventories of property, with autographs.

In the front of the second volume is "a list of records "and instruments in the Registry of Killaloe, 1713."

I have the honor to be,
My Lords and Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
J. T. Gilbert.

Dublin, 19th November 1869.

Report from J. T. Gilbert on the Records of the Corporation of Waterford.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

The documents of the Corporation of Waterford, submitted to my inspection, were as follow:—

Original Royal Charters.

1. Richard 2, 25th March, of first year, 1378; in very bad condition.

2. Henry 6, Dublin, 8th November, of ninth year, 1430.

3. Edward 6, Westminster, 20th November, of first year, 1461.

4. Edward 6, Dublin, 8th May, of thirteenth year, 1473.

5. Henry 7. Westminster, 14th March, of second year, 1487.

6. Henry 7, Westminster, 12th May, of third year, 1488.

7. Henry 8, General Pardon, of first year, 1509–10 (part wanting).

8. Henry 8, Westminster, 12th September, of second year, 1510.

9. Henry 8, Westminster, 12th September, of second year, 1510.

10. Henry 8, Westminster, 8th April, of sixteenth year, 1525.

11. Edward 6, Westminster, 17th April, of second year, 1548.

12. Edward 6, Westminster, 26th January, of second year, 1549.

13. Edward 6, Westminster, 26th January, of second year, 1549.

14. Philip and Mary, Westminster, 2nd June, of second and third year, 1556.

15. Elizabeth, 16th July, of sixteenth year, 1574.

16. Elizabeth, Dublin, (date torn) of twentieth year, 1577–78.

17. Charles 1, Westminster, 26th May, of second year, 1626.

18. Anne, Dublin, 6th June, of fifth year, 1706.

This Corporation also possesses a Roll of the reign of Richard 2, containing copies of charters and grants to Waterford from his predecessors, Kings of England.

On the margin of this Roll are depicted figures, apparently intended to represent the Kings, Officials, and Mayors connected with the various grants.

I am unable in this Report to describe the document precisely, not having seen it for some years; and at the time of my inspection at Waterford for your Commission, I was informed it had been lent to the Secretary of the Kilkenny Archæological Society, with a view to its publication.

The volume, known as "the Old Parchment Book" of Waterford, consists of about 250 leaves, measuring nearly 16 inches in length, 12 inches in breadth, bound in oak boards covered with brown calf, partly numbered so far as 210, with varying paginations.

The contents are chiefly as follows:—

Old Register and table;

Entries of time of Peter Dobbyn, Mayor, Robert Stronge and Robert Walsh, bailiffs of the City of Waterford, in the 33rd year of Henry 8 (1541–2).

Inquisitions, Memorials, Copies of Charters, and rates of duty in corn and salt.

"Order and manner of the election of Maiore and balyves and other officers, and of their solempne othes, and with other many usages and consuetudes accustomed."

Table, in Latin, of fees of the Court of the City of Waterford.

English and Latin lists of tolls, noted as taken from ancient rolls, which had been transcribed in the fifteenth year of Edward 4.

"The assise and wyghte of the bred within the cite "of Waterford, ordeined and establed by James Rice, "being Maior of the Cite, John Lincoll and Henry "Fagan, being ballives of the same," the first year of King Henry the Seventh.

Copies of town Acts of the year 1485, stated to be taken from the "ancient book of memorandums of the "City of Waterford, called the Common Paper," examined and exemplified by the Mayor, two bailiffs, and other witnesses.

Copies of Letters Patent from Mayor, respecting the rights of Waterford, in the early part of the 17th century.

"Liber Primus," with the following heading, "Here "begynnith the boke conteyning all actes and statutes "ordayned and made by the common assent of Mayre, "ballyffs, citsains and comynalte of the Cytie of "Waterford from the fourth yere of the reigne of "Edward the thirde unto the fyfte yere of Henry the "eighte."

This is followed by laws, orders, &c.

The front of page 91 is surrounded by a drawing of scriptural subjects, including the last Judgment, the Blessed Virgin, an old view of Waterford, with its arms and Irish name—*Portlarge*, dated 1566. From this page to 106 are occupied with rules, laws, and admissions to freedom of City to A.D. 1574.

Page 107 commences as follows:—"Liber Secundus: "Here begynnith the second boke whiche doth con-"taigne notable precedents used and accustomed for "laudable ordenances with othres righte many digne "to be recorded and kept in memorye."

On page 110 begins:—"Certayne of the auncient "Customs used and contynued within the Citie of "Waterford, the liberties, limites, suburbs, and fran-"chises of the same, tyme out of mynde, and collected "by the verdict of divers of the most auncient and "discrete Aldermen and inhabitants of the said Citie, "being sworne for that purpose, and afterwards ap-"proved, ratified, and confirmed by all the Citizens of "the said Citie in the Common Assemblie at Michael-"mas 1574, holden before the worshipful Mr. James "Walsh, Maior, and Patrick Quemerford and Robert "Walsh, Sheriffes, as the very auncient and old "confyrmed customs within the same from the begin-"ning."

The remainder of the book is occupied with the following:—

Admissions of freemen; Copy of Charter, 16th of Elizabeth; Order by Mayor of the City, "Admiral of "the great port and haven," respecting the sale of fish; extracts out of "the old red register book," enumerating the cities and towns free of customs, pavage, and murage; rentals of land appertaining to the body politic of the City of Waterford.

This volume presents specimens of fine and elaborate caligraphy. The leaves towards the end were adorned with many large gilt letters, some of which have been cut out.

The subjects dealt with in the laws and regulations are of high importance in connection with the history of various branches of trade, and elucidate many imperfectly understood points bearing on marine and commercial affairs in past ages.

These Waterford regulations, if printed in conjunction with the analogous records from the Dublin City Archives now passing through the press for Lord Romilly's series, would go far towards giving an accurate view of the ancient position and social state of the commercial and municipal classes in Ireland and their relations with the native Irish, as well as with England and the Continent.

The other books of the Corporation of Waterford which I inspected, are as follow:—

1. From 1st October 1662, with portion of 1580 inserted at back.

2. Book of memorandum of orders, &c. (1655 to 1657), on parchment, writing much faded.

3. 1663 to 1667. Admissions of freemen and proceedings of Council.

4. 1669 to 1715. Admissions of freemen and proceedings of Council.

5. 1688–9. Proceedings during reign of James 2; the first part has been lost, and the remainder is in a very bad condition from damp.

6. From 23rd October 1700 to 1727. After which period the proceedings of Council are kept in regular order.

The list of freemen of Waterford extends from 1700 to the present time.

The foregoing documents are preserved in the Town Hall of Waterford in charge of the Town Clerk, John O'Brien, Esq.

I have the honor to be,
My Lords and Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
J. T. GILBERT.

Dublin, 19th November 1869.

REPORT ON DOCUMENTS RELATING TO ENGLISH HISTORY AT HEIDELBERG.

While staying in Heidelberg I examined the Collection of MSS. in the University Library under the idea that there might be some documents in it bearing on English History, especially on the period falling within the first half of the 17th century, during which the marriage of the Princess Elizabeth, daughter of James 1, with the Elector Palatine, afterwards King of Bohemia, took place. In this, however, I was disappointed, but while examining the catalogue I came on a MS. called "*the Offices of England*," which appeared to me to be worth noticing, if not already known or the copy of one already known.* It contains a detailed and carefully arranged list of the various salaried State, legal, and other office holders in the year 1608. The judge, the chancellor, the keeper of the wardrobe, the purveyor, and the bargeman are all alike noticed, and the pay they were receiving mentioned.

These details would, I think, be interesting to economic writers, such as Mr. Thorold Rogers, as throwing some light on the value of money at that time, and they would also give a tolerably accurate idea of the expenses which royalty, had to meet, a subject which, it is unnecessary to remark, became of such transcendant importance to the history of this country shortly after.

Had I been able to do so, I would have copied the whole MS., which consisted of, perhaps, 40 pages; but, as unfortunately it was not to be found till a few days before my departure, I had to content myself with taking down the chief heads given.

The only other MSS. which were entered on the catalogue, which would be of any interest to English historians, were two letters (in German) of Dr. Dee, the necromancer, addressed to the Emperor Maximilian, and a dirge of one Thomas Kybbet, addressed to the Princess Elizabeth and the Elector Frederic 5 (the King of Bohemia), "wishing a place of less sorrowe "and more happenesse unto their princely selfe and "progeny," but neither of these documents were forthcoming when searched for.

I cannot conclude this report without expressing my feelings of gratitude for the courtesy with which I was met by the Librarian at Heidelberg.

EDMOND FITZMAURICE.

* I am informed that there is no copy at the Public Record Office of the manuscript in question; but there are several documents there, out of which the MS. called "The Offices of England" was made up.—E. F.

Circular of the Secretary of the Commission.

Historical Manuscripts Commission.

Rolls House, Chancery Lane,
1869.

Her Majesty has been pleased to appoint under Her Sign Manual certain Commissioners to ascertain what MSS. calculated to throw light upon subjects connected with the Civil, Ecclesiastical, Literary, or Scientific history of this country are extant in the collections of private persons and in corporate and other institutions. A copy of the Commission is inclosed, which will best explain the object Her Majesty has in view.

The Commissioners think it probable that you may feel an interest in this object, and be willing to assist in the attainment of it, and with that view they desire me to lay before you an outline of the course which they propose to follow.

If any person express his willingness to submit any paper or collection of papers within his possession or power to the examination of the Commissioners, they will cause an inspection to be made by some competent person, upon the information derived from whom the Commissioners will make a private report to the owner on the general nature of the papers in his collection, such report will not be made public without the owner's consent, but a copy of it will be deposited and preserved in the Public Record Office, to which no person will be allowed to have access without the consent of the owner of the papers reported on.

Where the papers are not mere insulated documents, but form a collection which appears to be of Literary or Historical value, a chronological list or brief calendar will be drawn up, and a copy thereof presented to the owner, and to no other person without his consent, but the original of such calendar will be deposited for preservation in the Public Record Office, to which no person will be allowed to have access without the consent of the owner of such collection.

The Commissioners will also, if so requested, give their advice as to the best means of repairing and preserving any papers or MSS. which may be in a state of decay, and are of Historical or Literary value.

To avoid any possible apprehension that the examination of papers by the Commissioners may extend to or include any title deeds or legal documents, I have to call your attention to the fact that nothing of a private character or relating to the titles of existing owners is to be divulged, and to assure you that positive instructions will be given to every person who examines the MSS. that if in the course of his examination any title deeds or other documents of a private character chance to come before him, they are to be instantly put aside, and are not to be reported on or calendared under any pretence whatever.

The object of the Commission is solely the discovery of unknown Historical and Literary materials, and in all their proceedings the Commissioners will direct their attention to that object exclusively.

In no instance will any MS. be removed from the owner's residence without his request or consent, but if for convenience the Commissioners be intrusted with any MSS., they will be deposited in the Public Record Office, and be treated with the same care as if they formed part of the Public Muniments, and will be returned to the owner at any time specified by him.

The costs of inspections, reports, and calendars, and the conveyance of documents, will be defrayed at the public expense without any charge to owners.

The Commissioners will feel much obliged if you will communicate to them the names of any gentlemen who may be able and willing to assist in obtaining the objects for which this Commission has been issued.

I have the honour to be,
Your obedient servant,
WD. GEO. BRETT,
Secretary.

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